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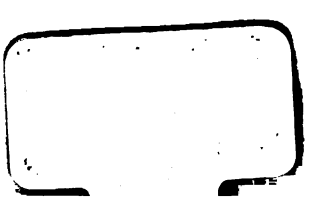

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REGENTS OF THE UNIVE

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YOR

MADE TO THE LEGISLATURE, MARCH 1, 1838.

ALBANY:
PRINTED BY CROSWELL, VAN BENTHUYSEN AND BURT.
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1838.

The following gentlemen composed the Board of Regents of the University, at the time of making the report herewith published. The dates of their appointment are prefixed to their names.

The GOVERNOR, ex-officio.
The LIEUT. GOVERNOR, ex officio.
1807, Febr'y 11, ELISHA JENKINS.
1819, March 16, STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER.
1822, Febr'y 7, JAMES THOMPSON.
1823, Febr'y 14, JAMES KING.
" " PETER WENDELL, M. D.
1825, Jan'ry 12, JOHN GREIG.
1826, Jan'ry 26, JESSE BUEL.
" " GULIAN C. VERPLANCK.
1829, March 31, GERRIT Y. LANSING.
" " JOHN K. PAIGE.
1831, March 23, JOHN A. DIX.
1833, Febr'y 5, WILLIAM CAMPBELL.
" " ERASTUS CORNING.
" April 4, PROSPER M. WETMORE.
1834, April 17, JAMES M'KOWN.
" " JOHN L. GRAHAM.
1835, Jan'ry 20, AMASA J. PARKER.
" April 8, JOHN McLEAN.
" May 9, WASHINGTON IRVING.

STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER,
Chancellor.

GIDEON HAWLEY, *Secretary.*

REPORT, &c.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The Regents of the University, in discharging the duty required of them by law, to make an annual report to the Legislature, embracing a general view of the various matters contained in the annual reports made to them from the several colleges and academies in the State, subject to their visitation, respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

That during their present annual session, reports have been made to them from all the colleges and academies in the State, subject to their visitation, except Oysterbay and Yates county academies. A few other academies, nominally subject to the visitation of the Regents, have made no reports for the last year; but as they are understood not to be in active operation, no reports were expected from them.

Collegiate Reports.

From the collegiate reports for the last year, the Regents are enabled to present a fuller view of the relative condition of the several colleges subject to their visitation, than they have ever before been enabled to do. For such a view, they refer to the abstracts from those reports, herewith published, which give satisfactory evidence that the several courses of study are liberal and extensive, as well as of a practical and useful character.

Academic Reports.

The number of academies making the reports required of them for the last year, is greater, and the reports made exhibit a greater number of scholars in the several academies, than at any former period. The last reports are also made in more strict conformity to instructions than any former ones.

A series of schedules accompanying this report, numbered from 1 to 10, will exhibit a view of the relative progress and condition of the several academies in the State, from which reports for the last year have been received.

Schedule No. 1, exhibits the whole number of students taught in the several academies, (exceeding 6,300) with the number claimed and allowed to be classical students, or students in the higher branches of English education, as defined by statute, (exceeding 5,000) and the apportionment founded on the latter number of $12,000, being that part of the income of the Literature Fund required by law to be distributed among academies. The amount apportioned for each scholar in each Senate district, is stated at the close of the schedule; from which it will be seen that the inequality noticed by the Regents in several previous reports, still continues.

Schedule No. 2 presents a tabular view of the relative condition of the academies, from which reports for the last year have been received, in respect to their permanent funds and annual revenue, together with the amount of debts due from them, and the number and salaries of the teachers employed in them respectively. From the total results collected under these different heads in the schedule, may be seen how great is the amount of fixed or permanent capital (exceeding $750,000 in value) invested for academies in lots and buildings, in philosophical apparatus and libraries, and in other property set apart for their support; also, how much their annual income is from tuition money, amounting in one case (that of the Albany Female Academy,) to $10,169; and in another case, (that of the Troy Female Seminary) to $8,932; and varying in several other cases from $2,000 to $5,000: and from which may also been seen what amount is paid for salaries or compensation of teachers, being for the last year upwards of $107,000, and exceeding by more than $14,000, the amount reported as paid for the year next previous to the last.

Schedule No. 3 exhibits the amount of money received by the reporting academies, for their distributive share of the income of the Literature Fund, apportioned for the year preceding that to which their present reports relate, together with a specification of the account on which such money has been expended.

Schedules No. 4 and 5 are referred to by the Regents, as containing a detailed view of the various subjects of study taught, and class or text books used in the several academies, from which reports have been re-

ceived for the last year; and in the next succeeding schedule (No. 6) will be found various extracts from academic reports, exhibiting either general views on the subject of education, or whatever appears to be special or peculiar to any academy, in the mode of instruction pursued in it.

Schedule No. 7 contains abstracts from the academic reports, showing the various prices charged for tuition in the several academies, with the average price of board in their vicinity.

Schedule No. 8 contains a statement of the appropriations made by the Regents of the University for the purchase of books and apparatus for the use of academies, pursuant to the provisions contained in the act of the Legislature relating to the distribution and application of the revenues of the Literature Fund, passed April 22, 1834.

The Regents, in their former reports to the Legislature, while commenting on the various subject matters of schedules similar to those above referred to, took occasion to observe, that the information contained in such documents, although probably of no great interest to the public generally, would be specially interesting to each academy, as it would enable it to compare its own condition with that of other kindred institutions, and thereby to discover and supply its own deficiencies. The observation then made as matter of anticipation, has been fully verified by subsequent experience, and the Regents have now the satisfaction to communicate, in the schedules above referred to, still more ample information on the various subject matters contained in them, than they have ever before been enabled to do. The information thus communicated, will form a collection of statistics on the subject of academic instruction, which it is believed will be of great value to the academies for whose immediate use it has been collected, and not without benefit to the general cause of education.

Abstracts of the usual returns of meteorological observations for the last year, will be found in sundry voluminous and elaborate schedules, accompanying this report; and observations on the variations of the magnetic needle, made at one of the colleges, and a few of the academies, will also be found in another schedule, No. 9.

The meteorological observations were made at a great number of the institutions throughout the State, and are full and minute. The body of curious information thus annually collected, has already attracted

great attention among scientific inquirers, both in Europe and America, and every year is adding to its value.

In their last annual report to the Legislature, the Regents adverting to the probable errors in some of the meteorological observations, made to them from more than forty academies in the State, suggested, as the best means of correcting such errors, that only a limited number of academies, to be selected at suitable stations in different parts of the State, should be required to make such observations; that a reasonable compensation should be annually allowed by law for such services; and that in consideration of such allowance, a more careful discharge of duty should be required. The experience of the last year having furnished additional evidence of the propriety of the suggestions above referred to, the Regents consider it proper, on this occasion, to advert again to those suggestions, and to solicit for them the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

Abstracts from the reports of such academies as have departments for the education of teachers of common schools established in them, are herewith presented in schedule No. 10. These departments being under the particular charge of the Secretary of State as Superintendent of common schools, the abstracts above referred to have been taken from the last annual report of that officer.

The Regents would again respectfully urge upon the consideration of the Legislature, the importance of placing at their disposition, increased means for the support and aid of the academies of this State. Our constantly augmenting population, the general demand of our citizens for higher and better education, the necessity of providing a numerous and well educated body of teachers for our schools and other seminaries of knowledge, all present the strongest claims upon the public aid, which are but very partially and inadequately met by the Literature Fund in its present condition. It is true, that by far the greatest part of the expense of erecting, endowing and maintaining such institutions, must always be borne by individuals; but the public aid bestowed judiciously in special grants for libraries and apparatus, or in the form of an annual bounty, in proportion to the number of pupils in the higher branches of study, has hitherto proved a most beneficial auxiliary, as well as a powerful stimulus to private zeal and liberality. In order, however, to effect such desirable results, on any large scale, it is important that the public bounty thus bestowed, should be something more than merely nominal, which, there is reason to fear, must soon hereafter become the case, if, whilst the population of this State is ra-

pidly augmenting, and the number of institutions for that degree of education, between our common schools and our colleges, is increasing in the same or a greater proportion, the income of the Literature Fund placed under the control of the Regents, should be left stationary.

All which is respectfully submitted, by order of the Regents.

S. VAN RENSSELAER, *Chancellor.*

GIDEON HAWLEY, *Secretary.*

Albany, February 27th, 1838.

DOCUMENTS.

ABSTRACTS

From the Reports of the several Colleges in the State subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University, made for the year 1837, *or for a year ending on some day of* 1837.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Number and Description of Professorships.

The professorships were the same as stated in the report of the trustees of the preceding year. The arrangement therein mentioned with respect to the instruction proposed to be given by the president to the senior class in the elements of international law, and the proposed transfer of the English compositions of that class, were severally carried into effect at the last session.

Faculty, and other College Officers.

The same during the last as during the preceding year, except that an instructor was temporarily engaged to give instruction to the senior and freshman classes in the principles and practice of elocution; and that the additional instructors requisite for carrying into operation the literary and scientific course were employed in their respective departments, viz. an instructor in drawing and a manipulator in chemistry.

Number of Students.

Whole number of students, undergraduates, during said year was	111
Number who left college during the year was.....	5
" remaining at the close of the session, ...	106
" of graduates at the last annual commencement, ...	23
Whole number of students at present in the college is.....	114

Of the students matriculated at the last session, 4 were under the age of 14, and the average age of the graduates was about 18.

Classification of Students.

The students were classified as follows:

1st. Full course.	In the senior class,	24
	" junior class,	23
	" sophomore class,	28
	" freshman class,	32
2d. Literary and scientific course.		
	In the 3d class,	4

College Terms, or Sessions.

These, as well as the vacations, remain as stated in the last report.

Subjects or Courses of Study.

The sub-graduate course of study in each class in said college during said year was as follows, viz.

1. The *Freshman class* pursued and completed during the session, a course of ancient history, conducted by recitations from the text-book, which was Heeren's Outlines, the time devoted to the course being one hour in every week. This class also pursued a practical course in English composition one hour in each week, upon subjects prescribed to them, and in the mode stated in the former report; and was also engaged one hour in every week in the study of the principles and practice of elocution, the text-book being Barber's Grammar of Elocution. The mathematical course of this class was the same as the year preceding, and conducted in the same manner, to the same extent, and with the use of the same text-books, as mentioned in the former report, in which the detail of this department is stated at length, together with the various divisions of the courses of instruction therein, and the methods adopted for insuring the requisite diligence on the part of the student, and the due acquirement of the facts and principles designed to be inculcated. In the classical department, the class attended recitations three hours daily during the session, and read in Latin the Odes and Epodes of Horace, the treatise *De Senectute* of Cicero, and the *Germany* of Tacitus. In Greek, selections from the *Græca Majora*, consisting of extracts from Herodotus, Thucydides, Lysias and Isocrates, and from Homer's Odyssey. It was also exercised daily in the grammatical analysis of the portions read, and in Latin metrical composition, with special reference to the various metres of Horace. The subject of Latin prose composition was also regularly attended to, being sometimes conducted as an extemporaneous exercise, and at others by regular preparation and study at home. The kindred studies of the antiquities of Greece and Rome and of ancient geography, were also systematically attended to in this department. Adams' Roman and Cleveland's Grecian Antiquities were adopted as text-books in the former, and Butler's Ancient Geography in the latter study, while additional notes were furnished to the class as occasion required.

2. The *Sophomore class*, during the same period, pursued for one hour daily in the lecture room, a course of modern history and English composition, conducted in the manner stated in the last report, the text-

book in history being Heeren's Outlines of Modern History; of which each student was required to make a written abstract under heads furnished by the professor. In the classical department this class attended one hour daily, and read in Greek 60 chapters of the first book of Thucydides, and selections from the following plays of Euripides, viz: the *Hecuba*, *Orestes*, *Phœnissæ*, *Medea*, *Hippolytus*, *Alcestis*, *Andromache*, *Rhesus*, *Troades*, *Bacchæ*, *Helena and Cyclops*. In Latin, they read a selection of Cicero's letters to his friends, nearly two books of the Georgics of Virgil, and the Satires of Horace. They also pursued the study of ancient geography from maps, without a text-book, and attended weekly to Greek and Latin prose compositions.

This class also attended the Professor of natural philosophy and chemistry one hour daily during the session, and pursued the studies of physics and elementary chemistry. The text-book in the former was Renwick's Outlines, in which the subjects of heat, electricity and magnetism were completed during the first term, and those of electro-magnetism and optics during the second. The text-book in chemistry was the same used during the preceding year, viz: Turner's Chemistry.

With respect to the mathematical course of this class, the same observations may be applied as were made in regard to the Freshman class, and a similar reference is made to the last annual report.

3. The *Junior class* attended one hour daily in the rhetorical department, upon a general course of Belles Letters, carried on by lecture, with daily examinations and constant reference to established authorities both ancient and modern. These lectures and references were embodied in note books, which once in every week were handed in for examination and approved by the professor. A course of written themes was also carried on twice a week, on questions arising out of the lectures. These themes were read, criticised by the class, and commented upon by the professor, and finally handed in to him with corrections. In the classical department, this class read in Greek between 30 and 40 sections of Longinus, and selections from the *Prometheus Vinctus*, *Seven against Thebes*, *Persæ and Agamemnon* of Æschylus. In Latin they read nearly all the *Andrian* of Terence, with selections from the *Adelphi and Heautontimorumenos*, Horace's Epistle to the *Pisos* twice, and about one half of the first book of Cicero *de officiis*. This class also pursued, by weekly lectures, accompanied by examinations, a course of Roman literature, another on philology, and another on archæology, in all of which the examinations were conducted in writing. They likewise attended weekly to Greek and Latin compositions.

In the department of natural philosophy and chemistry, this class pursued by lectures and daily recitations, the studies of mineralogy, geology and chemistry applied to the arts. In the two former of these branches, the text-books used were Comstock's Mineralogy, and Delabeche's Geology; the latter was conducted by original lectures, of which notes were taken by the students, and weekly exhibited to the professor. In the mathematical department, this class attended one hour daily, and pursued the same courses and by the same methods as are circumstantially detailed in the report of last year.

4. The *Senior class* pursued during the first term the course on the Constitutional Jurisprudence of the United States, conducted by the

president in the manner stated in the report of last year, and to which one hour in each week was assigned. During the second term, an equal portion of time was assigned to a course, also conducted by the president, on the outlines of International Law, in which the text-book used was Wheaton's Elements of International Law. In the department of moral, intellectual and political philosophy this class attended one hour daily. One day in every week was devoted to a course of instruction in the evidences of natural and revealed religion; one to the reading and examination of themes on subjects prescribed by the professor, and connected with the course, and the remaining days of attendance to a course of moral and intellectual philosophy, including political economy, which was carried on by lecture and daily examinations.

The Senior class read in Greek the *Œdipus Coloneus* of Sophocles, and nearly all the *Œdipus Tyrannus and Ajax*. In Latin, their reading during the first term was confined to Cicero's treatise *de Natura Deorum*, and his *Tusculan disputations*, of each of which they perused nearly one book. During the second term the Latin course was conducted by written translations, made at the instant by the student in the lecture room, and the passages so translated (which were then for the first time shown to him) consisted of selections from all the Roman writers, beginning with the fragments of Ennius and ending with Claudian. Besides, the class were weekly lectured on Greek literature, philology, and archæology, in which the examinations were conducted in writing. They were also exercised weekly in Greek and Latin verse composed in the lecture room. The portion of time devoted to the classical department was one hour daily.

This class also attended the professor of natural philosophy and chemistry one hour daily, and completed during the term the courses of theoretical and practical mechanics and optics, prescribed by the statutes; the text-books being Renwick's Mechanics, Renwick's Outlines, Renwick's Steam Engine, and Brewster's Optics. The class was engaged three hours in every week in the department of mathematics and astronomy, and pursued the courses therein as prescribed by the statutes, and particularly set forth in the last annual report. It was further engaged one hour in each week in the study of the principles and practice of elocution, in which the text-book referred to by the instructor was Rush's Elements of Elocution.

5. The *Third class* of the *literary and scientific course*, which, according to the statutes, was the only one organized in that course at the last session, attended during the session one hour daily upon the professor of the French language, with whom they pursued the study of that language in reference to the other branches of the course, and to modern history. The members of this class attended with the Freshman class two hours in each week in the rhetorical and historical, and in the mathematical departments, respectively, and one hour in each week in their course of elocution, and pursued in each of these departments the same studies with that class. Besides which, they attended one hour daily with the Sophomore class, and pursued the same studies in elementary chemistry, &c. They also attended two hours in every week for instruction in drawing, and an equal portion of time was employed by them in chemical manipulation.

Exercises.

Besides the exercises in Latin, Greek and English composition and in elocution, as stated under the preceding head, the several classes were exercised during the last session in declamation, as set forth in the report of the preceding year.

Under the heads of

Examinations,
Mode of Instruction,
System of Discipline,
Gratuitous Aid,
Statutes and By-Laws of the College, and
Description and value of College building,

the trustees have nothing to add to their former report, except that the greater part of the sum of $10,000 appropriated for the increase of the library and apparatus, has been expended for that object, and a large and valuable addition of books and philosophical instruments has consequently been acquired.

Description and value of other College property.

The same as stated in the last report.

Debts.

Amount due by college at the close of the last collegiate term, $52,091.31.

Income.

Rents,		$9,080 34
Students' fees for tuition, &c.		7,705 00
		$16,785 34
Amount borrowed,		32,250 00
		$49,035 34

Expenditures.

Paid for interest,	$2,612 90		
" repairs,	1,648 82		
" salaries of professors and officers,	13,267 50		
" library and apparatus,	5,785 14		
" bonds and debts paid off,	22,362 68		
" semi-centennial celebration,	1,437 46		
" other contingent expenses,	1,746 47		
			$48,860 97

Price of Tuition.

The same as stated in last report.

Remarks.

The trustees make no remarks in addition to those contained in their last report, except that "the general regularity of conduct and attendance of the students and their diligent and successful application to their studies, during the last academic year, were at least equal to those of any preceding session."

UNION COLLEGE.

Number and description of Professorships.

1. A professorship of the Greek and Latin languages.
2. " " rhetoric and moral philosophy.
3. " " natural philosophy.
4. " " Oriental languages.
5. " " mathematics.
6. " " intellectual philosophy.
7. " " chemistry and natural history.
8. " " modern languages.

Faculty and other College Officers.

The faculty are a president, six professors, one assistant professor, one tutor, and three fellows.

The other officers and servants are a librarian, a clerk to the board of trustees, a treasurer, a register, an architect and superintendent, a postmaster, a carpenter, a smith, a gardener, a farmer, two stewards and six servants.

Number of Students.

Whole number of under-graduates during the year,.....		341
Of which there were honorably dismissed, ...	4	
" " died,.....	8	
" " left from causes unknown,.	18	
	—	30
Number remaining at the close of the year,.....		311
Number of graduates at the last commencement,.....		90
Number in college, 29th January, 1838,.....		279

Classification of Students.

The students were classified as follows:

In the senior class,.....	101
" junior class,.....	90
" sophomore class, ...	85
" freshman class,.	35
	311

College Terms or Sessions.

The first term commenced 9th September, 1836, and closed prematurely on account of the prevalence of an epidemic.

The second term commenced January 6, 1837, and closed 31st March, 1837, after which followed a vacation of four weeks.

The third term commenced April 28, 1837, and closed on the 4th Wednesday of July.

Subjects or Courses of Study.

The sub-graduate course of study in each class during the collegiate year ending July last, was as follows:

Freshman Class.

1st Term. Cicero de Officiis, (nearly the whole.)
Horace, the Odes, with Roman Antiquities.
Græca Majora, whole of the excerpts from Herodotus and Thucydides.

2d Term. Horace finished, the Epistles, Satires and Art of Poetry.
Græca Majora, the excerpts from Xenophon's Cyropedia and Anabasis.
Livy, 2½ books.

3d Term. Sallust, the whole.
Algebra, Bourdon by Davies, about 100 pages 8vo.
Græca Majora, Lysias, Isocrates and 2 Orations of Demosthenes.

Sophomore Class.

1st. Term. Tacitus, about 2½ books.
Græca Majora continued, 70 p. Philosophy of Arithmetic.
Algebra continued, about 100 pages.

2d Term. Tacitus' History finished, also life of Agricola and Hist. of Germany, Græca Majora continued, excerpts Aristotle, Dionysius and Longinus, Nat. Theology.
Geometry, Davies' Legendre, first 5 books.

3d Term. Græca Majora, (Homer's Odyssey) Philosophy of Nat. History.
Solid Geometry, (Legendre) 4 books.
Logic—the whole of Whateley.

Note. The sophomore class recite in divisions of 20 each. An option is allowed to the students of this class during the 1st term, between Græca Majora and Philosophical Arithmetic; during the 2d term, between Græca Majora and Natural Theology; during the 3d term, between Græca Majora and the Philosophy of Natural History. About ⅛ of the class choose arithmetic instead of Greek; about ¼ natural theology in place of Greek. The division in natural theology read the whole of Paley, in connection with parts of the Bridgewater Treatises. The division in natural history read the whole of Smellie, with Ware's Introduction.

Junior Class.

1st Term. Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric, the whole.
Trigonometry and its applications, (Legendre and Day) 135 pages.
Græca Majora, excerpts from Hesiod and Sophocles.
Algebra, higher parts, Bourdon, chaps. 6, 7, 8, &c.
Rudiments of Italian language, and Follen's Reader.

2d Term. Natural Philosophy, Somatology and Statics, in Cambridge course.
Conic Sections, (Bridge) 80 pages.
Cicero de Oratore, 2 books.
Chemistry.
Descriptive Geometry, (Davies') the right line and plane.

3d Term. Natural Philosophy, Dynamics and Hydrostatics.
Political Economy, (Say) the whole volume.
Græca Majora, Medea.
Analytic Geometry, (Boucharlat) nearly the whole.
Calculus, Differential and Integral, (Boucharlat.)
Chemistry continued.

Note. The junior class recite in divisions of about 25 each. The whole class study Rhetoric, Conic Sections, Trigonometry and Natural Philosophy. A choice is allowed between languages and higher mathematics; those who prefer the latter are said to pursue the *scientific course.* The remainder pursue the usual *classical course.* The number taking the scientific course varies during the year from 25 to 15, being greater in some studies and less in others.

Each student is required to pursue 3 studies each term. Lectures are delivered to the junior class on Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy and Political Economy, while they are engaged in those studies; also on Chemistry.

Senior Class.

1st Term. Intellectual Philosophy, the whole of Abercrombie, with lectures.
Optics, Electricity and Magnetism, (Biot and lectures.)
Kames' Elements of Criticism, 1st volume and lectures.
Bourcharlat's Mechanics.

2d Term. Moral Philosophy, (Paley) the whole volume and lectures; also Wayland to one section of the class.
Astronomy, Biot and lectures.
Kames' Elements, 2d volume.
Hebrew Grammar, and Stewart's Chrestomathy, 25 pages.

3d Term. International and Constitutional Law, (Kent's Com. 1st volume.)
Physiology, (Magendie, 200 sections.)
Chemistry and Mineralogy, (Turner, and lectures.)

Besides the lectures given to this class in connection with their daily recitations, about fifty lectures were delivered during the year, at extra hours, on the following subjects: Eloquence, the Philosophy of History, Technology, Natural Philosophy and Natural History. The members of the senior class were allowed to study Pure Mechanics instead of Intellectual Philosophy or Optics, and Hebrew instead of Astronomy or Moral Philosophy. About eight members of the last class availed themselves of this permission.

A lecture on the Evidences of Religion, or on some branch of Scriptural Theology, is generally delivered on each Sunday evening during term time, to such students as may choose to attend.

Exercises.

One student from each of the three upper classes is required to declaim on the chapel stage daily after evening prayers throughout the year. The senior class declaim privately before the president once a week during the year. They also meet the Professor of Rhetoric once a week to read compositions. While studying Intellectual and Moral

Philosophy, they are required to prepare essays on subjects connected with those sciences, the subject being selected and assigned to each student by the professor. During the second term of senior year, the class also engage in extemporaneous debates in the presence of the Professor of Rhetoric.

The junior and sophomore classes are exercised in elocution and composition by the instructor in Rhetoric, Natural Theology and Political Economy.

A company of *firemen* has been formed from the three higher classes. It is attached to a *fire engine* belonging to the college, and is expected to aid in extinguishing fire on the college premises, or in the city.

Examinations.

Examinations have been held twice during the last year. The first in March was continued four days, and was held in presence of a committee appointed by the trustees, besides, as usual, a number of citizens. The second examination was held the 3d week of July, and was continued five days in presence of the same committee (Rev. Drs. McMasters and Tucker) with the addition of the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, of Salem. At each of these examinations, all the classes were examined on all the subjects of study pursued by them during the previous term.

Mode of Instruction.

Instruction has been given both by text-books and lectures. The reliance from day to day is on recitations from text-books, connected with familiar colloquial lectures. The student is required to read and analyze a portion of his author daily, and then to recite it (except in the languages) without recurrence to the text. The instructor interposes questions in order to elicit knowledge, expose ignorance, stimulate inquiry, and enliven the monotony of the exercise. He also adds any explanations and illustrations which he thinks necessary, and takes special pains to awaken and foster a spirit of original and independent inquiry.

Each student is required to attend three recitations daily, except on Saturday, when he attends but one, the remainder of that day being granted to the literary societies, and spent by them in voluntary exercises in composition, declamation and debate. The recitations are usually one hour in length.

It has been stated already, that lectures at extra hours are given, in addition to the daily recitations. During the summer term, lectures on chemistry are given three times a week to all students who wish to attend. Besides these are the lectures already noticed, and which are designed especially for the junior and senior classes.

Discipline.

The discipline of Union college has been conducted during the last year, as in preceding years, on the parental and preventive system. The object is to *prevent*, by the exercise of vigilance and of a kind moral influence, the formation of vicious habits and the commission of specific offences, and at the same time to cherish manly and generous sentiments of action, and to establish principles on the only sure foundation, that of virtue and religion.

No public punishments were inflicted during the last collegiate year.

The relative merits of the students in regard to scholarship, attendance and conduct, are noted daily; and at the close of each term, the aggregate is transmitted privately to each parent. A merit roll is also formed, at the close of every term, from this record; the standing of the student being indicated upon it in regard to conduct, attendance and scholarship in each branch that he has pursued: 100 represents the maximum of scholarship in one study; 300 the maximum in all; 100 also represents the maximum in conduct or attendance; 500, therefore, represents the maximum standing in the class.

Gratuitous Aid.

The annual income of the several charity funds belonging to the Institution, amounts to $4,550, from which 92 students have been assisted during the past year.

College Buildings.

Two buildings on the hill eastward from the city of Schenectady, each 200 feet long by about 40 wide, and 4 stories high; a colonnade extending in rear from each building 156 feet in length by about 30 feet in width, and two stories high. The foregoing furnish residences for professors, students, &c. and contain recitation rooms, libraries, &c. The other buildings are two boarding halls, a farm house, hospital, house for a professor, and two small tenements for servants, &c. These buildings and site, including 200 acres of land, are estimated at cost, at $210,729 73

Libraries and Apparatus.

The several libraries contain about 13,000 volumes, and with the apparatus, are worth,.....	$26,340 33
Total amount of fixed capital applied to purposes of instruction, ...	$237,070 06

Other College Property.

Amount of funds for the support of president, professors, classical library for indigent students, support of indigent students, library, and apparatus, and buildings,	199,760 00
Total value of college property,.....	$436,830 06

[The manner in which the above mentioned funds are invested, or the securities taken for them, &c. is not stated in the report of the college.]

Revenue.

Amount charged for tuition, room-rent, &c. during the year, ...	$9,914 00
" " " collected or collectable,..	7,435 00
Interest on the permanent funds above specified,.....	13,983 20
Total,.....	$21,418 20

Debts.

Amount owing by the college at the close of the year,.	$51,000 00

Income and Expenditures.

Total amount of income as above stated,.....		$21,418 20
" " expenditures, viz:		
Officers, agents, and servants,.....	$17,765 00	
Charity students, ...	3,496 83	
Library and apparatus,.....	118 37	
		21,380 20
Balance.....		$38 00

Price of Tuition, &c.

Tuition three terms, $30; room-rent, $6; use of library, $2.25,.....	$38 25
All other necessary expenses,.....	77 75
Total annual expense,.....	$116 00

Remarks.

All moneys intended for students are required to be transmitted to the College Register, who acts as their fiscal guardian.

During the last year the students have generally prosecuted their studies with diligence, and conducted in a manner satisfactory to the faculty.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

Number and Description of Professorships.

1. A professorship of moral and intellectual philosophy.
2. " " logic, rhetoric, and Belles Letters.
3. " " law, history, civil polity, and political economy.
4. " " natural philosophy and chemistry.
5. " " the Latin and Greek languages.
6. " " mathematics and astronomy.

A teacher of the French language is employed during a part of the year. The second professorship may be regarded as vacant, although the duties of the same are discharged by the president, and present professor of law.

Faculty and other College Officers.

The faculty consisted of a president, four professors, one tutor, and a teacher of French, not of the faculty.

Number of Students.

Whole number of under-graduates during the year, was,..... 121
Of whom left college during the year,..... 20
Number of graduates at the last annual commencement,..... 15
Number of students at the end of the year,..... 100

No student was under 14 years of age. Average age of graduates was 22.

Classification of Students.

The students were classified as follows:

In the senior class, ...	22
" junior,.....	31
" sophomore,.....	46
" freshman,.....	22
Total, ...	121

College Terms or Sessions.

1st.	From the 1st Wednesday in September, ...	13	weeks.
2d.	" " January,.....	13	"
3d.	" last " April, ...	13	"

Vacations in all, 13 weeks.

Subgraduate Course of Study.

The *Freshman class* attended three recitations daily, pursuing the critical study of the Latin and Greek languages, and the elements of Mathematical science. In Latin, they read, translated and analyzed, Folsom's selections from Livy, 21 books, and the Odes of Horace. In Greek, the historians and philosophers of the Græca Majora. In Mathematics, they completed and reviewed Day's Algebra, and 4 books of Legendre's Geometry.

The *Sophomore class* also attended three recitations daily. In Latin, they completed Horace, and read one book of Cicero de Oratore. In Greek, the extracts from the orators, philosophers, and critics of the Græca Majora, together with 4 books of Homer's Iliad; and in Mathematics, they completed Legendre's Geometry and Day's Mathematics, with Conic Sections, and Spherical Trigonometry from the Cambridge course.

The *Junior class* attended three recitations daily. They studied the 2d and 3d books of Cicero de Oratore, and 3 books of Tacitus. In Greek, the *Antigone* of Sophocles, and the Prometheus of Aeschylus, with two books of Homer's Iliad. In Science, they were instructed in the principles and application of the Differential and Integral Calculus, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and Chemistry. The text-books employed in these subjects respectively, were the Cambridge course, Olmsted, Herschell, Turner and Silliman. But in all those subjects admitting of experimental illustration, copious lectures and illustrations, followed by strict examinations, were alternated with recitations from the text-books.

The *Senior class* attended in like manner three recitations daily, reciting in Logic and Rhetoric, Mental, Moral and Political Science, the

French language, and Evidences of Christianity. The text-books employed were Whateley's Logic and Rhetoric, Locke, Cousin, and Brown and Butler's Analogy, accompanied with lectures and examinations.

Exercises.

All the classes were employed in divisions weekly in the practice of composition and speaking in the English language; the Freshman class in translations from the ancient languages; the Sophomore class in the composition of original essays; the Junior class in written disputes; and the Senior class in debates orally delivered in the class room, and orations delivered publicly in the chapel. The three lower classes also delivered selected pieces by divisions weekly in the chapel, as exercises in declamation. All these performances were subjected to criticism and correction, by the officers having charge of the department to which they respectively belonged. Biblical instruction was given weekly to all the students, and preparation and recitation from the original sacred Scriptures made the duty of every student.

Examinations.

All the classes were examined at the close of the spring and at the close of the summer term, in presence of a committee of educated gentlemen, appointed and invited to attend. The examinations occupy about five days each, and are minute and rigid. A comparative numerical estimate of each student is made on examination, as well as from the average of his daily recitations, and goes to make up his College standing on the College register. The Senior class was examined four weeks previous to the commencement, as candidates for the first degree, on all the studies of the course.

Mode of Instruction.

This has continued the same as reported before, being a combination of recitations from text-books, with familiar or more formal lectures, followed by strict examination. The design is in all cases to discipline the mental faculties to original and independent inquiry, and to store the memory with acquired knowledge, chiefly through the exercise of the understanding.

Discipline.

Strict attendance on every college exercise is required of every student, and failure or delinquency of any kind is made a matter of record and of kind admonition. Incorrigible irregularity, after a series of five warnings to the student and his parent or guardian, is followed by his removal from the institution. A student who has incurred warnings may have them removed from the record by his subsequent regularity. A merit roll is also kept, and the proficiency of each student recorded by a numerical estimate made up from the average estimates of each particular recitation. These records are open to the inspection of the students, and others who have a right to know their contents.

College Buildings.

These consist of three stone buildings, four stories high, for study and

lodging rooms, a chapel, president's dwelling-house, boarding-house and servants' house, and 35 acres of land.

The original cost of the college grounds and buildings was about	$80,000 00
The present value is estimated at	$55,000 00

Library.

No. of books in the college library about 2,500, value,	3,000 00
Value of chemical and philosophical apparatus,	2,000 00

Other College Property.

A lot of land in Oneida county, worth	600 00
Bonds, notes, and book debts, due chiefly from graduates and students, valued at	2,000 00
Amount of collections from subscriptions and donations to permanent fund, the interest of which is appropriated to pay salaries,	33,217 44
Total, ...	$95,817 44

No part of the property bequeathed by the late Wm. H. Maynard, Esq. for the endowment of a Professorship of Law, History, Civil Polity, &c. has yet come into the hands of the trustees, but it is expected that the whole will come into their possession during the present year.

Since the last annual report, S. Newton Dexter, Esq. of Whitesboro', Oneida county, has given the trustees his bond for the endowment of a Professorship of Classical Literature, conditioned to pay $15,000 after his decease, and previous to the payment of the principal to pay the interest semi-annually. Of the interest, $50 is annually to be appropriated to the purchase of books for the college library, appropriate to that professorship, and the balance to the payment of the salary of the professor.

In April, 1836, a few gentlemen in the vicinity of the college contributed $1,450 to make repairs to the college buildings and to improve the college grounds.

In September last, some citizens of Rochester executed bonds, conditioned to pay the Rev. Dr. Penney, the president, $5,775, in five annual instalments. This obligation only continues in force while Dr. P. remains president. The money is appropriated to the payment of his salary.

Revenue.

Amount charged for tuition, room rent, &c. for year ending 14th August, 1837, was	$3,771 16
Amount collected for do. including former balances,	$3,387 18
Interest on permanent funds, rents, &c.	2,578 79
Subscription for repairs, &c.	1,220 00
Carried forward, ...	$7,185 97

Brought forward, ...		$7,185 97
Expenditures.		
Paid for salaries of professors, &c.	$4,210 61	
" interest on debts, ...	771 76	
Other expenses, including repairs, ...	2,678 19	
		7,660 56

Debts.

Amount of debts due by college, 14th August, 1837,... $27,394 17

Price of Tuition, &c.

Tuition, room rent, &c. of Senior and Junior classes, per annum, $45.
do Sophomore and Freshman, do $36.

GENEVA COLLEGE.

Number and Description of Professorships.

1. A professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
2. Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c.
3. Civil Engineering and Statistics.
4. Latin and Greek Languages and Literature.
5. Modern Languages, History & Belles Lettres.
6. Theology, called "Startin Professorship," but partially endowed, the duties discharged by the President.

In the Medical Department.

7. A professorship of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
8. the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
9. Obstetrics and Materia Medica.
10. Anatomy and Physiology.
11. Botany and Medical Jurisprudence.

The services of the professor of civil engineering, &c. are at present merely voluntary and occasional, the principal instruction in this department being rendered by the professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. The president discharges the duty of professor of moral, intellectual and political philosophy.

Faculty, and other College Officers.

The faculty consisted of a president, three professors and a tutor, who was also librarian, and an acting professor of languages.

Number of Students.

Whole number of students during the year was..... 23
Graduates in the regular course,..... none.
Whole number at the close of the year,..... 15

Classification of Students.

Seniors, 0; Juniors, 4; Sophomores, 6; Freshmen, 4; in the English course, 1. Total, 15.

Number of students attending Medical lectures was..... 60
The number of students who received the degree of M. D. at the last medical commencement, January, 1837, was 5

College Terms, or Sessions.

1st	Term	commenced	Sept. 15, 1836,	and	closed	Dec. 21,	1836.
2d	"	"	Jan. 12, 1837,	"		April 19,	1837.
3d	"	"	May 10, "	"		Aug. 2,	"

Subjects or Course of Study.

Latin and Greek Languages.—The Freshman class read and reviewed Folsom's Livy, 4 books Xenophon's Anabasis, and reviewed them, with a daily exercise in Greek grammar. During the 3d term, they practiced writing Greek on the black board. They also read part of Cicero *de Senectute*, with the writing of Latin exercises.

The Sophomore class read and reviewed Extracts from Demosthenes and Plato, in Græca Majora; the Odes, Epodes, and 2 books Satires of Horace, and reviewed the Odes and Epodes, also part of the Alcestis of Euripides, and reviewed part of the Agricola of Tacitus. With each lesson in Tacitus was connected a lesson in Roman Antiquities; and with each in Euripides, a distinct exercise in Greek grammar.

The Junior class read 4 books Tacitus, 5½ books Homer's Iliad, and the whole of the Medea of Euripides.

Parts of the Gospel of Luke, and the Acts of the Apostles, were read by the Sophomore and Freshman classes, and part of the Acts by the Junior class, at the Monday morning recitations.

Great exertions have been made to bring this department into a sound condition, and thus far with very flattering results. The principal efforts of the professor have been directed to supplying the too common deficiencies in grammatical knowledge, by a thorough drilling of the classes in the grammars of the Latin and Greek Languages, exercises in writing these languages upon the black board, and a severe grammatical analysis of whatever was read by the classes, as absolutely necessary, before any satisfactory progress could be made in classical knowledge. No attempt has been made to carry the classes over a great deal of ground, but to give them a perfect mastery of that which has been passed over.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—Freshman class. 1st term, Davies' Arithmetic, 4 lessons a week. 2d and 3d terms. Bourdon's Algebra, 5 lessons a week.

Sophomore class. This class were occupied during the first term with nearly the same studies as the freshman class in the third term. 2d term, 6 books Davies' Legendre. 3d term, Analytical Plane Trigonometry, and 3 last books Legendre's Geometry.

Junior class. 1st term, Surveying and use of mathematical instruments, and analytical trigonometry. 2d term, Analytical geometry and conic sections. 3d term, Differential and integral calculus.

The recitations were conducted with the constant use of the blackboard, and by varying the conditions, &c. whenever the student appeared to comprehend imperfectly, either the conclusion or any part of the reasoning employed in the demonstration of the proposition in question. Problems and theorems not contained in the text books were frequently proposed, in addition to the usual lesson.

Modern Languages, History and Belles Lettres.—The study of French has its place as a part of the regular course of study in the 3d term of

the freshman year. The sophomore class were instructed in Whateley's Rhetoric, which was completed and reviewed during the 2d term. The junior class recited about half of Kames' Elements of Criticism to the president during the first term. Lectures were given weekly in the chapel during the 3d term on the History of Ancient Literature by the professor in this department. The members of the junior class were required to take notes of these lectures and were examined upon them.

Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.—The sophomore class in the 1st term recited Hedge's Logiç and reviewed it. The junior class recited and reviewed Wayland's Moral Philosophy and Whateley's Logic.—Lectures on the book of Daniel were given on Sunday evenings in the chapel, during the greater part of the 3d term, by the president in his capacity of Startin professor.

Exercises.

Original compositions were prepared by the sophomore and junior classes once a fortnight, which were critically examined by the professor. The freshmen were exercised in English translations from the classics. Exercises in declamation were held weekly in the chapel on Wednesday afternoon. The speakers of each week rehearsed privately before the professor on the preceding day.

Examinations.

At the *close of each term* the classes were subjected to a rigid examination on all the studies of the term.

Besides the above, the faculty adopted in the 2d term a plan of *weekly* examinations, which they believe to have been very beneficial in their influence, and which they have therefore determined to continue. Saturday morning is devoted to the examination of the classes in succession, so that each class is examined once in four weeks, in all the studies pursued by them subsequent to the preceding examination. During the last collegiate year, as there were but three classes, each was examined once in three weeks. The classes are prepared for these examinations by a review more or less extensive, and at the examination the students are marked according to their success, and the merits they obtain go into their weekly accounts. These examinations are conducted in presence of the whole faculty.

Mode of Instruction.

It has been the effort of the faculty to make the instruction as thorough and exact as possible. Wherever the black board was applicable, it was resorted to. It was constantly used in the mathematical instruction; it was used in the instruction in the French, Latin and Greek languages, and in some of the discussions in logic. The mode of instruction in the languages, as well as in mathematics, is of the most exact kind, and directed not only to secure substantial attainments in classical learning, but to inure the pupil to habits of close thought, nice discrimination, and exactness of expression. A careful analysis is therefore required of every word, and a rendering as close as possible. After this the student is permitted to give a free translation, to exercise himself in acquiring variety and force of expression, still taking care to express the precise shade of his author's meaning.

Discipline.

It is the purpose of the faculty to maintain an exact discipline, and to do it, as far as possible, by moral means, by methods which are adapted to train the young to habits of self government. Each instructor keeps a class bill, in which he notes the merit of each recitation, records each absence, &c. This is returned to the president weekly, and a weekly abstract is made out, from which the principal items are read after prayers on Monday evening, before the whole body of the students. At the close of the term, a summary of the weekly abstracts is made out, exhibiting the standing of the students in the several departments, their general standing, and the number of their absences from the several college exercises during the term. The most important items in the summary are also communicated to the students in the chapel, and reports are made out from it to their several parents and guardians.

Gratuitous Aid.

The gratuitous tuition of a number of students is provided for by a donation from Trinity church in the city of New-York. Only one availed himself of the provision the last year.

College Buildings.

A three story stone building, 80 feet by 40, containing a chapel, library-rooms, &c. and rooms for students, valued at....	$10,000 00
A new building of the same dimensions, nearly completed, valued at.....	10,000 00
A three-story brick medical college, 60 feet by 40, the private property of the medical faculty, cost about....	4,500 00
Six and a half acres of land on which the above buildings are situated,.....	7,000 00
Number of books in college and society libraries about 3,000, valued at	3,000 00
Philosophical apparatus, valued at	1,600 00
Chemical apparatus is the property of the professor; cost $1,400.	
	$36,100 00

Other College Property.

Bonds, mortgages and notes, three houses in Geneva, and lots of land,.....	41,160 93
	$77,260 93

Revenue.

Tuition, room rent, &c.....	$510 67	
Interest of permanent funds,.....	2,127 06	
Allowance of Protestant Episcopal society for promoting religion and learning,.....	500 00	
		$3,137 73
Expenditures, ...		4,317 00

Debts.

Debts remaining unpaid at close of the year,.....	$2,091 82
Debts due to the college, ...	8,238 20

Price of Tuition, &c.

Tuition, room rent, &c. per annum,.....	$45 00

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Number and description of Professorships, and names of Professors and other Officers.

Rev. James M. Matthews, D. D. chancellor, salary, ...	$1,500
David B. Douglass, professor of civil engineering and architecture; paid by fees of pupils.	
S. F. B. Morse, professor of the literature of the arts of design; paid by fees of pupils.	
Rev. Henry P. Tappan, professor of intellectual and moral philosophy and belles lettres, salary,.....	1,800
Robert B. Patton, professor of Greek language and literature,.	1,800
Rev. John Proudfit, do Latin do do .	1,800
Charles L. Parmentier, professor of French language and literature; paid by fees of students.	
Lorenzo L. Daponte, professor of Italian language and literature; paid by fees of students.	
Miguel Cabrera DeNavares, professor of Spanish language and literature; paid by fees of students.	
Charles Rabadan, associate professor of Spanish language and literature; paid by fees of students.	
Isaac Nordheimer, acting professor of German language and literature; paid by fees of students.	
Rev. George Bush, professor of Hebrew; paid by fees of students.	
Charles W. Hackley, professor of mathematics, salary,.....	1,800
Wm. A. Norton, acting professor of natural philosophy and astronomy, salary, ...	1,250
Lewis C. Beck, M. D. professor of chemistry and botany,....	1,250
Hon. B. F. Butler, professor of law and principal of the law faculty; paid by fees of students.	
L. D. Gale M. D. professor of geology and mineralogy, salary,	300
Isaac Nordheimer, professor of Arabic, Syriac, Persian and Ethiopic; paid by fees of students.	
Rev. Cyrus Mason, professor of the evidences of revealed religion, salary,.....	1,500

Since the close of the University year, a professor of pleading and practice in the law faculty has been appointed. A professor of commercial law is to be appointed in March, and it is expected that the law school will be opened for the reception of students on the 12th of April next.

The appointments for the medical faculty are now in progress. The plan of instruction in this school is to embrace many of the leading features which have been found so advantageous in the Medical School

of Paris; and it is expected that the school will be open in the course of the current year.

No. and Classification of Students.

Whole number of students during the year,..... 364
Of whom, there pursued the usual under graduate course,..... 153

The others were generally engaged in those higher branches of science and letters, for which it has been a special object of the University to provide instructors.

College Terms or Sessions.

There is but one term in each year. It extends from the 1st Monday of October to the 3d Wednesday of July. The vacation extends through the intervening period.

Subjects or Courses of Study.

The under graduate course of study in each class during the year was as follows: In the department of the *Latin* language the freshman class read the larger portion of the first five books of Livy, as contained in Folsom's edition, and a selection of the Odes of Horace. The study of ancient geography was pursued in connexion with that of Livy, and the class were required to draw the maps which were used in the recitation room. The sophomore class read the Satires and Epistles of Horace, a selection from the first five books of the History of Tacitus, and the same author *de Moribus Germanorum*. The junior class read the Medea of Seneca, all the Satires of Persius, the third part of the sixth, the tenth and the fourteenth of Juvenal and a large part of Cicero *de officiis*. The senior class read the Medea of Seneca which had not been previously assigned to them. This class is not required by the statutes of the University to continue its classical studies beyond the Christmas holidays. From the beginning of the term till that time they have but two recitations in the classics a week, which are equally divided between the Greek and Latin.

The mode of instruction in the different classes is adapted as far as possible to the age and acquirements of the pupils. In the freshman class a review of the elements of grammar is connected with their recitations in the first author assigned them; afterwards the study of ancient geography and Roman antiquities occupies a part of the hour allotted to recitations; and a thorough course of instruction in lyric metres is given in connection with the Odes of Horace.

The oral instruction given to the higher classes comprehends a wider range of literary and moral illustration. The instruction of all the classes is conducted in general by recitation accompanied with occasional lectures or prelections.

In the department of *Greek*, the freshman class, previously to the February examination, were employed in the study of Theirsch's Greek Fables and the first five books of the Odyssey of Homer. During the remainder of the year, they read about four books of Herodotus in large extracts from the nine books. They also studied the Geography of Ancient Greece and of the colonies of Asia Minor.

In general it may be remarked, that in all the classes written translations are required, and made the subject of examination and criticism.

The text-books used are in general the small Leipsic editions, without note or comment.

The sophomores, previously to the February examination, read the two first books of the History of the Peloponnesian War, by Thucydides. After the examination, the reading of the same book was continued till the close of the year.

The junior class, previously to the February examination, read the "Seven before Thebes," by Æschylus, and the Medea of Euripides. After the examination, to the close of the year, they were employed in reading the Olympic Odes of Pindar.

In the department of *mathematics*, there are two classes; to one of which belong the students of the freshman year, and to the other those of the sophomore year. The studies of the former were algebra and geometry. The text-books are Davies' Bourdon and Davies' Legendre. The studies of the latter were plane trigonometry, surveying, spherical trigonometry, navigation, descriptive geometry, analytical geometry, and the differential and integral calculus. The text-books in these branches were those recently published by Professor Davies, late of the military academy, except in navigation, which was taught by lecture, the system in Young's Trigonometry being the one adopted.

The mode of instruction is that of the military academy, and the French mathematical schools. The black board is the place of recitation for the student, and of demonstration for the professor.

Instruments and models are extensively employed in illustration. The time is divided between lectures and recitations, the lecture consisting generally of a sort of scholium upon the lesson of the day and a prælection upon that of the next. Surveying is practised in the field, and topographical drawings of surveys to some extent required.

In the department of *natural philosophy*, the course pursued consists of the following branches: mechanics, electricity, magnetism, optics and astronomy. The text-books used are Courtenay's Boucharlat's Mechanics, the Cambridge Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism, Bache's Brewster's Optics, and Gummere's Astronomy.

The course commences with mechanics, which is taken up at the beginning of the junior year. It is completed at the end of the senior year, the other subjects being pursued in the order in which they are named. During the junior year there are three recitations per week, of an hour each, and during the senior year four of the same length. The department is provided with an extensive and valuable apparatus; and lectures are frequently delivered, in which the principles investigated in the text-books are experimentally illustrated, and their principal application to the arts enlarged upon. At recitations, the students are required to demonstrate the propositions contained in the lesson at the black board without the aid of the text-book.

In the department of *belles lettres*, the regular course occupies the sophomore class during one-third of each day. In this course, the text books are De Lacy's General Grammar and Kames' Elements of Criticism, with selections from Milton, Shakspeare, Addison, and other standard authors. There is a daily recitation, together with occasional lectures.

Compositions are read by one division of the class every day, and

criticised by the professor in presence of the class; after which the composition is given to some other member of the class for a written criticism, which is also read in the class and criticised by the professor.

Two members of the class, with one from the freshman, declaim every morning at chapel, in presence of the faculty and students, under the direction of the professor of belles lettres; and such of the class as are able and disposed to write their own pieces.

On Saturday morning, two members of the senior and two of the junior class, speak their own compositions, in presence of the whole university, and under the direction of the professor of belles lettres.

In the department of *intellectual and moral philosophy*, the course opens with the second or junior year. The first branch of philosophy studied is logic. On the deductive method, Whateley's Logic is employed as a text-book; on the inductive method, lectures are given. As a continuation of this subject, lectures are delivered on the nature of evidence, and the forms of the "a priori and a posteriori" are particularly analyzed and illustrated. The whole is accompanied with exercises calculated to give the student facility in the application of logical principles, and in the analysis and proof of propositions.

Intellectual and moral philosophy, the history of philosophy, and political economy, occupy the remainder of the course, which extends through the senior year. The subjects are taught by lecture, with the exception of the last, in which Say's or Wayland's Political Economy forms the text-book.

In the department of *chemistry and botany*, the junior class are employed during the first six months of the year, with lectures and recitations on chemistry, with a text book. Beck's Manual of Chemistry is used. The senior class is employed during the first five months with lectures and recitations on chemistry, applied to the arts; the chemistry of nature and on botany.

On the evidences of revealed religion, there is a course of lectures and recitations, on the historical argument out of Paley and other text books. This course begins early in April, and extends to the close of the academic year. The senior class attend on this course, and each member is required to prepare a syllabus of the entire historical argument, which is read in class, and criticised as a specimen of his ability, in making an analysis or brief, on any given subject.

In geology and mineralogy, in civil engineering, in the art of design, in oriental and modern languages, &c., instruction is given to the several classes from text books, accompanied by lectures and recitations, according to the nature of the subject taught, and the progress of the pupils.

There are two *examinations* held during each year. The first commences on the second Wednesday of February, and lasts about ten days. The second commences on the first Wednesday of July, and lasts about two weeks.

Discipline.

The discipline of the institution is designed to be parental and preventive, and by a judicious administration of this system, it is found that but few offences occur among the students, and that the government is salutary and effective.

Gratuitous Aid.

The provision made in the University for the gratuitous education of students, is by the endowment of scholarships from benevolent individuals. The number of students which were educated on these foundations during the past year, was 37.

Description and value of University buildings and other property.

The only building belonging to the institution is that which it now occupies, fronting on Washington Square, and extending from Waverley Place to Washington Place. Its value may be estimated at $260,000

The apparatus is rich and extensive, and estimated at....	10,000
The library is yet in its infancy, estimated at.....	7,000
Total,.....	$277,000

Revenue and Debts.

The only revenue of the institution is from the fees of tuition, the rents received from various parts of the building, and subscriptions made from year to year to provide for whatever may be wanting in the current expenses. The amount of receipts during this year, from fees of tuition and rents, was considerably larger than during any previous year. The debt of the institution is heavy, being somewhat over $110,000. Owing to the pressure of the times, and the difficulty of collecting old subscriptions, or of obtaining new, the University has been constrained to reduce the salaries of its officers for the present. The institution is looking with much anxiety for aid from the State, in order to carry out and sustain its extensive and liberal plans.

Price of Tuition.

The price of tuition is fixed at $80 per annum for the entire under-graduate course. $20 per annum are charged for any single branch of under-graduate study, and the price for civil engineering, oriental literature, &c. varies according to the number of the class, and the length of time during which instruction is sought.

Remarks.

The University would feel itself wanting in both justice and gratitude, did it not acknowledge the patronage which it has received from the friends of learning, both in the donations bestowed upon it, and the number and description of students under its care. Many of those who are pursuing their studies in the higher departments of science and letters, are graduates from different literary institutions in various parts of our country; and the council is strongly impressed with the belief, that the pursuit of such studies in the same institution, where instruction is given in the usual branches of collegiate study, has a tendency to raise the standard of scholarship generally. As will be seen by a reference to the statutes on this subject, the requisites for admission into the lowest classes of the University, are unusually high; and the at-

tainments required before the student can be promoted to a higher class, are in full correspondence with this primary test of scholarship. In the Greek classics, for instance, the applicant for admission into the first or freshman class, must be acquainted with the grammar, the historical books of the New-Testament, the Greek Reader, three books of Xenophon's Cyropedia, and two books of the Iliad. During his first or freshman year, he is required to become acquainted with six books of Homer's Odyssey, and four books of Herodotus; with the geography, antiquities and mythology of Greece. In his second or sophomore year, he must study two tragedies of Sophocles, two tragedies of Euripides, and Xenophon's Memorabilia; and during his third or junior year, he studies two tragedies of Æschylus, one comedy of Aristophanes, Demosthenes de Corona, and Pindar's Olympica. Nor is he permitted to study mere selections from these authors. The entire work is put into his hands, and he is required to become acquainted with the style and spirit of the writer, before his examination in the work is sustained. In the other departments, a corresponding grade of scholarship is required. For instance, in mathematics, descriptive geometry, algebraical geometry, differential and integral calculus are studies in the second or sophomore year.

The council are happy to state their belief, that the number of their students is not lessened by fixing the standard of scholarship so high. If it drives some, it draws others; and as an evidence of a growing desire in the community to promote ripe scholarship, it should be added, that the number of students admitted this last year in the classes pursuing the under-graduate studies, has greatly increased.

Let it not be imagined, however, that this attention to classical learning leads the University to neglect the claims of students pursuing the literary and scientific course. In a city like New-York, there must always be a demand for instruction in such of the arts and sciences, as are more immediately connected with the practical purposes of life; and of such students the University has not only a very gratifying number, but, as was designed from the beginning, it aims to bestow upon them a full amount of its care and labor.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

Number and Description of Professorships.

1. An Emeritus professorship of obstetrics.
2. A professorship of chemistry and pharmacy.
3. " " materia medica and medical jurisprudence.
4. " " anatomy and physiology.
5. " " the practice of physic and the diseases of women and children.
6. " " surgery and midwifery.

Faculty and other College Officers.

These consisted of six professors, a president, vice-president and treasurer, who also acted as register.

Number of Students.

Whole number of students attending the lectures, 142.

In this number are included four graduates, who attended the various lectures, one physician in practice, and four gentlemen preparing as missionaries.

Some students take tickets for a portion of the courses only, and the classes in anatomy and chemistry are generally the most numerous.

Number of graduates at the last annual commencement, 34.

Graduates are required by law to be of the age of 21 years.

Average age of graduates is about 24 years. No student in the college is under the age of 18.

Classification of Students.

There is no classification as in literary colleges. The only distinction is as to the number of courses of lectures each student may have attended. A student who has attended two courses, is entitled to a free ticket. Number thus entitled varied during the last term from 25 to 30.

College Session.

This commences first Tuesday of October, and continues sixteen weeks without any vacation.

Subjects or Courses of Study.

The whole course consists of lectures delivered by the respective professors. Text-books recommended to students for perusal, are the following:

On Surgery—Sam'l Cooper's first lines of the Practice of Surgery.
" Obstetrics—Burns' Midwifery, Valpeau's Midwifery.
" Chemistry—Beck's and Turner's Chemistry.
" Materia Medica—Beck's and Murray's Materia Medica.
" Anatomy and Physiology—Bell's Anatomy, London Dissector, Magendie's Physiology, or Dunglison's Physiology.
" Practice of Physic—Gregory's, or Eberle's, or Mackintosh's Practice of Physic.

Examinations.

Each professor daily examines his class on the subject of the preceding lecture. Candidates for graduation are examined separately, in the presence of a majority of all the professors, and a distinct vote is taken on the recommendation of each individual for the degree of doctor of medicine to the Regents of the University.

Discipline.

The professors consider they have the power of expulsion for misconduct of any kind, whether in or out of the lecture room. The State Medical Society, by a resolution, passed February, 1836, has aided in the preservation of order, which resolution is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That when a student has attended lectures, he furnish a certificate from the college in which he attended, that he has attended a

full course, or if not a full course, the extent of his attendance; and that his attendance has been regular, and his conduct as a student, proper and respectable."

Any attempt, proved on a student, to disinter the dead, is punished with expulsion.

Candidates for graduation are required to present certificates of their moral conduct during the period of their study, and without this they are not admitted to examination.

Gratuitous Aid.

There is no provision for the gratuitous education of indigent students, but the professors are obliged annually to admit from 20 to 30 students on credit to their lectures. Much of this is seldom realized.

Statutes, or By-Laws of the College.

There are no general statutes or by-laws. The charter of the college, as granted by the Regents of the University, and the laws of the State, relative to the medical profession, comprise the statutory powers of the college.

College Buildings and Property.

A three story stone building, containing lecture rooms, laboratory, museum, library, &c. value, ...	$6,000 00
A four story stone building, for students,.....	5,000 00
which are erected on the grounds of the college, two acres,.....	1,000 00
Number of books in college library, 1,376,.....	2,800 00
Chemical apparatus, anatomical museum, and other apparatus,.....	500 00
Collections of professors for their respective branches of instruction,.....	4,900 00
	$20,200 00

Revenue.

Total amount of lecture fees,.....	$4,078 00
Amount of do. unpaid, collection of which is uncertain, .	1,964 00
Amount collected for room rent and use of library,.....	102 87
	$6,144 87

Each student graduating pays $20, which is appropriated to the payment of the debt for erecting one of the college buildings, and repairs and contingencies.

Debts.

The trustees owe no debts, as the professors defray all the expenses. The professors were indebted 1st February, 1837, for the balance due on one of the above described buildings, $1,750.

Price of Tuition.

Price of all the tickets, ...		$56 00
Room rent in college buildings, for term of four months,	$4 00 to 4 50	
Board when students room in college building, per week,	1 50 to 2 00	
" " " village, per week, ...	2 25 to 3 00	

True abstract.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, February 27, 1838.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Containing abstracts from the Academic reports for 1837, *made to the Regents of the University, exhibiting the number of students taught in the several Academies from which such reports have been received, with the apportionment of their distributive shares of* $12,000, *part of the income of the Literature fund for said year.*

Names of Academies incorporated by the Regents, or subject to their visitation, in each Senate District.	Where established.	Whole No. of students belonging to academy at the date of report.	No. of students claimed by the trustees to have pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, for four months of said year.	No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for 4 months of said year.	Amount of money apportio'd by the Regents from the income of the Literature Fund.
First District.					
Erasmus Hall,	Flatbush, Kings Co.	130	103	103	$610 70
N. Y. Inst. for Deaf and Dumb,	New-York City,	150	150	150	889 30
		280	253	253	$1,500 00
Second District.					
Amenia Seminary,	Amenia, Dutchess Co.	69	89	89	$218 84
Clinton,	East-Hampton, Suffolk Co.	30	12	12	29 51
Dutchess County,	Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co.	71	40	40	98 36
Farmers' Hall,	Goshen, Orange Co.	75	34	34	83 61
Kingston,	Kingston, Ulster Co.	98	46	46	113 12
Montgomery,	Montgomery, Orange Co.	115	93	93	228 69

Mount-Pleasant,	Mount-Pleasant, Westchester Co.	120	64	64	157 38
Newburgh,	Newburgh, Orange Co.	30	25	25	61 48
New-Paltz,	New-Paltz, Ulster Co.	70	48	48	118 03
North-Salem,	North-Salem, Westchester Co.	35	11	11	27 05
Poughkeepsie Female Academy,	Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co.	56	57	57	140 16
Redhook,	Redhook, do	40	16	16	39 35
Union-Hall,	Jamaica, Queens Co.	142	75	75	184 42
		951	610	610	$1,500 00
Third District.					
Albany,	Albany City,	276	147	147	193 74
Albany Female Academy,	do	328	312	312	411 09
Albany Female Seminary,	do	60	63	63	83 16
Delaware,	Delhi, Delaware Co.	70	75	69	91 08
Hudson,	Hudson City,	64	38	38	50 16
Jefferson,	Jefferson, Schoharie Co.	....	26	26	34 32
Kinderhook,	Kinderhook, Columbia Co.	98	87	87	114 64
Lansingburgh,	Lansingburgh, Rensselaer Co.	30	13	13	17 16
Schenectady,	Schenectady City,	122	83	83	109 40
Troy Female Seminary,	Troy City,	220	300	300	395 25
		1,268	1,144	1,138	$1,500 00
Fourth District.					
Cambridge Washington,	Cambridge, Washington Co.	45	45	45	119 47
Canajoharie,	Canajoharie, Montgomery Co.	55	50	47	124 79
Fairfield,	Fairfield, Herkimer Co.	72	85	85	225 67
Fort-Covington,	Fort-Covington, Franklin Co.	50	12	12	31 86
Franklin,	Malone, do	45	47	47	124 79

No. 1—Continued.

Names of Academies incorporated by the Regents, or subject to their visitation, in each Senate District.	Where established.	Whole No. of students belonging to academy at the date of report.	No. of students claimed by the trustees to have pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, for four months of said year.	No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for 4 months of said year.	Amount of money apportioned by the Regents from the income of the Literature Fund.
Gouverneur High School,	Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co.	115	11	11	$29 21
Granville,	West-Granville, Washington Co.	39	26	26	69 03
Johnstown,	Johnstown, Montgomery Co.	38	53	52	138 06
Plattsburgh,	Plattsburgh, Clinton Co.	92	20	20	53 10
St. Lawrence,	Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co.	93	132	131	347 75
Washington,	Salem, Washington Co.	81	89	89	236 27
		725	570	565	$1,500 00
Fifth District.					
Black River Literary and Religious Institute,	Watertown, Jefferson Co.	155	109	109	$159 35
Bridgewater,	Bridgewater, Oneida Co.	40	43	43	62 87
Cherry-Valley,	Cherry-Valley, Otsego Co.	90	58	53	77 48
Clinton Grammar School,	Clinton, Oneida Co.	25	28	28	40 94
Clinton Liberal Institute,	do do	82	114	114	166 66
De Ruyter Institute,	De Ruyter, Madison Co.	130	41	41	59 94
Hamilton,	Hamilton, do	108	67	67	97 96
Hartwick Seminary,	Hartwick, Otsego Co.	20	18	18	26 32

Lowville,	Lowville, Lewis Co.	30	41	40	58 48
Oneida Conference Seminary,	Cazenovia, Madison Co.	265	162	157	229 52
Oneida Institute,	Whitesboro, Oneida Co.	103	92	92	134 50
Rensselaer Oswego,	Mexico, Oswego Co.	80	86	86	125 73
Union,	Bellville, Jefferson Co.	30	29	29	42 40
Utica,	Utica City,	125	128	128	187 13
Whitesboro,	Whitesboro, Oneida Co.	34	24	21	30 73
		1,317	1,040	1,026	$1,500 00
Sixth District.					
Franklin,	Prattsburgh, Steuben Co.	70	36	36	$120 24
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,	Lima, Livingston Co.	127	183	183	611 22
Ithaca,	Ithaca, Tompkins Co.	103	113	113	377 42
Livingston Co. High School,	Geneseo, Livingston Co.	64	17	17	56 96
Oxford,	Oxford, Chenango Co.	97	85	85	283 90
Owego,	Owego, Tioga Co.,	62	15	15	50 27
		523	449	449	$1,500 00
Seventh District.					
Auburn,	Auburn, Cayuga Co.	55	34	34	97 33
Canandaigua,	Canandaigua, Ontario Co.	207	119	118	337 77
Cayuga,	Aurora, Cayuga Co.	50	34	34	97 33
Cortland,	Homer, Cortland Co.	94	108	107	306 29
Onondaga,	Onondaga Hollow, Onondaga Co.	65	26	26	74 45
Ontario Female Seminary,	Canandaigua, Ontario Co.	131	108	108	309 15
Ovid,	Ovid, Seneca Co.	104	27	27	77 29
Palmyra High School,	Palmyra, Wayne Co.	49	32	32	91 61

No. 1—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies incorporated by the Regents, or subject to their visitation, in each Senate District.	Where established.	Whole No. of students belonging to academy at the date of report.	No. of students claimed by the trustees to have pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, for four months of said year.	No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for 4 months of said year.	Amount of money apportioned by the Regents from the income of the Literature Fund.
Pompey,.....	Pompey, Onondaga Co.....	41	38	38	$108 78
		796	526	524	$1,500 00
Eighth District.					
Clarkson,.....	Clarkson, Monroe Co.	61	32	32	$90 30
Fredonia,.....	Fredonia, Chautauque Co.....	60	68	68	191 88
Gaines,.....	Gaines, Orleans Co.....	37	40	40	112 88
Lewiston,.....	Lewiston, Niagara Co.....	16	35	35	98 77
Middlebury,.....	Wyoming, Genesee Co.....	128	64	57	160 84
Monroe,.....	Henrietta, Monroe Co.....	50	69	65	183 42
Rochester High School,.....	Rochester City, ...	139	132	132	372 47
Springville,.....	Springville, Erie Co.	40	52	52	146 73
		531	492	481	*1,357 29

* See act for the relief of the trustees of the Middlebury Academy, passed 15th April, 1837, which directed the Regents to deduct from the share distributed among the Academies of the 8th district in 1838, the sum directed by the said act to be paid to the Middlebury Academy in 1837, being $142.71

RECAPITULATION.

	Whole No. of students belonging to academies at the date of report.	No. of students claimed by the trustees to have pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, for 4 months of said year.	No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for 4 months of said year.	Amount of money apportioned by the Regents from the income of the Literature Fund.	Rate per scholar in each district.
1st District, ..	280	253	253	$1,500 00	$5.93
2d " ..	951	610	610	1,500 00	2.46
3d " ..	1,268	1,144	1,138	1,500 00	1.32
4th " ..	725	570	565	1,500 00	2.65
5th " ..	1,317	1,040	1,026	1,500 00	1.46
6th " ..	523	449	449	1,500 00	3.34
7th " ..	796	526	524	1,500 00	2.86
8th " ..	531	492	481	1,357 29	2.82
	6,391	5,084	5,046	11,857 29	

The rate per scholar, if the apportionment had been made without reference to districts, would have been about $2.35.

A true abstract and apportionment,

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, February 27, 1838.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Containing abstracts from Academic reports for 1837, *made to the Regents of the University, exhibiting a statement of the permanent funds and annual revenue of the several academies from which such reports were received, together with the amount of debts due by them respectively, the number of teachers employed therein, and the amount of their compensation or salary, per annum.*

Names of Academies.	Permanent funds.				No. of books in library.	Revenue.		Debts due by academy.	No. of teachers.	Compensation or salary of teachers.
	Value of academy lot and building.	Value of other real estate.	Value of philosophical apparatus & library.	Value of other personal property.		Tuition money for year ending on date of report.	Interest or income of permanent funds for said year.			
First District.										
Erasmus Hall,	$8,850	none	$2,200	$1,325	1,365	$2,600	$549	$319	5	$3,685
N. Y. Institution for Deaf and Dumb, *										
Second District.										
Amenia Seminary,	2,500	8,000	600	3,430	275	1,325	1,098	8,619	6	2,500
Clinton,	2,000	.....	200	.....	288	337	.....	.....	1	
Dutchess County,	15,000	.....	150	2,800	.....	1,258	.....	7,034	3	1,133
Farmers' Hall,	2,500	none	100	none	.....	.....	.....	none	4	
Kingston,	3,500	none	400	100	250	1,200	none	none	3	1,225
Montgomery,	5,500	300	600	.....	.....	1,900	.....	228	6	2,285
Mount-Pleasant,	18,000	.....	.....	.....	200	2,300	623	7,540	6	
Newburgh,	4,000	4,000	1,000	200	500	668	200	3,284	2	402
New-Paltz,	1,000	4,500	12	none	.....	900	300	none	2	1,200
North-Salem,	900	.....	200	.....	.....	137	.....	.....	2	600
Poughkeepsie Female Academy,	4,500	10,000	300	500	.....	2,930	900	none	6	2,930

* See act of April 15th, 1830.

Redhook,	1,500	.....	200	.....	180	355	.....	.....	2	485
Union-Hall,	5,000	2,000	600	2,250	450	2,367	164	none	6	2,770
Third District.										
Albany,	90,000	.....	2,213	20,000	376	5,014	1,260	900	9	6,471
Albany Female Academy,	32,000	.....	2,450	2,612	1,400	10,169	.....	11,500	15	6,650
Albany Female Seminary,	7,000	.....	1,000	500	....	1,260	.....	1,800	5	1,260
Delaware,	1,453	.....	587	4,931	....	360	329	none	2	
Hudson,	3,000	800	100	50	....	.....	.....	500	1	
Jefferson,	4,000	none	704	none	162	747	.....	689	2	689
Kinderhook,	4,000	none	750	.....	513	1,497	.....	none	4	
Lansingburgh,	3,100	200	250	4,000	250	525	none	none	1	625
Schenectady,	none	none	37	none	....	2,408	.....	none	6	2,409
Troy Female Seminary,	3,500	2,000	100	none	....	8,932	250	100	19	7,690
Fourth District.										
Cambridge Washington,	1,000	1,500	216	1,188	....	649	117	320	2	650
Canajoharie,	1,500	.....	.....	150	....	420	.....	46	2	500
Fairfield,	8,000	none	1,250	none	620	800	none	none	6	800
Fort-Covington,	2,000	none	50	1,200	....	450	84	130	1	400
Franklin,	3,900	.....	125	.....	none	571	276	310	2	800
Gouverneur High School,	3,500	550	435	3,309	30	576	.....	1,495	4	1,500
Granville,	2,000	none	75	none	50	400	none	none	1	531
Johnstown,	1,500	.....	100	1,311	60	350	.....	none	2	475
Plattsburgh,	1,500	.....	.....	.....	none	600	.....	80	2	792
St. Lawrence,	9,000	372	1,100	2,200	331	1,747	138	3,880	5	2,550
Washington,	5,500	.....	517	.....	300	557	200	1,000	2	925
Fifth District.										
Black River L. & R. Institute,	4,500	3,900	600	6,000	513	2,800	250	2,435	7	4,050
Bridgewater,	1,500	none	100	50	10	300	none	none	1	354

No. 2—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies.	Permanent funds.				No. of books in library.	Revenue.		Debts due by academy.	No. of teachers.	Compensation or salary of teachers.
	Value of academy lot and building.	Value of other real estate.	Value of philosophical apparatus & library.	Value of other personal property.		Tuition money for year ending on date of report.	Interest or income of permanent funds for said year.			
Cherry-Valley,	$2,500	.....	$400	$138	....	$646	.....	.....	2	$1,375
Clinton Grammar School,	2,000	none	none	none	none	275	none	none	1	325
Clinton Liberal Institute,	9,700	4,225	1,250	200	1,000	2,118	285	none	6	2,500
De Ruyter Institute,	13,500	4,360	330	713	none	565	305	2,700	5	1,690
Hamilton,	2,500	none	.....	3,572	....	528	250	2,000	4	1,337
Hartwick Seminary,	5,000	1,300	1,000	17,135	....	200	1,248	.....	2	1,150
Lowville,	5,600	.....	400	2,678	135	880	136	1,500	2	880
Oneida Conference Seminary,	16,000	.....	900	5,000	1,100	2,105	.....	5,269	6	2,668
Oneida Institute,	20,000	450	1,000	6,400	1,000	2,000	.....	5,000	4	2,900
Rensselaer Oswego,	3,000	800	530	50	30	800	190	1,200	3	900
Union,	5,500	.....	175	.....	....	425	.....	1,500	1	425
Utica,	10,000	700	100	663	....	1,814	35	.....	3	1,700
Whitesboro,	1,200	.....	.....	.....	....	550	.....	300	2	550
Sixth District.										
Franklin,	2,000	none	1,300	4,200	....	506	255	323	2	642
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,	17,000	5,000	600	15,000	....	3,104	375	11,000	7	2,622
Ithaca,	3,000	2,500	500	12,260	none	2,630	858	3,350	7	.....
Livingston Co. High School,	6,000	none	500	none	....	740	none	30	3	740
Oxford,	2,600	....	602	3,049	....	1,287	213	none	5	

Owego,	4,000	1,950	200	80	none	1,000	.....	500	3	1,125
Seventh District.										
Auburn,	4,000	2,000	none	none	.....	800	112	456	2	912
Canandaigua,	14,000	125	1,000	16,877	300	2,461	1,029	none	7	2,941
Cayuga,	4,500	none	500	4,500	.....	500	311	none	2	650
Cortland,	3,000	none	1,449	3,733	744	1,715	261	none	5	2,300
Onondaga,	4,500	none	150	3,730	.....	580	255	none	3	575
Ontario Female Seminary,	13,500	.....	1,140	.....	.....	3,658	.....	5,000	10	4,075
Ovid,	4,000	none	225	4,721	none	800	309	250	2	1,000
Palmyra High School,	2,500	none	350	none	.....	630	.....	none	3	775
Pompey,	5,400	.....	355	5,684	36	809	431	1,288	3	1,243
Eighth District.										
Clarkson,	2,500	none	500	3,623	.....	930	255	none	3	1,480
Fredonia,	2,000	none	1,300	659	800	1,000	none	none	2	1,000
Gaines,	3,000	.....	363	200	none	500	.....	.....	2	500
Lewiston,	3,500	none	400	none	.....	400	500	700	3	1,300
Middlebury,	4,000	5,000	600	1,695	700	806	300	2,205	4	1,300
Monroe,	5,000	none	60	714	.....	508	none	550	2	656
Rochester High School,	7,000	none	600	none	none	3,896	.....	300	6	3,612
Springville,	3,700	.....	417	1,150	.....	580	.....	1,200	2	750
	$485,403	$66,532	$38,517	$176,530	13,968	102,155	$14,651	$98,830	284	107,826

A true abstract.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, February 27, 1838.

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Containing abstracts from the Academic reports for 1837, *made to the Regents of the University, exhibiting the amount of money received from the said Regents for the previous year by the several academies from which such reports were made, with a statement of the manner in which such money was expended, together with a specification of the frequency of exercises in composition and declamation in such academy.*

Names of Academies.	Am't received from Regents for the previous year, including balance on hand (if any) of money before received.	*Application of money received from Regents.*	How often exercised in composition & declamation, (except females in declamation.)
First District.			
Erasmus Hall,	$547 62	Payment of teachers,	Once, ... 14 days,
N. Y. Ins. for Deaf and Dumb,	952 38	See act of 15th April, 1830, secs. 3 and 4,	
Second District.			
Amenia Seminary,	103 65	Payment of teachers,	do .... 14 do
Clinton,	35 45	Invested in stock,	do .... 12 do
Dutchess County,	111 83	Payment of teachers,	do .... 7 do
Farmers' Hall,	49 10	do	do .... 7 do
Kingston,	114 55	do	do .... 14 do
Montgomery,	300 00	do	do .... 14 do
Mount-Pleasant,	169 10	do	do .... 14 do
Newburgh,	98 20	do	do .... 14 do
New-Paltz,	144 56	do	do .... 14 do
North-Salem,	none	None received,	do .... 14 do
Poughkeepsie F. Academy,	92 71	Payment of teachers,	Comp. once 7 do

Redhook,	70 90	do		Once,	21	do
Union-Hall,	291 00	do		do	14	do
Third District.						
Albany,	208 00	do		do	14	do
Albany Female Academy,	553 49	do		Comp. once	14	do
Albany Female Seminary,	105 75	do		do	14	do
Delaware,	77 55	do	and bal. on hand,	Once,	14	do
Hudson,	31 73	Paid for repairs,				
Jefferson,	81 08	Payment of teachers,		do	14	do
Kinderhook,	128 67	do		do	14	do
Lansingburgh,	42 30	do		do	14	do
Schenectady,	271 43	do		do	8	do
Troy Female Seminary,	none	None received,		Comp. once	7	do
Fourth District.						
Cambridge Washington,	89 39	Payment of teachers,		Once,	14	do
Canajoharie,	61 46	do		do	7	do
Fairfield,	231 87	do		do	21	do
Fort-Covington,	69 83	do		do	14	do
Franklin,	81 00	do		do	14	do
Gouverneur High School,	39 12	do		do	14	do
Granville,	131 28	do		do	14	do
Johnstown,	128 49	do		do	14	do
Plattsburgh,	41 90	do		do	14	do
St. Lawrence,	374 29	do		do	14	do
Washington,	251 37	do		do	8	do
Fifth District.				do	11	do
Black River L. & R. Institute,	none	None received,		do females	14	do
Bridgewater,	54 25	Not stated,		do	14	do

No. 3—Continued.

Names of Academies.	Am't received from Regents for the previous year, including bal. on hand (if any) of money before received.	*Application of money received from Regents.*	How often exercised in composition & declamation, (except females in declamation.)
Cherry-Valley,	$71 75	Payment of teachers,	do .... 14 do
Clinton Grammar School,	49 02	do	do .... 14 do
Clinton Liberal Institute,	204 79	do	do .... 14 do
De Ruyter Institute,	none	None received,	do .... 14 do
Hamilton,	106 76	Payment of teachers,	do .... 14 do
Hartwick Seminary,	52 60	do	do .... 14 do
Lowville,	none	None received,	do .... 14 do
Oneida Conference Seminary,	376 30	Payment of teachers,	do .... 28 do
Oneida Institute,	210 03	do	do .... 20 do
Rensselaer Oswego,	99 76	do	do .... 14 do
Union,	70 00	do	do .... 14 do
Utica,	176 74	do	do .... 14 do
Whitesboro,	28 00	do	Comp. once 7 do
Sixth District.			
Franklin,	124 74	do	Once, ... 14 do
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,	581 72	do	do .... 21 do
Ithaca,	313 56	do	do .... 14 do
Livingston Co. High School,	34 12	Paid for repairs,	do .... 14 do
Oxford,	321 12	Payment of teachers,	do .... 14 do

Owego,	124 74	do		do	7 do
Seventh District.					
Auburn,	116 63	do		do	14 do
Canandaigua,	235 98	do		do	14 do
Cayuga,	none	None received,		do	14 do
Cortland,	393 30	Payment of teachers,		do	14 do
Onondaga,	37 97	do		do	14 do
Ontario F. Seminary,	217 00	do		Comp. once	7 do
Ovid,	84 07	do		Once,	14 do
Palmyra High School,	141 12	do		do	14 do
Pompey,	127 48	do		do	14 do
Eighth District.					
Clarkson,	87 50	do		do	14 do
Fredonia,	212 00	do		do	14 do
Gaines,	294 17	do		do	14 do
Lewiston,	161 65	do		do	14 do
Middlebury,	none	None received,		do	7 do
Monroe,	148 40	Payment of teachers,		do	7 do
Rochester High School,	445 23	do		do	14 do
Springville,	151 05	do		do	14 do

A true abstract.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, Feb. 27, 1838.

SCHEDULE No. 4.

Containing abstracts from the Academic reports for 1837, *made to the Regents of the University, exhibiting the different subjects of study taught during that year, in the several academies, from which such reports were received.*

Subjects of Study.	*Academies in which the subjects are studied.*	*No.*
Arithmetic,	In all academies from which reports were received,	
Algebra,	In do do	
Architecture,	Albany,	1
Astronomy,	In all except 11, (N. Paltz, N. Salem, Lansingburgh, Cambridge, Fairfield, Plattsburgh, Hartwick, Livingston co. Cayuga, Pompey, Gaines.)	
Anatomy,	Genesee W. S.,	1
Botany,	E. Hall, Amenia, Clinton, Kingston, Poughkeepsie F. A., Redhook, U. Hall, Albany F. A. Albany F. S. Delaware, Jefferson, F. Hall, Kinderhook, Schenectady, Troy F. S., Cambridge, Canajoharie,* Franklin M., St. Lawrence, C. Valley, Clinton L. Ins., De Ruyter, Hamilton, Lowville, Oneida Con., Oneida Ins., R. Oswego, Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Oxford, Auburn, Cortland, Ontario F. S., Palmyra, Pompey, Fredonia, Gaines, Lewiston, Monroe, Rochester, Springville, Montgomery, Black R. Ins.,	43
Book-keeping,	E. Hall, Amenia, Clinton, Dutchess, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, N. Paltz, N. Salem, U. Hall, Albany, Albany F. A., Delaware, Jefferson, F. Hall, Kinderhook, Schenectady, Troy F. S., Cambridge, Canajoharie, Fairfield, Franklin M., Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, Plattsburgh, St. Lawrence, Washington, Bridgewater, De Ruyter, Hamilton, Lowville, Oneida Con., R. Oswego, Utica, Franklin, P., Genesee W. S., Oxford, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Onondaga, Cortland, Ovid, Palmyra, Pompey, Clarkson, Fredonia,	

* Franklin Academy at Malone. Franklin Academy at Prattsburgh is represented by the letter P. after its name.

	Gaines, Lewiston, Middlebury, Rochester, Springville, Hudson, Montgomery, Black River Ins., Clinton L. Ins.,	56
Biblical Antiquities,	U. Hall, Black R. Ins.,	2
Biography,	Rochester,	1
Chemistry,	In all academies from which reports were received,	
Composition,	In all, as often, on an average, as once in 14 days,	
Conic Sections,	R. Oswego, Genesee W. S.,	2
Constitution U. S.,	N. Paltz, Albany, Kinderhook, St. Lawrence, R. Oswego, Genesee W. S., Oxford, Auburn, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Fredonia, Monroe, Montgomery, Owego, Black R. Ins.,	15
Constitution N. Y.,	Albany, Kinderhook, St. Lawrence, R. Oswego, Oxford, Auburn, Canandaigua, Montgomery, Black R. Ins.,	9
Criticism, Elements of	Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Delaware, Schenectady, Troy F. S., Canajoharie, C. Valley, Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Middlebury, Rochester,	12
Declamation,	In all, (except females) as often, on an average, as once in 14 days.	
Drawing,	Mt. Pleasant, Albany, Albany F. A., F. Hall, Troy F. S., Washington, Clinton L. Ins. De Ruyter, Oneida Con., R. Oswego, Oxford, Onondaga, Ontario, F. S. Gaines, Rochester, Black R. Ins.,	16
Dancing,	Troy F. S.,	1
English Grammar,	In all academies,	
Evidences of Christianity,	U. Hall, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Troy F. S., Clinton G. S., Oneida Con., Oneida Ins., R. Oswego, Ontario F. S., Montgomery,	10
Embroidery,	Clinton L. Ins.,	1
Engineering, Civil	Mt. Pleasant, Albany, Canandaigua, Rochester,	4
Extemporaneous Speaking,	Washington,	1
French Language,	E. Hall, Amenia, Clinton, Mt. Pleasant, N. Paltz, Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Delaware, Jefferson, F. Hall, Kinderhook, Troy F. S., Cambridge, Canajoharie, Fairfield, Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Washington, C. Valley, Clinton L.	

No. 4—Continued.

Subjects of Study.	*Academies in which the subjects are studied.*	*No.*
	Ins., De Ruyter, Hamilton, Hartwick, Lowville, Oneida Con., R. Oswego, Union, Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Livingston co., Oxford, Owego, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Onondaga, Cortland, Ontario F. S., Ovid, Palmyra, Pompey, Clarkson, Fredonia, Gaines, Lewiston, Middlebury, Monroe, Rochester, Springville, Hudson, Black R. Ins., N. Salem, Poughkeepsie F. A.,	56
Geography,	In all academies.	
Geography, Physical	Mt. Pleasant, Albany, Owego,	3
Geology,	Amenia, Mt. Pleasant, U. Hall, Albany F. A., F. Hall, Troy F. S., Cambridge, Bridgewater, Clinton L. Ins., Lowville, Oneida Con., R. Oswego, Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Onondaga, Rochester, Black R. Ins.,	17
Geometry, Plane	In all academies,	
Geometry, Analytic	Clinton L. Ins., Monroe,	2
Greek Language,	In all except 4, (Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Troy F. S., Whitesboro',)	
Grecian Antiquities,	Amenia, Kingston, Fairfield, Hamilton, Fredonia,	5
German Language,	Clinton L. Ins., Hartwick, Oneida Con.,	3
History, General	In all academies.	
History U. S.	Amenia, N. Paltz, N. Salem, Redhook, Albany, Franklin M., Johnstown, Washington, Clinton L. Ins., R. Oswego, Utica, Whitesboro', Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Oxford, Owego, Auburn, Canandaigua, Cortland, Ontario F. S., Palmyra, Pompey, Fredonia, Monroe, Hudson, Poughkeepsie F. A., Clinton, Kingston, Delaware, Kinderhook, Schenectady, Cambridge, Canajoharie, St. Lawrence, Bridgewater, C. Valley, Clinton G. S., Lowville, Ithaca, Onondaga, Ovid, Gaines, Springville, Black R. Ins., Albany F. A., Troy F. S., Granville, Newburgh,	48

History N. Y.,	E. Hall, Albany,	2
Hebrew Language,	Gouverneur, Hartwick, Oneida Con., Oneida Ins., Genesee W. S.,	5
Italian Language,	Amenia, Troy F. S., Oneida Con., Genesee W. S., Oxford,	5
Latin Language,	In all except 2, (Albany F. A., Albany F. S.)	
Law, (constitutional,)	Albany, Kinderhook, St. Lawrence, Utica, Canandaigua, Montgomery, Black R. Ins.,	7
" (select Rev. Statutes,)	Albany, Kinderhook, St. Lawrence, Utica, Canandaigua, Black River Ins.,	6
" (Crim. and Mercantile,)	Albany, Kinderhook, St. Lawrence, Utica, Canandaigua, (See also titles Constitution U. S. and N. Y.)	5
Logic,	Clinton, N. Paltz, Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Kinderhook, Troy F. S., Washington, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. I., Oneida Con., Oneida Ins., Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Canandaigua, Cortland, Pompey, Fredonia, Middlebury, Rochester,	20
Levelling,	Genesee W. S., Canandaigua, Rochester,	3
Logarithms,	Rochester,	1
Music, Vocal and Instrum'l,	Poughkeepsie F. A., Troy F. S., Rochester,	3
" Vocal,	N. Paltz, Albany F. A., Canandaigua,	3
" Instrumental,	E. Hall, U. Hall, F. Hall, Washington, Clinton L. Ins., Oneida Con., Oxford, Ontario F. S., Pompey, Black R. Ins.,	10
Mapping,	Washington, Rochester,	2
Mensuration,	Amenia, Clinton, Dutchess, Mt. Pleasant, Kinderhook, Canajoharie, Franklin M., St. Lawrence, Washington, Clinton L. Ins., Oneida Con., Oneida Ins., R. Oswego, Genesee W. S., Oxford, Owego, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Pompey, Lewiston, Rochester, Black R. Ins..	22
Mineralogy,	Albany, Albany F. A., Delaware, St. Lawrence, R. Oswego, Oxford, Canandaigua, Ontario F. S., Rochester, Montgomery, Black R. Ins.,	11
Mythology,	F. Hall, Clinton L. Ins.,	2
Natural History,	Clinton, U. Hall, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Delaware, St. Lawrence, Washington, Clinton L. Ins., Oneida Con., R. Oswego, Utica, Whitesboro', Genesee W. S., Oxford, Ontario F. S., Lewiston, Monroe, Rochester, Canajoharie,	19

No. 4—Continued.

Subjects of Study.	*Academies in which the subjects are studied.*	*No.*
Navigation,	Amenia, Clinton, Canajoharie, Bridgewater, Clinton G. S., Oneida Con., Oneida Ins., R. Oswego, Owego, Canandaigua, Pompey,	11
Nautical Astronomy,	Albany, Oneida Con.,	2
Natural Theology,	Poughkeepsie F. A., U. Hall, Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Delaware, F. Hall, Troy F. S., Oneida Con., Oneida Ins., R. Oswego, Ithaca, Auburn, Onondaga, Cortland, Rochester,	16
Orthography,	In all, since instructions of 1834.	
Philosophy, Natural	In all academies.	
Philosophy, Moral	Kingston, Poughkeepsie F. A., Redhook, U. Hall, Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., F. Hall, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Troy F. S., Canajoharie, Franklin M., Granville, Plattsburgh, St. Lawrence, Washington, C. Valley, Clinton L. Ins., De Ruyter, Hamilton, Hartwick, Oneida Con., Oneida Ins., Whitesboro', Franklin P., Ithaca, Livingston co., Oxford, Owego, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Cortland, Pompey, Fredonia, Lewiston, Middlebury, Rochester, Montgomery, Black R. Ins., Genesee W. S.,	41
Philosophy, Intellectual	E. Hall, Amenia, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, N. Paltz, Poughkeepsie F. A., U. Hall, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Delaware, Jefferson, F. Hall, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Troy F. S., Cambridge, Canajoharie, Franklin M., Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Washington, C. Valley, Clinton L. Ins., De Ruyter, Hamilton, Hartwick, Lowville, Oneida Con., Oneida Ins., R. Oswego, Union, Whitesboro', Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Oxford, Auburn, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Cortland, Ontario F. S., Palmyra, Pompey, Clarkson, Fredonia, Middlebury, Rochester, Springville, Montgomery, Black R. Ins., Bridgewater,	54

Penmanship,	In all academies.	
Political Economy,	Albany, Oneida Con.,	2
Painting,	Mt. Pleasant, F. Hall, Troy F. S., Clinton L. Ins., Oneida Con., R. Oswego, Oxford, Onondaga, Gaines, Lewiston, Monroe,	11
Perspective,	Mt. Pleasant,	1
Physiology,	Albany F. A., De Ruyter, Hartwick, Oneida Con., Whitesboro', Franklin P., Ithaca, Oxford, Onondaga,	9
Phrenology,	Troy F. S., Lewiston,	2
Pronunciation, English	In all, (for standards, see schedule of text-books, &c.)	
Reading,	In all, (for books generally used, see do.)	
Rhetoric,	In all except 6, (Newburgh, N. Paltz, Lansingburgh, Fairfield, Whitesboro', Cayuga.)	
Roman Antiquities,	Amenia, Kingston, U. Hall, Fairfield, Clinton G. S., Hamilton, Oneida Con., Oxford, Owego, Pompey, Rochester, Springville, Canajoharie,	13
Stenography,	Genesee W. S.,	1
Surveying,	Amenia, Clinton, Dutchess, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, N. Paltz, Redhook, U. Hall, Albany, Delaware, Jefferson, Kinderhook, Schenectady, Canajoharie, Fairfield, Franklin M., Granville, Johnstown, Washington, Bridgewater, C. Valley, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. Ins., De Ruyter, Hamilton, Hartwick, Lowville, Oneida Con., Oneida Ins., R. Oswego, Union, Utica, Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Livingston co., Oxford, Owego, Auburn, Cayuga, Onondaga, Cortland, Ovid, Pompey, Clarkson, Middlebury, Monroe, Rochester, Springville, Montgomery, Black R. Ins., Canandaigua,	53
Spanish Language,	Mt. Pleasant, Poughkeepsie F. A., Oneida Con., Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Oxford, Canandaigua,	7
Trigonometry,	Amenia, Clinton, Mt. Pleasant, N. Paltz, N. Salem, Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., F. Hall, Schenectady, Troy F. S., Canajoharie, Fairfield, St. Lawrence, Bridgewater, Clinton L. Ins., Oneida Con., Oneida Ins., R. Oswego, Oxford, Owego, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Onondaga, Pompey, Monroe, Rochester, Black R. Ins.,	29

No. 4—Continued.

Subjects of Study.	*Academies in which the subjects are studied.*	*No.*
Topography,	Albany,	1
Technology,	Poughkeepsie F. A., Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Kinderhook,	5
Teaching, Principles of	Kinderhook, Washington, R. Oswego, Canandaigua, Montgomery, Fairfield, St. Lawrence, Oxford, Middlebury, Mt. Pleasant, Lowville, Franklin P.,	12
Theology,	Hartwick,	1

True abstracts.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, February 27, 1838.

SCHEDULE No. 5.

Containing abstracts from the Academic reports for 1837, made to the Regents of the University, exhibiting the various text or class books used during said year, in the several academies from which such reports were received, on the different subjects of study taught in said academies.

Subjects of study.	*Books used.*	*Academies in which said books were used.*
Arithmetic, ...	Daboll, ...	Clinton, Kingston, Newburgh, N. Salem, Poughkeepsie F. A., Redhook, U. Hall, Albany, Delaware, Jefferson, F. Hall, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Canajoharie, Johnstown, Bridgewater, C. Valley, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. I. Hartwick, Lowville, R. Oswego, Union, Livingston Co., Owego, Cayuga, Clarkson, Lewiston, Monroe, Rochester, Springville, Hudson.—32.
	Colburn, ...	Poughkeepsie F. A., Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Kinderhook, Schenectady, Troy F. S., *Franklin M., Johnstown, Washington, Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Lowville, Franklin P., Ithaca, Oxford, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Ontario F. S., Ovid, Palmyra, Pompey, Clarkson, Fredonia, Middlebury, Monroe, Springville, Hudson.—27.
	Willett, ...	Dutchess, Poughkeepsie F. A., Redhook, U. Hall, Schenectady, Monroe.—6.
	Smith, ...	E. Hall, Amenia, Clinton, Dutchess, Kingston, Newburgh, N. Paltz, N. Salem, Poughkeepsie F. A., Redhook, U. Hall, Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., F. Hall, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Canajoharie, Johnstown, Bridgewater, C. Valley, Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Hamilton, Lowville, Utica, Whitesboro, Canandaigua, Ontario F. S., Clarkson, Fredonia, Monroe.—33.
	Emerson, ...	E. Hall, Dutchess, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie F. A., U. Hall, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Jefferson, Kinderhook, Fairfield, Franklin M., Gouverneur, Plattsburgh, St. Lawrence, Washington, Bridgewater, R. Oswego, Genesee W. S., Livingston Co.,

* Franklin Academy, at Malone. Franklin Academy at Prattsburgh is represented by the letter P after its name.

Subjects of study.	*Books used.*	*Academies in which said books were used.*
		Auburn, Canandaigua, Cortland, Ontario F. S., Palmyra, Clarkson, Middlebury, Monroe, Rochester, Montgomery.—30.
	Babcock, ...	Bridgewater, Utica.—2.
	Ruger, ...	Bridgewater, C. Valley, Lowville, R. Oswego, Union, Monroe, Springville, Black River Ins.—8.
	Adams,.....	Clinton, Kingston, Newburgh, Albany F. S., Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Troy F S., Cambridge, Canajoharie, Fairfield, Franklin M., Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, Plattsburgh, St. Lawrence, Washington, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Hamilton, Lowville, Oneida C., Oneida I., R. Oswego, Union, Whitesboro, Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Oxford, Auburn, Onondaga, Cortland, Ovid, Palmyra, Pompey, Clarkson, Middlebury, Monroe, Rochester, Springville.—43.
	Wilson, ...	Troy F. S., Canandaigua.—2.
	Welch,.....	Dutchess, Gaines, Lewiston.—3.
	Ostrander, ...	Ovid, Hudson.—2.
	Pike, ...	Washington.
	Davies,.....	Mt. Pleasant, Troy F. S., Franklin P., Ovid, Rochester.—5.
Algebra, ...	Day,.....	Amenia, Clinton, Dutchess, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, N. Paltz, N. Salem, U. Hall, Albany F. S., Delaware, Jefferson, F. Hall, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Cambridge, Canajoharie, Fairfield, Franklin M., Gouverneur, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Washington, Bridgewater, C. Valley, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. I., Hamilton, Lowville, Oneida I., R. Oswego, Union, Utica, Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Livingston Co., Oxford, Owego, Auburn, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Onondaga, Cortland, Ontario F. S., Ovid, Palmyra, Pompey, Clarkson, Fredonia, Gaines, Lewiston, Middle-

		bury, Monroe, Rochester, Springville, Montgomery, Black R. I.—59.
	Colburn, ...	Dutchess, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie F. A., Albany F. A., F. Hall, Kinderhook, Franklin M., Johnstown, Clinton G. S., Lowville, Franklin P., Canandaigua, Cayuga, Onondaga, Ontario F. S., Ovid, Monroe, Rochester, Hudson.—19.
	Bourdon, ...	Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie F. A., Schenectady, Cambridge, Plattsburgh, Washington, Clinton L. I., Hamilton, Hartwick, Fredonia, Springville, Montgomery.—13.
	Young, ...	Fairfield, Clinton L. I.—2.
	Lacroix, ...	Middlebury.
	Bonnycastle, ...	E. Hall, Clinton, Albany, Cambridge, Bridgewater, C. Valley, Onondaga.—7.
	Bailey, ...	U. Hall, F. Hall, Plattsburgh, Genesee W. S., Black R. I.—5.
	Ryan, ...	Mt. Pleasant, U. Hall.—2.
	Smyth, ...	Gouverneur, Oneida C.—2.
	Bridge, ...	Mt. Pleasant, Albany F. S., Lansingburgh, De Ruyter, Oneida I., Whitesboro.—6.
	Totten, ...	Troy F. S.
	Lewis, ...	Dutchess.
Astronomy, ...	Herschel, ...	Albany, Albany F. S., Canajoharie, Clinton L. I., Oneida I., R. Oswego, Ontario F. S., Fredonia, Middlebury.—9.
	Ferguson, ...	Canandaigua.
	Ryan, ...	Clinton, Kinderhook, Hudson.—3.
	Ostrander, ...	Bridgewater, R. Oswego, Ontario F. S., Monroe, Springville.—6.
	Guy, ...	Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, Albany F. A., Albany F. S.—4.
	Blake, ...	Redhook, Washington, C. Valley, Utica, Lewiston, Springville, Montgomery.—7.
	Keith, ...	Mt. Pleasant.
	Vose, ...	Genesee W. S., Ovid.—2.
	Wilkin, ...	St. Lawrence, Canandaigua, Ontario F. S., Rochester.—4.
	Comstock, ...	E. Hall, Washington.—2.
	Burritt, ...	Amenia, Dutchess, Kingston, Poughkeepsie F. A., Redhook, F. Hall, Schenectady, Troy

Subjects of study.	*Books used.*	*Academies in which said books were used.*
		F. S., Franklin M., Granville, Johnstown, Washington, Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Hamilton, Lowville, Oneida C., R. Oswego, Union, Whitesboro, Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Oxford, Auburn, Onondaga, Ovid, Palmyra, Monroe, Rochester, Montgomery, Black R. I.—33.
	Wilbur, ...	Kinderhook.
	Enfield, ...	Troy F. S., Oneida I.—2.
Botany, ...	Lincoln, ...	Amenia, Clinton, Kingston, Poughkeepsie F. A., Redhook, U. Hall, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Delaware, F. Hall, Kinderhook, Schenectady, Cambridge, C. Valley, Clinton L. I., Hamilton, Lowville, Oneida I., R. Oswego, Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Auburn, Cortland, Ontario F. S., Palmyra, Pompey, Fredonia, Gaines, Monroe, Rochester, Springville, Montgomery, Black R. I.—33.
	Beck, ...	Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Auburn.—3.
	Comstock, ...	Jefferson, Oxford, Monroe, Springville.—4.
	Phelps, ...	Poughkeepsie F. A., Redhook, U. Hall, Troy F. S., Franklin M., De Ruyter, Lewiston.—7.
	Eaton, ...	Amenia, Albany F. A., Jefferson, F. Hall, Schenectady, Oneida C., Oneida I., R. Oswego, Cortland, Rochester, Springville.—11.
	Parley, ...	Ithaca, Ontario F. S.—2.
	Blake, ...	St. Lawrence.
	Johnson, ...	E. Hall.
Book-Keeping, ...	Bennett, ...	Clinton, Dutchess, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, N. Paltz, N. Salem, U. Hall, Albany F. A., Delaware, Kinderhook, Schenectady, Cambridge, Canajoharie, Johnstown, Washington, Lowville, Franklin P., Oxford, Cayuga, Gaines, Hudson, Black R. I.—23.

	Willett, ...	Dutchess, N. Paltz.—2.
	Hitchcock, ...	Delaware, Clarkson, Rochester.—3.
	Preston, ...	Amenia, Albany, Delaware, Kinderhook, Schenectady, Fairfield, Franklin M., Gouverneur, Granville, Plattsburgh, St. Lawrence, Washington, Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Hamilton, Oneida C., R. Oswego Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Canandaigua, Onondaga, Ovid, Palmyra, Pompey, Fredonia, Lewiston, Middlebury, Springville, Hudson, Montgomery—30.
	Foster, ...	F. Hall, Genesee W. S., Montgomery.—3.
	Marsh, ...	Mt. Pleasant, U. Hall, Cortland.—3.
Chemistry, ...	Comstock, ...	Clinton, U. Hall, Delaware, Jefferson, F. Hall, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Canajoharie, Franklin M., Gouverneur, Granville, Bridgewater, C. Valley, Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Hamilton, Hartwick, Lowville, Oneida C., R. Oswego, Union, Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Oxford, Owego, Auburn, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Cortland, Ontario F. S., Ovid, Palmyra, Pompey, Clarkson, Fredonia, Gaines, Lewiston, Middlebury, Monroe, Hudson, Montgomery.—43.
	Jones, ...	Dutchess, N. Paltz, Albany F. S., F. Hall, St. Lawrence, Montgomery.—6.
	Turner, ...	Newburgh, U. Hall, Delaware, Fairfield, Washington, Oneida I., Genesee W. S.—7.
	Blake, ...	Kingston, Johnstown, Owego.—3.
	Beck, ...	Albany, Albany F. A., F. Hall, Fairfield, Clinton L. I., Hamilton, Oneida I., R. Oswego, Livingston Co., Rochester.—10.
	Bryan, ...	U. Hall, Hartwick, Onondaga.—3.
	Phelps, ...	E. Hall, Dutchess, Troy F. S., De Ruyter.—4.
	Grund, ...	Amenia, Middlebury.—2.
	Gale, ...	Dutchess, Poughkeepsie F. A.—2.
	Lincoln, ...	Newburgh.
Composition, ...	Parker, ...	E. Hall, Dutchess. N. Paltz, Albany, Albany F. S., F. Hall, Plattsburgh, Clinton L. I., Hamilton, Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Canandaigua, Ontario F. S., Palmyra, Monroe, Rochester, Springville.—17.

Subjects of study.	*Books used.*	*Academies in which said books were used.*
	Irving, ...	U. Hall.
	Walker, ...	Albany F. S.
Conic Sections,....	Dutton,.....	Genesee W. S.
	Hutton, ...	R. Oswego.
Constitution U. S. .	Duer, ...	Fredonia.
	Sullivan, ...	Genesee W. S., Owego, Monroe.—3.
	Conkling, ...	Auburn, Canandaigua, Montgomery, Black R. I.—4.
	Yates,.....	Oxford.
	Pratt,.....	N. Paltz, R. Oswego.—2.
	Stansbury, ...	Kinderhook.
Constitution N.Y. .	Yates,.....	Oxford.
	Conkling,.....	Auburn, Canandaigua, Montgomery, Black R. I.—4.
Criticism, ...	Kames,.....	In all the academies in which this was made a subject of study.
English language,.. (grammar)	Murray, ...	Clinton, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, N. Salem, Redhook, U. Hall, Delaware, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Canajoharie, Fairfield, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, R. Oswego, Livingston Co.—15.
	Kirkham, ...	E. Hall, Dutchess, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, N. Paltz, Poughkeepsie F. A., Redhook, U. Hall, Jefferson, F. Hall, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Troy F. S. Canajoharie, Fairfield, Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, Washington, Bridgewater, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. I., Hamilton, Lowville, Oneida C., Oneida I., R. Oswego, Union, Whitesboro, Franklin P., Ithaca, Oxford, Owego, Auburn, Cayuga, Onondaga, Ovid, Pompey, Lewiston, Middlebury, Springville, Hudson, Montgomery, Black R. I.—45.
	Brown,.....	Redhook, U. Hall, Lansingburgh, Plattsburgh, St. Lawrence, Washington, Clinton G. S.,

		Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Whitesboro', Genesee W. S., Livingston co., Oxford, Owego, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Cortland, Ontario F. S., Ovid, Palmyra, Clarkson, Gaines, Middlebury, Monroe, Rochester, Springville, Montgomery.—27.
	Smith,	Amenia, Clinton, Dutchess, Mt. Pleasant, Redhook, Schenectady, Franklin M., Washington, Bridgewater, Hamilton, Lowville, Utica, Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Auburn, Onondaga, Fredonia, Montgomery, U. Hall, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Delaware, Jefferson, F. Hall, Kinderhook.—25.
English Language, (grammar)	Bullions,	Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Cambridge, Fairfield, Washington, Black R. I.—7.
	Greenleaf,	Redhook, Delaware, Troy F. S.—3.
Eng. Language, (dictionary)	Webster,	E. Hall, Amenia, Mt. Pleasant, Albany, Albany F. S., Lansingburgh, Franklin M., St. Lawrence, Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Canandaigua, Cortland, Palmyra, Pompey, Gaines, Poughkeepsie.—16.
	Walker,	N. Salem, Bridgewater, Lewiston, Newburgh.—4.
	Webster and Walker,	Dutchess, Poughkeepsie F. A., Canajoharie, Johnstown, Washington, Oneida I., R. Oswego, Ithaca, Ovid, Springville.—10.
	Worcester,	Franklin M., Plattsburgh, Palmyra.—3.
	Cobb's Walker,	Clinton, Clinton L. I., Livingston co., Oxford.—4.
	Town's Analysis,	E. Hall, Poughkeepsie F. A., Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Lansingburgh, Plattsburgh, Whitesboro', Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Livingston co., Cayuga, Onondaga, Cortland, Palmyra, Montgomery.—16.
	Alexander,	U. Hall, Albany F. A.—2.
	Paley,	Albany F. S., Troy F. S., Clinton G. S., Oneida I., Ontario F. S., Montgomery.—6.
Evidences of Christianity,	Watson,	Oneida C.
	Bolmar,	Amenia, Johnstown, Lowville, Genesee W. S., Middlebury.—5.
French Language, (grammar)	Levizac,	E. Hall, Clinton, N. Paltz, N. Salem, Poughkeepsie F. A., Delaware, Jefferson, F. Hall, Kinderhook, Troy F. S., Cambridge, Fairfield, Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, C. Valley, Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Hamilton, Hartwick, Lowville, Onei-

Subjects of Study.	*Books used.*	*Academies in which said books were used.*
		da C., R. Oswego, Franklin P., Ithaca, Oxford, Owego, Onondaga, Cortland, Ovid, Palmyra, Pompey, Clarkson, Fredonia, Gaines, Monroe, Springville, Black R. I.—39.
	Perrin, ...	F. Hall, Granville, Johnstown, Washington, Union, Onondaga, Cortland, Hudson.—8.
	Wanostrocht, ...	Jefferson, Troy F. S., Washington, Livingston Co., Canandaigua, Ontario F. S. Rochester—7.
	Chapsal, ...	Troy F. S.
	Manesca, ...	Albany F. S., Pompey, Lewiston, Middlebury, Rochester.—5.
	Dufief, ...	Kinderhook, Canandaigua, Ontario F. S.—3.
	Holstein, ...	Albany, Albany F. A., Clinton L. I.—3.
Geography, ...	Olney, ...	Clinton, Dutchess, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, N. Salem, Poughkeepsie F. A., Redhook, U. Hall, Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Delaware, Jefferson, F. Hall, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Cambridge, Canajoharie, Franklin M., Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, Plattsburgh, Washington, Bridgewater, C. Valley, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. I., Hamilton, Lowville, Oneida C., R. Oswego, Union, Utica, Franklin P., Ithaca, Oxford, Owego, Auburn, Cayuga, Onondaga, Ovid, Palmyra, Pompey, Clarkson, Fredonia, Gaines, Middlebury, Monroe, Rochester, Springville, Hudson, Montgomery, Black R. I.—55.
	Woodbridge, ...	E. Hall, Redhook, Albany, Delaware, Canajoharie, Granville, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Washington, Bridgewater, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. I., Ithaca, Oxford, Canandaigua, Cortland, Ovid, Monroe, Rochester, Black R. I.—20.
	Parley, ...	Poughkeepsie F. A., Redhook, Jefferson, F. Hall, Canajoharie, Franklin M., Johnstown, Bridgewater, Franklin P., Ithaca, Owego, Onondaga.—12.
	Woodbridge and	Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, U. Hall, Albany F. S., Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Troy F. S.,

	Willard,	Oneida C., Oneida I., Whitesboro', Genesee W. S., Owego, Palmyra, Pompey.—14.
	Maltebrun, ...	N. Salem, Poughkeepsie F. A., Redhook, Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Delaware, F. Hall, Lansingburgh, Canajoharie, Granville, C. Valley, Utica, Franklin P., Livingston Co., Cortland, Ovid, Clarkson, Middlebury, Monroe.—20.
	Goodrich, ...	Albany, Monroe.—2.
	Smith, ...	E. Hall, Amenia, Dutchess, N. Paltz, Poughkeepsie F. A., Redhook, U. Hall, Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Bridgewater, C. Valley, Clinton L. I., Hamilton, Whitesboro', Genesee W. S., Lewiston, Montgomery.—18.
	Hall,.....	U. Hall, Ovid, Rochester.—3.
	Lebrun,.....	Ontario F. S.
	Huntington,....	Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, Albany, Albany F. S., Jefferson, F. Hall, Fairfield, Johnstown, Clinton G. S., R. Oswego, Cayuga, Palmyra, Clarkson, Rochester, Springville, Black R. I.—16.
Geography, ... Physical,	Woodbridge and Willard,	Mt. Pleasant, Albany.—2.
Geology, ...	Comstock, ...	Amenia, F. Hall, Bridgewater, Clinton L. I., Lowville, Oneida C., Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Onondaga.—9.
	Phelps,.....	Troy F. S.
	Mather, ...	Albany F. A., Cambridge.—2.
	Eaton, ...	Onondaga.
Geometry, Plane...	Playfair,.....	Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, N. Salem, Poughkeepsie F. A., Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Delaware, Kinderhook, Schenectady, Canajoharie, Granville, Plattsburgh, St. Lawrence, Washington, Oneida I., R. Oswego, Utica, Whitesboro', Franklin P., Ithaca, Auburn, Canandaigua, Ovid, Pompey, Clarkson, Lewiston, Middlebury, Springville, Montgomery.—30.
	Simpson, ...	U. Hall.
	Legendre,.....	N. Paltz, Albany F. S., Delaware, F. Hall, Kinderhook, Schenectady, Cambridge, Canajoharie, Gouverneur, Plattsburgh, Bridgewater, C. Valley, Clinton G. S., Hamilton,

No. 5—CONTINUED.

Subjects of Study.	*Books used.*	*Academies in which said books were used.*
		Union, Utica, Ithaca, Livingston Co., Canandaigua, Cayuga, Cortland, Ontario F. S., Ovid, Pompey, Gaines, Lewiston, Montgomery, Black R. I.—28.
	Ryan, ...	U. Hall, Johnstown, R. Oswego,—3.
	Grund, ...	Franklin M., Rochester.—2.
	Walker, ...	Monroe.
	Davies' Legendre,	E. Hall, Amenia, Newburgh, Albany, Fairfield, Johnstown, Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Hartwick, Lowville, Oneida C., R. Oswego, Genesee W. S., Oxford, Ovid, Fredonia, Rochester, Springville.—18.
Geometry, Analytic	Young, ...	Clinton L. I.
	Davies, ...	Clinton L. I.
	Hutton, ...	Monroe.
Greek Language, .. (grammar)	Goodrich, .. ,...	E. Hall, Clinton, Dutchess, N. Paltz, Poughkcepsie F. A., Redhook, U. Hall, Delaware, F. Hall, Kinderhook, Canajoharie, Fairfield, Franklin M., Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Washington, Bridgewater, C. Valley, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Hamilton, Hartwick, Lowville, R. Oswego, Union, Franklin P., Ithaca, Livingston Co., Oxford, Owego, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Cortland, Ovid, Pompey, Clarkson, Gaines, Lewiston, Middlebury, Monroe, Rochester, Springville, Montgomery.—44.
	Valpy, ...	Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, Schenectady, Johnstown, Livingston Co., Monroe, Springville.—8.
	Fisk,.....	Amenia, Fairfield, Plattsburgh, Hartwick, Oneida C., Montgomery.—6.
	Bullions,.....	Albany, Cambridge, Fairfield, Johnstown, Owego, Rochester, Black R. I.—7.
	Anthon's Val.,..	N. Salem, Jefferson, Utica, Onondaga.—4.
	Butman,.....	Oneida C., Fredonia.—2.

	Moor, ...	Newburgh, Fairfield, Hartwick, Genesee W. S.—4.
	Stuart, ...	Oneida I.
Grecian Antiquities,	Potter, ...	Fairfield.
	Cleveland, ...	Amenia, Hamilton, Fredonia.—3.
	Irving, ...	Kingston.
History, General ..	Worcester, ...	Albany, Albany F. A., Kinderhook, Johnstown, Genesee W. S., Oxford, Montgomery.—7.
	Tytler, ...	Kingston, Newburgh, N. Salem, Lansingburgh, Cambridge, Canajoharie, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Washington, Bridgewater, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. I., Lowville, R. Oswego, Union, Owego, Auburn, Cayuga, Ovid, Clarkson, Hudson.—21.
	Goodrich, ...	Dutchess, Redhook, U. Hall, Albany F. S., Delaware, St. Lawrence, Rochester.—7.
	Whelpley, ...	E. Hall, Clinton, Redhook, Franklin M., St. Lawrence, Washington, C. Valley, Franklin P., Canandaigua, Clarkson, Rochester, Springville.—12.
	Robbins,.....	Mt. Pleasant, Poughkeepsie F. A., U. Hall, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., F. Hall, Schenectady, Johnstown, Clinton L. I., Oneida C., Ithaca, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Cortland, Ontario F. S., Pompey, Black R. I.—17.
	Parley, ...	Newburgh, Schenectady, Franklin M., C. Valley, Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Ovid, Black R. I.—8.
	Willard, ...	Troy F. S., Washington, Montgomery.—3.
History, U. S.....	Grimshaw, ...	N. Paltz, Poughkeepsie F. A.—2.
	Hale, ...	Clinton, Kingston, N. Salem, Redhook, Albany, Delaware, Kinderhook, Schenectady, Cambridge, Canajoharie, St. Lawrence, Washington, Bridgewater, C. Valley, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. I., Lowville, R. Oswego, Utica, Whitesboro', Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Oxford, Auburn, Onondaga, Ovid, Gaines, Monroe, Springville, Black R. I.—31.
	Goodrich, ...	N. Salem, Albany F. A., Franklin M., Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Washington, Ithaca, Canandaigua, Palmyra, Pompey, Fredonia, Monroe, Hudson.—13.
	Parley, ...	Whitesboro', Ontario F. S.—2.

No. 5—CONTINUED.

Subjects of Study.	*Books used.*	*Academies in which said books were used.*
	Willard, ...	Troy F. S.
	Botta, ...	Ontario F. S.
	Webster, ...	Amenia, Cortland.—2.
	Emerson, ...	Granville.
	Olney, ...	Newburgh.
History, N. Y.....	Eastman, ...	Albany.
	Dunlap, ...	E. Hall.
Latin Language, (grammar) ...	Adams, ... do Gould's ed.	In all the academies in which the Latin language is studied, one or both of these is used.
Logic, ...	Hedge, ...	Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Kinderhook, Troy F. S., Washington, Oneida C., Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Canandaigua, Pompey, Middlebury.—12.
	Jameson, ...	Albany F. S., Cortland.—2.
	Watts, ...	N. Paltz.
	Whateley, ...	Clinton L. I., Oneida I., Fredonia, Rochester.—4.
Law, ...	Conkling, ...	Albany, St. Lawrence, Utica, Montgomery, Black R. I.—5.
	Duties of Town, &c. officers.	Albany, Kinderhook.—2.
Mensuration, ...	Ryan, ...	Onondaga.
	Day, ...	Amenia, St. Lawrence, Washington, Oneida I., Genesee W. S., Oxford, Canandaigua, Pompey, Lewiston.—9.
	Welch, ...	Lewiston.
	Bonnycastle, ...	Dutchess,
	Pike, ...	Washington,

	Legendre, ...	Black R. I.
	Davies, ...	Oneida C., R. Oswego.—2.
Mineralogy, ...	Cleveland, ...	Albany, Canandaigua.—2.
	Comstock, ...	Delaware, Oxford, Ontario F. S., Rochester, Montgomery.—5.
	Emmons, ...	Albany, Albany F. A., St. Lawrence.—3.
Natural History,...	Smellie, ...	U. Hall, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Delaware, St. Lawrence, Oneida C., Whitesboro', Genesee W. S., Oxford, Ontario F. S., Lewiston, Rochester.—12.
	Goldsmith, ...	Canajoharie, Clinton L. I., Utica.—3.
	Trimmer, ...	Washington, Whitesboro', Genesee W. S.—3.
	Comstock, ...	Monroe.
Navigation, ...	Bowditch, ...	Clinton, R. Oswego.—2.
	Day, ...	Amenia, Clinton G. S., Oneida I., Canandaigua, Pompey.—5.
	Cambridge ed. ..	Oneida C.
Natural Theology,..	Paley, ...	Poughkeepsie F. A., U. Hall, Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Troy F. S., Oneida C., Oneida I., Ithaca, Auburn, Onondaga, Cortland.—12.
	Butler, ...	Albany F. S., Delaware, Oneida I.—3.
Orthography, ... (Spelling books)	Webster, ...	E. Hall, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, N. Salem, Poughkeepsie F. A., Albany F. A., Delaware, Redhook, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Franklin M., Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Washington, Bridgewater, C. Valley, Lowville, Oneida C., Franklin P., Livingston Co., Auburn, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Onondaga, Cortland, Palmyra, Pompey, Clarkson, Monroe, Rochester, Springville, Franklin P.—32.
	Cobb, ...	Clinton, U. Hall, Canajoharie, Washington, Clinton L. I., R. Oswego, Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Oxford, Owego, Ovid, Fredonia, Hudson.—13.
	Emerson, ...	Monroe, Rochester, Montgomery.—3.
	Pickett, ...	Utica.
	Hazen, ...	Albany, Gouverneur, Hamilton, Whitesboro'.—4.
	Parsons, ...	Middlebury.
	Town, ...	Cayuga.

Subjects of study.	*Books used.*	*Academies in which said books were used.*
		(See title English Language, Dictionary.)
Philosophy, Natural	Comstock, ...	E. Hall, Clinton, Dutchess, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, N. Salem, Poughkeepsie F. A., Redhook, Delaware, Jefferson, F. Hall, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Cambridge, Canajoharie, Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, Plattsburgh, Washington, Bridgewater, C. Valley, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Hamilton, Lowville, Oneida C., R. Oswego, Union, Utica, Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Oxford, Owego, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Onondaga, Cortland, Ontario F. S., Ovid, Palmyra, Pompey, Clarkson, Fredonia, Gaines, Middlebury, Monroe, Rochester, Springville, Montgomery, Black R. I.—54.
	Olmsted,.....	Albany F. S., Kinderhook, Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Livingston Co., Cortland, Pompey, Clarkson, Springville, Montgomery, Black R. I.—11.
	Blake,.....	Kingston, N. Paltz, Redhook, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Canajoharie, Johnstown, Washington, C. Valley, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. I., Auburn, Ovid, Lewiston, Hudson, Montgomery.—16.
	Enfield,.....	Troy F. S., Oneida I.—2.
	Grund, ...	Amenia, Redhook, Auburn, Middlebury.—4.
	Jones,.....	Dutchess, N. Salem, Poughkeepsie F. A., Delaware, Franklin M., St. Lawrence, Hartwick, Owego.—8.
	Phelps, ...	Troy F. S., De Ruyter.—2.
	Blair, ...	Fairfield, Ovid.—2.
	Arnott, ...	Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Delaware, Onondaga, Black R. I.—5.
	Gale, ...	Fairfield.

Philosophy, Moral .	Paley, ...	Kingston, Redhook, Albany, Albany F. A., Lansingburgh, Granville, Washington, C. Valley, Clinton L. I., Oneida I., Franklin P., Livingston Co., Oxford, Owego, Pompey, Lewiston.—16.
	Abercrombie, ...	Poughkeepsie F. A., Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Lansingburgh, Canajoharie, Plattsburgh, Clinton L. I., Hartwick, Pompey, Rochester.—10.
	Wayland, ...	Poughkeepsie F. A., U. Hall, F. Hall, Schenectady, Troy F. S., Canajoharie, Washington, De Ruyter, Hamilton, Oneida C., Oneida I., Whitesboro', Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Oxford, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Cortland, Fredonia, Middlebury, Rochester, Montgomery, Black R. I.—23.
	Parkhurst,.....	St. Lawrence.
Philosophy, Intel..	Abercrombie,....	Mt. Pleasant, Poughkeepsie F. A., U. Hall, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Delaware, F. Hall, Schenectady, Canajoharie, Franklin M., Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Washington, C. Valley, Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Hamilton, Hartwick, Lowville, Oneida C., R. Oswego, Oxford, Auburn, Canandaigua, Cortland, Pompey, Fredonia, Montgomery, Black R. I.—31.
	Stewart, ...	Troy F. S., Franklin P., Palmyra.—3.
	Upham, ...	Amenia, Oneida I., Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Ontario F. S.—5.
	Watts, ...	E. Hall, Kingston, N. Paltz, Poughkeepsie F. A., U. Hall, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., F. Hall, Kinderhook, Schenectady, Cambridge, Franklin M., Granville, St. Lawrence, Bridgewater, C. Valley, Lowville, Union, Whitesboro', Franklin P., Ithaca, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Clarkson, Springville, Montgomery, Black R. I.—27.
Physiology, ...	Combe,.....	Albany F. A., Oneida C., Oxford, Onondaga.—4.
	Comstock,.....	Hartwick, Whitesboro', Franklin P., Ithaca.—4.
Pronunciation, ... (Standards)	Walker, ...	N. Salem, Redhook, U. Hall, Washington, Pompey, Kinderhook, Bridgewater, Hartwick, Utica.—9.
	Webster,.....	E. Hall, Amenia, Oneida I., Palmyra, Monroe, Gouverneur, De Ruyter.—7.
	Walk. and Web.	Albany, Johnstown, R. Oswego, Oxford, Auburn, Canandaigua, Rochester, Springville.—8.
	Cobb's Walker, .	Clinton L. I.

Subjects of study.	*Books used.*	*Academies in which said books were used.*
	Worcester, ...	Monroe.
Reading,.....	Bible, ...	E. Hall, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, U. Hall, Albany, F. Hall, Plattsburgh, Washington, Oneida I., R. Oswego, Oxford, Ontario F. S., Rochester.—13.
	Murray, ...	E. Hall, N. Salem, Redhook, Delaware, Lansingburgh, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Bridgewater, Clinton G. S., Hartwick, R. Oswego, Union, Ovid, Rochester.—14.
	Porter,.....	Dutchess, Kingston, N. Paltz, F. Hall, Troy F. S., Cambridge, Plattsburgh, St. Lawrence, Hamilton, Lowville, Livingston co., Palmyra, Pompey, Clarkson, Lewiston, Middlebury, Monroe, Rochester, Montgomery, Gouverneur.—20.
	Irving's Columbus	Mt. Pleasant, Poughkeepsie F. A., Albany, Lansingburgh, Washington, Clinton G. S., Hamilton, Genesee W. S., Rochester.—9.
	N. Testament, ..	Redhook, Washington, Hudson.—3.
	Pierpont, ...	Dutchess, Mt. Pleasant, Rochester.—3.
	History, U. S...	Clinton, Mt. Pleasant, N. Salem, Redhook, Delaware, De Ruyter, Pompey, Rochester.—8.
Rhetoric, ...	Blair, ...	E. Hall, Clinton, Kingston, N. Salem, Poughkeepsie F. A., Redhook, Delaware, F. Hall, Kinderhook, Canajoharie, Franklin M., Granville, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Washington, Clinton L. I., Lowville, R. Oswego, Union, Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Livingston Co., Auburn, Ovid, Gaines, Middlebury, Springville, Montgomery.—28.
	Newman,.....	Dutchess, Albany F. A., F. Hall, Troy F. S., Canajoharie, Gouverneur, Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Oneida C., Oneida I., R. Oswego, Ithaca, Oxford, Owego, Canandaigua, Ontario F. S., Middlebury, Rochester, Black R. I.—19.
	Jameson,.....	Amenia, Albany F. S., Delaware, Jefferson, Cambridge, Plattsburgh, Washington, Gene-

		see W. S., Pompey.—9.
	Mills, ...	Kinderhook, Schenectady.—2.
	Whateley, ...	Plattsburgh, Fredonia, Springville, Montgomery.—4.
Roman Antiquities,	Adams, ...	Amenia, U. Hall, Canajoharie, Fairfield, Clinton G. S., Hamilton, Oneida C., Oxford, Pompey, Springville.—10.
Surveying, ...	Gummere, ...	Clinton, Dutchess, N. Paltz, Redhook, Kinderhook, Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Utica, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Onondaga, Cortland, Clarkson, Monroe, Rochester, Springville, Montgomery.—17.
	Flint, ...	Amenia, Dutchess, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, Redhook, U. Hall, Delaware, Jefferson, Kinderhook, Schenectady, Canajoharie, Fairfield, Granville, Johnstown, Bridgewater, C. Valley, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. I., Hamilton, Hartwick, Lowville, R. Oswego, Union, Ithaca, Livingston Co., Oxford, Owego, Auburn, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Onondaga, Ovid, Pompey, Clarkson, Middlebury, Monroe, Rochester, Springville, Montgomery, Black R. I.—41.
	Gibson, ...	Redhook, Albany, Delaware, Canajoharie, Fairfield, Franklin M., Washington, R. Oswego, Livingston Co., Auburn, Canandaigua, Monroe, Black R. I.—13.
	Day, ...	Bridgewater, Oneida I., Ithaca.—3.
	Davies, ...	Clinton L. I., Oneida C., Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Pompey, Middlebury.—6.
Trigonometry, ...	Lacroix, ...	Albany.
	Flint, ...	Oxford, Onondaga, Monroe.—3.
	Legendre, ...	N. Paltz, F. Hall, Schenectady, Canajoharie, Black R. I.—5.
	Playfair, ...	Mt. Pleasant, Albany F. A., Troy F. S., R. Oswego, Canandaigua.—5.
	Day, ...	Amenia, N. Salem, F. Hall, St. Lawrence, Bridgewater, Oneida I., Oxford, Pompey.—8.
	Young, ...	Clinton L. I.
	Davies' Legendre,	Fairfield, Clinton L. I., Oneida C., R. Oswego, Rochester.—5.
Technology, ...	Bigelow, ...	Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Kinderhook.—4.

No. 5—CONTINUED.

Subjects of study.	*Books used.*	*Academies in which said books were used.*
Teaching, Principles of,	Hall,.....	Kinderhook, Canandaigua.—2.
	Abbott,.....	Kinderhook, Canandaigua.—2.
	Taylor,.....	Kinderhook.

True abstracts.

Albany, Feb. 27, 1838.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

SCHEDULE No. 6,

Containing extracts from the remarks submitted by the Trustees or Teachers of several Academies in their Reports to the Regents of the University, for the year 1837, *on the peculiar modes of instruction adopted by them, and on other special matters relative to such Academies.*

FIRST DISTRICT.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB.—The New-York Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb has been in operation since the year 1818, and occupies at present an important rank among institutions of this description in the United States, and in the world. As at present organized, it is under the direction of a principal, who is assisted by eight instructors. The names of these officers for the year 1837, are the following:

HARVEY P. PEET, A. M., *Principal.*

DAVID E. BARTLETT, A. M.	RANSOM TAYLOR, A. B.
F. A. P. BARNARD, A. M.	O. U. MORRIS,
JOSIAH ADDISON CORY, A. M.	SHUBAEL F. BARTLETT, A. B.
BARNABAS M. FAY, A. M.	JOHN H. PETTENGILL, A. B.

Professors.

The great object of this Institution is to communicate to its pupils a knowledge of alphabetic language; they themselves employ a natural language of signs. Five years are devoted to the course of instruction.

The task of teaching language to deaf mutes is essentially different, as well in intellectual character, as in the material form under which language must be presented, and the channel through which a knowledge of it must be acquired, from that of instructing a person who speaks, in the use of a foreign tongue. The course pursued must be regulated by this consideration.

An individual possessed of speech, has most of the ideas represented by words in common use, already developed in his mind, and perfectly familiar to him. This is not the case with the deaf mute; and the first grand requisite in his instruction is, therefore, to lead him to the conception of those ideas in which he is deficient, which are necessarily the greater number. Along with the ideas, he is to be made acquainted with their representatives, viz: words. Words to him in the beginning, will, moreover, appear to possess no characteristic differences; he will be unconscious of their grammatical peculiarities, and they will all alike constitute mere names. He is to be taught the laws of their combination, and of the construction of sentences, in the course of which process, he will learn to classify the elements of language, and acquire a knowledge of practical grammar.

Ideas, words, and the laws of construction, form, accordingly, the substance of the course of instruction in language pursued with the deaf and dumb. These three branches are pursued contemporaneously, but not constantly with the same directness of attention. Inasmuch as

words are of comparatively little value, without the power correctly to combine them, the earliest labor of the teacher is to familiarize his pupil with the laws of construction. Ideas are developed and words taught at this period of the course, rather as auxiliary to the principal task. But after these laws have been fastened by usage in the learner's mind, they themselves become the auxiliaries to the subsequent task of teaching the vocabulary, as constituting the nomenclature of ideas which the teacher next proceeds methodically to develope.

Within the first year of instruction, therefore, in the New-York Institution, the pupil acquires but a limited vocabulary, consisting of the names of the most common objects, such as articles of food, dress and furniture; parts of buildings, towns, &c., or of the human body; domestic animals, family relations, instruments of labor, and many similar things, with some names of intellectual and moral notions, feelings, emotions, &c. A sufficient number of verbs, nouns, adjectives, prepositions, pronouns and adverbs, is added to this list, to enable the learner to embody the name he has acquired, and to express his ideas, in the simplest manner, regarding common things. At the end of the first year, he is usually capable of forming and comprehending questions and answers not much involved. The leading tenses of the verb are only thus far taught, and but few conjunctions.

In the course of the second year, all the forms of the verb are passed over; the comparison of adjectives familiarized; all the conjunctions are taught, and their correct use, which is a source of great perplexity to the deaf and dumb, fixed in the mind by dint of practice. The vocabulary is very much enlarged, made to comprehend numbers and numerals, and the simplest rules of arithmetic are attended to. The pupils are also practised very much in independent composition.

The third year is, in a great measure, a continuation of the second. Repetition is the main reliance in the instruction of the deaf and dumb; and it is, indeed, to constant repetition, that those who speak, owe their knowledge of language. The usual branches of a common education, are pursued during this and the preceding year, along with the study of language. Geography, arithmetic and the history of the United States receive attention. The exercises in language are intended to afford facility in the expression of thought. The same proposition is variously expressed, and paraphrases are made of the text-books employed. Idiomatic phrases are also sparingly introduced, and the vocabulary is much enlarged.

During the fourth year, the branches of useful knowledge, which receive earlier attention, are studied with more particularity. It becomes now an object to expand the pupil's ideas, and along with it to increase his stock of words as rapidly as possible. Composition is practised with increased assiduity. The idioms of the language and phrases of popular use, receive particular attention. The rules of derivation are also made a subject of careful study.

The last year is occupied in a manner similar to the fourth. In addition, grammar is usually studied systematically. The teachers most earnest efforts are now directed to the task of communicating the knowledge of as many words and phrases as possible. In anticipation, moreever, of the separation of the pupil from the school, common colloquial

language, and its abbreviations and frequent improprieties, occupy as much space as circumstances will allow. The figures of speech are examined, and every effort is made to improve the style of the pupil.

It is impossible to give a more intelligible account of the regular course of study in the institution, without going into inconvenient detail. In addition to this, lectures are delivered to the pupils on two evenings in each week, on subjects which are not embraced in the regular exercises of the school-room.

The hours devoted to the intellectual exercises of the institution, are from nine to twelve o'clock A. M., and from one till three P. M., in winter, and from two till four in summer. The evening is occupied by the pupils in their independent studies and preparation for the school.

On the sabbath, religious exercises are conducted in the chapel, in the language of signs. Morning and evening prayers are held daily in like manner. On Saturday, a religious lesson is explained to each class by its instructor, which is made a subject of study by the pupil in the following day.

Between three and four hours daily are spent by the male pupils, in the acquisition of some mechanical art, which may become to them a means of gaining a livelihood in after life. A large building has been erected for the accommodation of this department of manual labor. The employments of book-binding, tailoring, cabinet-making and shoemaking, are here taught; besides which, the large garden of the institution, furnishes, to any that choose, facilities to become acquainted with the cultivation of vegetables.

Arrangements have been made within the past two years, for instructing the females also in the tailoring business.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Mount-Pleasant Academy.—Great attention is paid to the correct and comprehensive knowledge of the English language. Most of the classical students, and students in the higher branches of English education, are exercised in reading and spelling; and no pupil is permitted to leave those studies till he has become a proficient in them. Every pupil, when he enters the academy, is thoroughly examined in all the branches he has pursued, and if found deficient, is not permitted to neglect them, whatever be his future course of study.

The exercise of composition is attended to with much care, and is conducted in such a manner, as to conduce to accuracy and propriety in the use of the English language. The teacher revises the essays written by the pupils, but does not correct them. He merely fixes a mark to the line containing an inaccuracy, and leaves the pupil to discover and correct it, by the help of dictionary, grammar, &c. For the purpose of exciting the minds of the pupils to think for themselves, and thus to elevate the character of their essays, a lyceum is established in the academy, and the literary productions presented to that society are received afterwards as compositions in the academy. The effect of this arrangement has been most excellent.

The principal of this institution is convinced, by experience, of the propriety of introducing pupils to the study of the mathematics and natural sciences, at a very early period. Those who delay the mathema-

tics to a late period, find the greater difficulty in becoming a proficient in them. These are apt to acquire an exclusive taste for the languages, or some other department of study, attended by a corresponding distaste for the solid branches.

It is the object of the teachers to make every study, as much as possible, an intellectual exercise. For this purpose, the pupils are encouraged to recite in their own language, or at least without confining themselves servilely to the language of the author; with this exception, however, that in reciting the Greek and Latin classics, the pupil is always required first to give a perfectly literal translation, which is considered nearly equivalent to parsing; afterwards he is permitted to give a free translation.

Education of Common School Teachers.—A number of young men have been instructed in the academy in the last year with a view to their becoming common school teachers. To encourage such to resort to the academy for instruction, the principal offers them *tuition, lectures, &c., without charge.*

NEWBURGH ACADEMY.—The pupils are divided into two classes, for declamation and composition, so that every Wednesday afternoon, one part declaim and the other read their compositions, and so alternately. The performance in both exercises has been carefully criticised. It has been the practice, at the close of these exercises, to read a few sentences from some good authors, while the boys write them on their slates and then hand them to the principal for criticism. He considers this a useful plan for diminishing the number of orthographical errors so shamefully frequent in the writing of some students of academies, not to say of colleges. The pupils, with scarcely an exception, write daily, and devote a portion of every day to arithmetic. The students of the lower grade, and several of the upper, read and spell daily. The students are corrected when heard using any ungrammatical expression or erroneous pronunciation. As a standard of orthoepy and orthography, Walker is, on the whole, preferred.

Physical Education.—The school-room is well provided with doors and windows, and no obstacle of any kind intervenes to prevent the air from circulating freely. In summer, the doors and windows are open much of the time, and in the winter, as the house stands on a hill, a sufficiency of fresh air is enjoyed.

Some few of the scholars sit on chairs, and many of the others are so arranged as to be able to vary their position, and have their backs against the wall, or a board or desk. They have about fifteen minutes' play time in the middle of the forenoon, and the same in the afternoon, and seem to need little exhortation to exercise on the green, where they practise the sports usual among boys. During the continuation of warm weather, the river affords a convenient place for bathing. Their forms are as erect and well developed, and their appearance is as healthy as those of lads usually are.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—*Elementary Studies.*—As female academies differ very materially from those designed only for

males, they are generally schools for elementary studies, as well as for instruction in the higher branches of female education.

The whole school is divided into three sections for the purpose of improvement in reading. Each section alternately reads a portion of Scriptures in the morning at the opening of the school. Besides which exercises, several of the classes read daily in other books, suitable to their age and capacities; such as Irving's Life of Columbus, Kirkham's Elocution, &c. The whole school exercise in writing daily, and a portion in spelling, while the more advanced study defining by Town's Analysis.

Pronunciation.—Much attention is paid to pronunciation, according to Webster's dictionary; not only in the regular school exercises, but at all times, all errors that are observed in ordinary conversations, are promptly corrected.

Mode of Instruction.—The mode of instruction is mostly by question and answer in the physical sciences, while at the same time the pupils are required to express their ideas, as much as possible, in their own words, from a full understanding of the subject. With regard to the mathematics, the pupils are required to perform problems on the blackboard, after a full explanation and thorough understanding of the principles of the science. Of other subjects, analyses are drawn out by the pupils themselves, after having gone over them once in the way of question and answer; thus insuring to the diligent student a competent knowledge of the subject studied. In chemistry and natural philosophy, the recitations are accompanied by experiments, illustrative of the principles of the sciences, which cannot fail of impressing them indelibly on the memory. Instruction is likewise accompanied with such verbal explanations and remarks on all the various studies, as the teacher may deem necessary.

Subjects of Study.—These are similar to those pursued in female academies of the first standing. With regard to the distinction between practical and ornamental studies, it may be remarked, that particular attention is paid throughout the whole academic course to reading, orthography, writing, composition, arithmetic, geography and history; whilst music, drawing, &c. &c., receive that due attention which is demanded by refined society.

Physical Education.—Much attention is bestowed on the important subjects of diet and exercise; such regulations being adopted as tend to promote the health and full development of the bodily powers of the pupils, while anxious solicitude is felt on the paramount subjects of their social and moral habits, and such instructions given, as it is to be hoped may insure a virtuous and pious disposition of mind, and render those committed to our care a comfort to their friends, and a blessing to society.

Ventilation.—The academy building is airy and commodious, and can be well ventilated at all times. The air in the school-room is perpetually changing, even during cold weather, by means of an apparatus attached to the stove, by which a constant current of pure air from the external atmosphere, heated in contact with the stove, is thrown into the room, and thus the impure air is expelled. In a word, such attention is paid to the personal comfort and accommodation of the young ladies, as must necessarily secure to them an ordinary share of

bodily health, and greatly tend to the correct and even beautiful development of their physical powers.

Extent of Study memoriter.—No study is pursued merely by rote in this institution; for, although in learning the various languages taught here, and retaining the facts and dates of geography, history, &c., the memory must chiefly be depended on; yet even here the pupils are taught to exercise their understanding, and reasoning powers. With regard to geometry, the pupils are required to substitute figures for letters, in their recitations before the teacher, and, consequently, must understand the subject, or entirely fail in demonstrating the problem or theorem. Finally, while the memory is taught to retain what is appropriate to it, the understanding is also taught to comprehend the facts and truths presented, and the reasoning powers to arrange and express the ideas acquired, in a proper and forcible manner.

THIRD DISTRICT.

ALBANY FEMALE ACADEMY.—A course of lectures has been given during the year, as usual, upon botany and chemistry, by the professor of natural philosophy.

An extended course of lectures has also been commenced, upon natural history, by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, president of the institution.

The lectures delivered by the president, during the last year, were rendered so much more useful and interesting than they could otherwise have been, by means of the *illuminated diagrams*, used for illustration, that the board of trustees appropriated $100 to procure other transparent oil paintings, for the course of lectures which the president has delivered the past year.

This mode of illustration is so simple and impressive, and at the same time furnished at so comparatively small expense, that it is respectfully suggested, whether it is not expedient to introduce it generally into such academies of the State, in which particular physics constitute any considerable part of the course of studies.

It is believed that a more general attention to these subjects, if rendered attractive and intelligible by appropriate apparatus, would greatly tend to cultivate a habit of observation, which would not only store the mind of the pupils with useful and practical knowledge, while at school, but would influence them to become students of nature through life.

There are three separate and distinct libraries attached to the academy, one of 114 volumes, selected expressly for the pupils of the 6th or lowest department; one of 210 volumes, for the 4th and 5th, and one of 6,000 for the 1st, 2d and 3d departments. It is proper to remark, in relation to this last library, that only between 1,000 and 1,200 volumes belong exclusively to the academy; and that the balance constitute the Albany library, but most of the stockholders, during the past year, have transferred their respective shares to the trustees of this institution; and that while the privileges of those who still retain theirs, remain unimpaired, the academy received the whole benefit of the library, as fully as they could, did they own the whole stock.

The teacher of composition occupies the library-room, and is ready at all times, to refer the pupils to appropriate authors to consult in

connection with the subjects upon which they may from time to time write.

The importance of these libraries, in creating a taste for reading, as well as in forming a classical style of writing, is too obvious to require a single remark.

The most beneficial results continue to be realized from the personal services of the president, as well as from the stated visits of the trustees.

The board of trustees is arranged into three committees, which in turn visit the academy, and examine the progress and deportment of the pupils, at least once in four weeks, and report the result of their observations at each monthly meeting of the board. It is unnecessary to add, that the constant intercourse thus kept up between the trustees and the teachers and pupils, tends greatly to promote the prosperity of the institution.

KINDERHOOK ACADEMY.—*Elementary Studies.*—Every year's experience shows that studies purely elementary, cannot be dispensed with, without detriment. Reading, writing and spelling, are strictly attended to, as a part of every day's business, in all the departments, except the first; and in the first, spelling with etymology and definition, is attended to on an average, four days in each week; and reading as often as once a week. If our pupils were all equally trained and drilled in the lower departments, before they are admitted into the higher, the elementary exercises might be omitted in the latter; but in the country academies especially, the various departments are filled by pupils of very different attainments; and all, who do not pursue a regular course, beginning with the primary school and advancing through the several departments in rotation, are lamentably deficient in elementary knowledge. It is our aim to remedy this evil, as far as possible.

Pronunciation of the English language.—Webster and Worcester are chiefly used for definition, but for pronunciation, Walker is our standard, with some exceptions. Great attention is paid by the teachers in their daily intercourse with their pupils, to the subject of pronunciation. They aim to break up provincialisms, as far as possible, and to cultivate a full, free enunciation of all the sounds in the language.

Inelegant words and obsolete phrases, also incorrect expressions of all kinds, are faithfully pointed out whenever they occur.

The pronunciation of proper names of persons and places, receives a considerable share of attention.

Mode of Instruction.—The method of demonstrating to the eye is adopted as far as the subject will allow; and is very happy in all branches of the mathematics, chemistry, natural philosophy, &c., and generally we practise the analytic method, viz: to dissect the principle to be illustrated to a class, so that each pupil can deduce the regular definition and make his own rule. This method succeeds admirably well in arithmetic and algebra. In this way the understanding is directly addressed, and the memory then, with comparative ease, receives the treasure to be stored up for future use.

Subjects of Study.—We fully concur in the change of sentiment in elation to the subjects proper to be studied by the youth who are soon

to become the active and leading members of society; and we spend a portion of each week in general exercise, as we term it, with Abbot, Hall or Taylor, as our guide; also, on the United States Constitution and general principles of government, "town and county officers," statistics, geography, and the like.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—The precise number of teachers sent out from the institution, cannot readily be ascertained. Within the last eighteen months, more than sixty have gone out in that capacity. This estimate includes only those who have been educated on trust, in their exertions to repay. Many whose own means, or those of their friends have paid their education, have engaged in teaching, but of the number and location of these we have not the same knowledge. They have more generally, however, engaged to teach near home, where the location is more agreeable, though the salary is not so high. This latter consideration will have much weight with those who are conscious of desert.

The applicants for education to be given on a pledge of repayment by future service in teaching, have become numerous, altogether beyond our power to receive. Of the number before referred to, 8 are in the State of New-York, 1 in New-Jersey, 1 in Vermont, 1 in Pennsylvania, 3 in Ohio, 1 in Tennessee, 1 in Mississippi, 2 in Maryland, 4 in South Carolina, 3 in Louisiana, 5 in Georgia, 4 in Alabama, 8 in North Carolina, 2 in Massachusetts, and 19 in Virginia.

There are now about 60 preparing for teachers. These young ladies, in July last, formed themselves into a society, to which they gave the name of the "Willard Association," for the mutual improvement of female teachers, the object of which, as stated in their Constitution, is, "by correspondence with those who go as teachers into the different sections of our country, to obtain and communicate correct views of the state of female education; of the causes which retard or promote its progress, and of measures which may facilitate its general improvement." Of this society, the principal of the school was chosen president. Its regular meetings are to be holden semi-annually, the fifth Friday from the commencement of the term, at which time, letters that have been received from those already engaged in teaching, are laid before the society, and an address read by one of its members previously appointed for that purpose. At the last meeting, the address was prepared by the vice-principal, on "the importance of personal piety to teachers."

During the year, a circular will be written by the president to those members who have left the school and entered upon the duties of teaching, stating the proceedings of the society, with such suggestions as may be deemed useful in accomplishing the end it has in view.

Education.—Education is doubtless an art, and the reasons for correct practice in this, as in others, constitute its science. But mere abstract principles could no more make a good teacher and head of a school, than they could make a good sea captain. Indeed, the situation of a principal of a large school, endeavoring to teach the pupil his own art, is not unlike that of the experienced commander at sea, conscientiously striving to train the young midshipman to his duty. Though he pro-

vides for his being thoroughly instructed in all the sciences connected with his profession, yet he does not consider this sufficient. He takes him with him to sea, not as he takes the common sailor, merely to give implicit obedience to his commands, but he bids him observe his own management, how he keeps the ship upon her course, though she may seem to be going off. For all his important movements, he is careful to give him his reasons; and he shows him, as well by his example as his precept, that when storms arise, he must not sit down in despair, or allow, at such a moment, his own mind to become tempestuous; but his energies must rise with the occasion, and the helm must be kept, though for a time the sails be lowered, or some of the cargo thrown overboard.

Extent of Elementary Studies.—It is not presumed that pupils who enter this school, whatever may be their age, have been well instructed in the elementary branches; but they are examined, and when found deficient, put under a special training in reference to such deficiencies. It is in orthography that we have most reason to complain of primary schools. We have for bad spellers, an exercise each day, in which they write sentences, dictated and examined by the teacher. Much of the communication from the pupils to their teachers, which might be transacted orally, is required to be done in writing. Corrections in orthography, made in compositions and written analyses of the several studies, are much depended on for breaking up the bad habits which pupils may have acquired in this respect.

English grammar is taught by all the English teachers to all the school, (temporarily divided into classes,) during the three first days of each term. The degree of advancement of each pupil thus becomes known, and those found deficient, are classed in English grammar to receive three-quarters of an hour's instruction each day.

In arithmetic also, we find the want of a thorough drill in elementary schools, the pupils having been pushed forward into higher branches, while yet deficient in this. In these cases, where the pupil has acquired some age, we find she improves faster in figures, to put her at once into algebra, the work we use beginning with a system of arithmetic. Indeed, to one who is not satisfied without understanding principles, algebra is an easier study than arithmetic. Both teacher and pupil go on with double the energy, and success will of course be in the same proportion. Our algebra class the present term, amounts to 60, and is divided into sections. We teach common arithmetic too, in our classes in geometry, illustrating the principles by numbers, or applying them arithmetically when demonstrated.

Pronunciation.—To the remarks of the secretary of the Regents on this subject, we have little to add. We have sedulously endeavored to pursue the methods which he there indicates. The difficulty is quite as great for the teacher to form a proper pronunciation for himself, as to teach it to others when he has. We know of no dictionary that we would be willing wholly to pronounce after. There is no dictionary in use that we have not among us; and Walker is more frequently referred to than any other author. He is the standard with the British stage-player, but not in the same degree with the British divine, lawyer, or gentleman in society. Our language is no where better pro-

nounced than in the American Congress, and there a man who should follow Walker strictly, would be regarded as affected. But the words, concerning the pronunciation of which, disputes arise among well educated people, are comparatively few, and may be pronounced without vulgarity, according to either method contended for; but when a strict analysis is made of the ordinary speech of persons, we find very many faults, which are corrigible, and which we know how to correct. When we consider that it is no less illiterate for a person to omit vocal elements, or to use improper ones in speaking, than it is to do the same thing in writing with regard to the written ones; in short, as vulgar to pronounce wrong as it is to spell wrong; the teacher will be careful not only to consult dictionaries, but to listen to the best speakers, and to the corrections which educated friends may make on his own pronunciation; that thus it may become a proper model for his pupils, whom he will also be careful to correct of their errors, though aware that the principle of imitation is more powerful than the influence of any rules he may give on the subject.

Mode of Instruction.—We have never contended for any royal-road to learning. When this institution was commencing its existence, two methods of instruction divided the schools. In the colleges, lectures were given, explanations made and books provided, that the student might extend his researches upon his subject, beyond the author which he studied. This we think a plan for beginning a study, which being right, will never be improved. The other method, which was pursued in elementary schools, was to make the scholar say his lessons, no matter whether he understood them or not. This we hold to be a miserable method to begin to teach a subject. But on the other hand, however well a subject may be understood, the student should pursue it till he has attained the further step of being able to explain it with clearness and facility, either as he may be questioned, or in the way of analysis; and if he can do this, no matter whether it can be done in his own words, or those of his author, he may then be considered as fit to undertake to teach it.

The method to accomplish this result, (not easily attained) is, we consider, the fixing in the mind of the pupil, at the commencement of the term, the certain expectation of a public and thorough examination at the close; and in no other way can this expectation be fixed, but by the thing being actually done and accomplished. This alone can give to the pupils who come after, the belief that, as it has been faithfully performed, so it will continue to be.

Subjects of Study.—On this head we entirely accord with the secretary, that education should be for use rather than for show. But of all useful things, a mind quick to discern the true and the right, and prompt to teach them either by example or precept, is the most useful; and the study best calculated to form such a mind, we should regard as the most useful study. Hence we consider mathematics useful to either sex, because they, more than any other subject, sharpen the perception of truth, and give the mind confidence in its own clear conclusions. Moral philosophy, which teaches the right, would be still more important as a subject of study, if there were the same certainty in its reasonings. As it is, it seems proper that the intellectual powers should acquire strength before it is entered upon.

In the meantime, the sacred scriptures, the moral precepts of which are not to be reasoned upon, but obeyed, should, we conceive, be carefully and conscientiously taught; and that during the whole course of school education. So important has the principal of this school held this exercise, that she has never put it out of her own hands; but spends the time from four till half past five on Sunday in teaching, and hearing her pupils recite the scriptures. The "Acts of the Apostles" have been studied over during the present term.

Under the head of useful learning in a school of young females, instruction in *domestic knowledge* should not be omitted. Each pupil is required to take proper care of her person, her wardrobe and her room, and several rules are made, and an experienced teacher specially charged with their execution, in reference to training the pupils to neatness and order. They also learn pastry cooking from the domestic superintendent, by aiding her (in the alphabetical order of their names,) on Saturday morning of each week, to make pastry for the Sunday dinner.

With the remarks on the 22d page of Instructions on written translations, and more particularly written analyses, we fully concur.

In addition to the methods mentioned for facilitating improvement in composition, we would suggest the one formerly named, of directing requests from the pupils to the teachers, to be put into writing, and this in conformity to a general principle, that young composers should be kept, in their subjects of composition, to things within their knowledge; matters of fact, rather than idle dreams of imagination. There seems an awful dread upon the young pupil in this branch, that she is called on to perform a work of creation; make something out of nothing; and hence the labored effort, which produces high sounding words without meaning. The experienced teacher, aware of this feeling, may doubtless correct it in a degree by the methods mentioned, and by others which his ingenuity will adapt to the various dispositions and capacities of his pupils.

Physical Education.—No one subject of education has more occupied our thoughts than this. To give the full results of our reflections and experiments, could not be done in a short compass. The causes of ill health and feeble constitution in children, we are constrained to say, we think, lie much in the mismanagement of parents in the first place. Very many of our pupils come to us with diseases of the stomach, producing indigestion and head-ache. It is our opinion, that most of these diseases have proceeded primarily, from indulgencies in eating improper food, or confectionaries, at any time of the day. These are bad in themselves, and take away the appetite for plain and wholesome food. When pupils thus diseased, are put upon a regime of three meals a day, at regular hours, of plain but palatable food, with a slice of sweet home-baked wheaten bread given as a lunch at eleven o'clock A. M., and nine o'clock P. M., their health rarely fails to improve, notwithstanding their regular attention to study.

This institution has been, in a remarkable manner, blessed with health, and not one of all its pupils from abroad, since its first establishment, has been taken away by death; and we may further remark, that those young ladies who have here their home, having been inmates of

the seminary from childhood to maturity, are possessed of excellent constitutions, and enjoy uninterrupted health.

For this we are indebted to Providence, yet we believe, if we had not in the main been careful to observe the laws of health, we should have been made to feel the penalty of their violation more severely. What those laws are, we think is well defined by Dr. Combe, in his work on "Health and Mental Culture," though the rules there given may not be entirely adapted to our climate and circumstances.

In regard to ventilation, the house we occupy is so constructed, (the rooms all opening into the halls, with the doors as near as may be, opposite to each other,) as to admit a free passage of air by throwing open the windows, for which, at this season, provision is made at the breakfast hour. Three flights of stairs have also been introduced, leading from the basement to the upper story, with a view to promote a circulation from the top and bottom of the building. The school-room is furnished with nine windows, in reference to this object. In addition to this, exercise by walking in the open air, is enjoined on every day when the weather will permit; and a yard of considerable size is attached to the building, in which the pupils are not only allowed, but encouraged, to engage in such amusements as may induce health and cheerfulness.

But we would again say, that we believe no system of ventilation or other precautions can be effectual, while the pupil is allowed to have her desk or satchel full of the deleterious productions of the confectioner's shop.

Extent of Study Memoriter or by Rote.—There are certain subjects of study, which must, of course, be learned memoriter. Such are the grammars of all languages besides our own, and a considerable part of that. But in such subjects as history, rhetoric, &c., the method of requiring a few sentences repeated by rote, is wholly absurd. And but one remove above this, do we hold that of giving questions, and making the pupil's lesson consist in finding the answers; for how can any enlarged or connected view of the whole subject be obtained in this manner? These remarks do not include questions on maps, and for children's books, where connection of subject is not attempted.

We have already remarked, that a teacher's first business is, to make his pupils understand their subject; his second, to make them remember and clearly communicate. Now, if the first part of the process is thoroughly gone over, we see no harm in giving the pupil his choice of his own or his author's language, in communicating his knowledge. When the author's own clue to the subject is once fairly obtained, fluency of speech will follow, and the pupil of taste will rarely fail of committing to memory the finest passages of the finest writers, and we consider that taste and style are both improved by the exercise. Such a pupil may be said by the ignorant to recite memoriter; but the better informed perceive by the eye, the intonation and the emphasis, that the words used stand in the mind of the speaker as the signs of ideas, which he has, by study, made his own.

In mathematical subjects, definitions and rules should generally be learned memoriter, or rather, the strict language of mathematics imposes the necessity of doing so. But the teacher should here guard his

pupil from a parrot-like task, by questioning concerning every important word. Proceeding to the learning of mathematical demonstrations by diagrams, nothing can be more idle than to attempt memoriter recitations. The teacher should guard against this by changing the letters of the diagram, and by sometimes obliging his pupil to demonstrate without any.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

CAMBRIDGE WASHINGTON ACADEMY.—During the summer, lectures were delivered at the academy, on mineralogy and botany, every Tuesday, with the exhibition of specimens in both sciences. The class in geology, had access to a large private cabinet, belonging to a trustee of the academy, who gave them regular instruction in that branch.

GOUVERNEUR HIGH-SCHOOL.—Webster is our standard lexicographer. Errors in the pronunciation or use of the English language, are promptly corrected when observed. To this it is believed to be difficult to attach too much importance, as rules and theory are valueless without the habit of correctness.

Our mode of instruction has few peculiarities. The great leading effort is to connect ideas with words. We begin with the lowest branches of our course. The common practice of requiring scholars to spell over and over long columns of words, of the meaning of which they know nothing, except by accident, can not be too severely censured or too soon abandoned. Its injurious influence is more extended than at first view might be supposed. After such students finish their course and enter upon a profession, they are not unfrequently forced to resort to a dictionary, for the meaning of words which they have spelled a hundred times. Teachers of common schools, trained in this way, are forced to keep the same channel in their instructions, because they are themselves ignorant of the meaning of words, and thus our school training amounts to a senseless drill upon words, the meaning of which is finally to be learned by slow observation, or as is more commonly the case, never known at all. In this institution, students are required to define every word they spell. As a text-book, we use Hazen's Speller and Definer, not because we consider it perfect, but the best thing of the kind.

Reading is considered not only as having an important bearing upon success in common and professional life, but as intimately connected with elocution. Much bad speaking may be traced to incorrect habits in primary reading. We use Porter's Rhetorical Reader, confining the attention of the pupil at the same time to the principles and practice of good reading, and if a student is found to have adopted a tone or monotonous manner of reading, he is stopped at once, and required to read after the teacher, till it is effectually broken up.

English grammar is made an important branch, as may be seen from the fact, that during the last term, about one hundred have received regular instructions in the science. Kirkham's Grammar is used, not so much out of partiality to him as an author, as on account of his mode of presenting the science. He presents the student with but one difficulty at a time, and that not until he has prepared the way by previous

developments and illustrations. He also teaches his pupils the application of principles as fast as they are learned. A blind adherence to any author is of course absurd, but we do not agree with the opinion that this branch may be taught to the best advantage without a text book. It is believed that however correct or thorough instruction may be in the recitation room, the minds of the students should be held to the subject during intervals of recitation by the aid of a proper author.

Arithmetic is taught purely upon the inductive plan. Instead of solving problems by the aid of mechanical rules the students are taught the principles from which they derive their rules.

JOHNSTOWN ACADEMY.—Oral instruction is not confined to the time of recitation merely, but the student is invited to inquiry in whatsoever difficulty may present itself in his preparatory studies, whether it occurs in the phraseology of language, in mythology, philosophy, mathematics, history or any other branch of study; all are explained and illustrated with all that plainness which is necessary to inform and instruct the inquirer after knowledge. The exercise of English parsing is classical; the most rigid criticism is instituted; and nothing is passed over which may appertain to the grammatical structure, the analysis, or philosophy of the language. It is undoubtedly the most difficult as well as the most interesting recitation in the school; and in the estimation of the students themselves, as well as of the principal, deserves to be considered if not of paramount, at least of equal consideration with any of the higher branches of English education. At present there are 27 students in this class. In arithmetic the junior class, besides their ordinary exercises, are instructed twice a day from Colburn's First Lessons, after the manner of equations, while the more advanced arithmeticians are taught to form their rules from a proper understanding of the nature and principles involved in the questions, and all the methods are placed before them that may be pursued in the synthetic, or analytic plan. Declamation and composition are generally attended to with punctuality.

This institution has sent out many young gentlemen and ladies to take charge of the district schools around, and many have entered this present term for the purpose of preparing to succeed to a similar charge in the summer.

PLATTSBURGH ACADEMY.—In our course of instruction, a thorough discipline of mind is what we chiefly hope to effect, and as we believe that can only be secured by severe study and close thinking, we require that every student, at his recitations, give the most satisfactory evidence that he not only has learned exactly his lessons, but that he also understands them.

Much attention is paid to the reading, orthography, orthoepy and analysis of the English language, and every member of the school is required to take a part every day in an exercise in each of these.

ST. LAWRENCE ACADEMY.—Courses of lectures on natural philosophy, chemistry and physical geography, the principles of teaching, and some on English grammar, have been delivered the past year.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Bridgewater Academy.—A large number of the common school teachers in this vicinity have within the last year attended this academy, and in general almost all the teachers of common schools, that have taught in the vicinity of Bridgewater since the origin of this academy, have attended the institution preparatory to such teaching.

The elementary branches, such as reading, writing and orthography, are required of the higher classes, at least semi-weekly.

As a standard for pronunciation, Walker's Dictionary is used, and daily attention, both theoretically and practically, is given to the correct pronunciation of the English language and the proper names of persons and places.

Clinton Liberal Institute.—The course of studies and the mode of imparting instruction have not in any material point been varied during the year past from former years. A considerable number of young men have again been sent out from the Institute as teachers of common schools, commanding good wages; and generally engaged again and again in the same district. The discipline in the Institute is based on the principle that every student, on entering the school, is received on the implied promise of conducting himself properly, according to the rules of decorum and sound morality; that, on failing in this respect, he is earnestly and affectionately admonished, and if he prove refractory or habitually inattentive to his studies, he is silently dismissed.

Cherry-Valley Academy.—The method of instruction is intended to promote the advancement of the student in all branches as rapidly as possible, consistently with a correct understanding of what is gone over. In order that the course of instruction in the mathematics, where demonstration is attainable, may be searching and thorough, and make an abiding impression on the understanding and memory, nearly all the propositions are performed on the black-board. The same course is adopted in relation to natural philosophy and geography. Students in the learned languages are required to recite each morning a lesson in the grammar of the language which they are studying; and parsing is considered essential, and strictly attended to. Without this, it is deemed of little importance to read over many books: for the scholar, although he may know the meaning of many words without connection with others, cannot understand the meaning of sentences, or carry away the sense or beauty of the author without a perfect knowledge of grammatical rules as applied to them. Frequent reviews of what has been read in the classics and English studies, are resorted to, to test recollection.

Reading select pieces in English, writing and spelling, are attended to occasionally by all the students, even those in the higher branches, together with declamation, extracted from the writings of others, as well as original compositions. The system of government is as nearly parental as it may be consistently with a rigid observance of mild and reasonable rules, laid down for the direction of conduct, and the attainment of knowledge. Sufficient employment for each scholar is perhaps one of the best guards for orderly conduct. This is therefore sought to be furnished.

Original composition is enjoined on those who have made considerable progress in the studies pursued and in general literature. But weekly declamations are expected from and assigned to all who are pursuing the languages and are preparing themselves for a collegiate education. Early habit in speaking is deemed important in the final attainment of excellence in it.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.—*Extent of Elementary Studies.*—Reading, writing and spelling are made prominent subjects of instruction. Defects in spelling are remedied in a great measure by a strict criticism of composition, and by pointing out errors of this kind specifically to the student.

Pronunciation of the English Language.—The standard of pronunciation introduced in the Institute is Webster. In order to correct vulgar pronunciation, exercises have been introduced in Kirkham's Elocution, a work of value in this branch of instruction. In declamation, and reading compositions, particular attention is paid to pronunciation, and to distinct enunciation of every syllable in a word.

Subjects of Study.—Drawing and painting form prominent subjects of female education. These are often taught merely by copying, without any regard to the principles of perspective, and light and shade. Consequently the success of the student depends entirely upon niceness of perception, and their efforts must mostly be limited to copying. To remedy this defect, a treatise on perspective (Davies') has been introduced; a knowledge of which it is intended, shall always precede the use of the pencil and the brush.

Owing to the professions which many of the students intend pursuing, less of Latin and Greek has found a place in the course of studies. The natural sciences and mathematics are pursued to considerable extent. Particular care is taken to adapt the studies to the condition of the student, and to the extent of the course they wish to pursue. Natural philosophy, chemistry, surveying, &c. are recommended to those who take a short course.

Extent of Study Memoriter or by Rote.—Under this head we will simply state that all definitions in whatever study; that all rules and enunciations in mathematics; and all the general principles in the natural sciences; are required to be committed to memory. To this course we intend rigidly to adhere, as it is thought there is great danger of obtaining only a superficial knowledge of studies, by permitting students in their answer to give (as it is termed) the substance of the author.

HARTWICK SEMINARY.—*Elementary Studies.*—There is but little attention paid at this institution to elementary studies. Two institutions are combined, a theological and classical, and for both there are but two professors. With all possible care to make the number of classes as small as is consistent, there are never less than about twenty-four, affording on an average half an hour to each. Still we do what we can. The exercises in composition and declamation afford an opportunity to correct orthographical and orthoepical mistakes. There is always a class of younger scholars who are exercised daily in English reading, joined with exercises in spelling and defining. Walker is our standard. Once

a week the whole school, or nearly so, is exercised in reading. Orthoepical and grammatical errors are corrected whenever they occur in hearing of the teacher. English grammar is constantly pursued according to a system in manuscript by the principal, and it is thought with good success. The main difficulty in learning this branch is thought to arise from the illogical and often barbarous definitions of the books. Take for instance that of Murray: "A or an is styled the indefinite article, it is used in a vague sense to point out one single thing of the kind, in other respects indeterminate." Pray what is vague in the meaning of the word *a?* It means *one* neither more nor less, and is used when the stress lies upon the name and not upon the number. What have you there? I have *a* knife. How many have you? I have but *one*. A great deal is gained by putting such jargon as the above out of sight.

Mode of Instruction.—It is the constant endeavor of the teacher to make every thing thoroughly understood; and except with young scholars, no means except those of parental persuasion and personal conviction are employed to induce any one to study any particular branch. Composition and declamation, however, are insisted on in every case.

Subjects of study.—As to this, our course is marked out by circumstances. We have endeavored, and with some success, to make this seminary a good classical one. There will always be some who will wish to pursue a thorough course of classical education, and it would be deplorable were it otherwise.

Lowville Academy.—In the daily recitations it has been the constant aim of the instructors to rivet the attention, exercise the judgment, and improve the understandings of their pupils. Due regard has been paid to the proportionate development of the memory and the reasoning faculties, by furnishing appropriate fields for the exercise of both. Classical students have been drilled with strict daily examinations in the principles of language, and with thorough weekly reviews of the particular author studied. The government of the institution is, in the strictest sense, parental in its nature. The moral habits of the student are watched with the most careful scrutiny, and none are suffered to remain on whom kind admonition and reproof have not a salutary effect. A large number of young gentlemen were instructed during the fall term with special reference to school teaching, who are now engaged in that employment. We are compelled to complain of almost universal neglect on the part of trustees, parents, guardians and the community generally, to visit the recitation rooms of our academy, that by daily, weekly, or even occasional observation, they might satisfy themselves of the progress of the pupils, and afford by their presence new stimulus to the zeal and emulation of the entire school.

Oneida Conference Seminary.—A more thorough course of instruction has been given in some of the higher branches, viz: Rhetoric, logic, intellectual and moral philosophy. It has been enjoined upon those students who were preparing for college, to take one of these studies in common with languages and mathematics, believing it to be a capital error for a student to pass through his preparatory course and two

or three years in college, without paying any attention to these branches. More attention has also been paid to composition. One of the professors corrects the compositions, and when he delivers them over to their authors, he notices their leading faults and excellencies, and explains and enlarges upon his corrections in the presence of the whole school. This course has a tendency not only to stimulate attention and to call forth increased effort upon the part of the author, but to improve the whole mass of the students in spelling, and the construction of sentences.

A class in penmanship has been organized each term to which daily instructions are given. Special attention has been paid to the subject of elocution; the instructions on this important branch have been systematic, and the drill upon the stage has been thorough and successful. It has been in some instances but a short work out of raw materials, to make a chaste and powerful speaker.

RENSSELAER OSWEGO ACADEMY.—School teachers have qualified themselves better than in any former year, and the public manifest a willingness to afford them an adequate remuneration. The condition of common schools is rapidly improving in this county. The only obstacle to their improvement, ignorance of teachers, is yielding to the increasing demand for good teachers. The number who have this year left the academy to teach, is about 50.

Lectures have been given during the year on school-keeping, natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, mineralogy, geology, botany, natural history and evidences of christianity, together with lectures on miscellaneous subjects, with the special design of inducing habits of inquisitiveness and a desire for general information.

Penmanship is attended to one hour daily by those who are deficient in that very important branch. Spelling and defining are now required of the whole school daily, and all the common branches are thoroughly studied and reviewed. The students are required to review their studies towards the close of the term. Students are required to exercise at given hours, either by manual labor or by rapid and short walks. The consequence has been, that for several years no student has been obliged to relinquish his studies on account of ill health. They are also carefully instructed in the art of preserving health.

UTICA ACADEMY.—*Elementary Studies.*—All the students in the classical, as well as English departments, are daily exercised in reading and spelling.

Composition.—The plan pursued in relation to this so useful branch of education, has succeeded to the satisfaction both of parents and teachers. A subject is given, for instance, the advantages attendant on a liberal education: this is divided into several heads, as many as may be deemed necessary; the scholars note them down, and bring them in two or three days afterwards. The teacher or principal reads the compositions; the pupils being all seated with their slates taking down all the grammatical errors, or incorrect spelling. In addition to this, the classical students, one day in each week, translate a chapter of Cicero or Greek reader into English. Latin compositions every morning.

Pronunciation of English.—Particular care is bestowed upon this branch, in all departments. The standard of pronunciation is Walker.

Recourse is sometimes had to Webster and Worcester's, for the purpose of examining the difference of pronunciation.

Mode of Instruction.—No alteration has been made in that formerly pursued. The exercises on the black-board are still continued, and lectures are delivered on the Friday of each week, to all the students on the higher branches of arithmetic, geometry and surveying. Several young men have gone out this past summer as competent book-keepers, or to practice engineering, being well acquainted with the theoretical part.

Penmanship has been taught to all the classes. To secure a thorough acquaintance with their studies, weekly reviews are insisted upon.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Franklin Academy.—It has been our endeavor to obtain the best school books. We accompany recitations with familiar illustrations and explanations, until satisfied that every pupil understands the subject. We find such explanations often necessary to make the various branches of study interesting and profitable. Particular attention has been paid to reading, with the application of the rules of elocution; and often, it has been found, a very difficult task to overcome the bad habits formed in common schools, under incompetent teachers. These habits are, the clipping of long words and huddling of syllables, &c., arising from not being learned to divide words into their proper syllables, and to pronounce each syllable by itself, that is, from not being taught the spelling-book. Spelling has also received attention. We have always kept among other books of reference, Webster's quarto dictionary, in the recitation-room, and made it a rule to resort to it whenever a new word occurred in our lessons, or a doubt arose either about orthography or pronunciation. The importance of correct orthography has been often dwelt upon by the principal. Arithmetic has received much attention; every pupil has been required to learn it thoroughly. Each one has been required, not only to be able to answer the questions appended to each rule, but also others put by the teacher, and to rise and work them out on the black-board. By this course, scholars are made independent and thorough in their knowledge of arithmetic. English grammar has, in all cases, been taught systematically, accompanied with much explanation in the form of lectures. One reason why so particular attention has been paid to these elementary branches is, that many pupils have been fitting expressly for common school teachers, and it was thought more important, that they should be made thoroughly master of these branches, than to run over them and get a smattering of something which they did not want to teach, and which would be of comparatively little use to them in their teaching. It is thought by the principal, that such persons should be taught the sounds of the letters, correct spelling and pronunciation; also, reading with geography, English grammar and arithmetic, and be made to understand these so that they can teach others correctly, and then when these are well understood, a person is qualified for a common school teacher; and that no degree of knowledge in other branches can atone for ignorance in these. If a person has time to attend to

other branches after these, it is well and desirable, yet not essential to a good teacher. The adjoining towns all look to this institution for teachers. If there had been thirty well qualified teachers here, who wanted employment, there is no doubt that all would have been demanded. This institution, owing to its situation, valuable library, convenient academy rooms, &c., is thought to furnish decidedly better facilities for education, than any other place in this county, to those who would qualify themselves for teaching. Should a department for the instruction of common school teachers be located here, it would doubtless greatly promote the common school education of this county.

GENESEE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.—*Extent of Elementary Studies.*—Classes in reading are exercised daily upon the principles of elocution, with a view to correct defective enunciation and discipline the voice. Webster is the standard of pronunciation. Spelling has been strenuously insisted on as indispensable. Two hours in every day are devoted to writing, by an accomplished chirographer.

Mode of Instruction.—Black-boards are used extensively. Each scholar is required to explain intelligibly to the class, the manner of solving a question, and the principles involved in the solution. The process of explanation serves two purposes, 1st, to satisfy the teacher that the scholar understands the subject; 2d, to give the scholar the faculty of communicating to others what he has acquired. Nothing should be made a substitute for verbal illustration.

Subjects of Study.—Next to those branches mentioned as elementary, such studies are recommended, as will most thoroughly qualify students for the practical duties of life. Mental and moral philosophy, rhetoric, logic, criticism and analysis of language have been regarded as contributing largely to improve the intellectual powers and refine the taste. Special pains are taken to strike out such a course in this department, as will fit those who design to enter colleges to do so, without loss of time.

Study by Rote.—Rules and definitions being generally expressed with conciseness in text books, are committed verbatim. But in regard to principles, a different method is preferred for obvious reasons. First, to commit an author's language is an undue tax upon the memory to the neglect of other faculties of the mind. Science is designed to strengthen and regulate the mind as a whole. Second, a memorizer may recite fluently while he knows little or nothing intrinsically of the subject submitted to his investigation. The scholar should always be able to state in his own language, the principles he embraces as true, otherwise the slightest failure in memory would involve him in embarrassment. Words may easily be forgotten, but facts engraven on the memory have a more permanent duration. Store the mind with truths and principles, and language will not be wanting in which to clothe them.

In declamation no definite set of rules has been followed, but such a course adopted as to make the speaker copy nature, the teacher giving such direction as the case might require. To bring every student promptly to the exercise of composition, has been found a more difficult task. In this, however, no exception has been admitted. Parker's Elements of Composition has been introduced with success. The greatest improvement, however, in composition has resulted from an ar-

rangement, by which two periodicals, one in the male and one in the female department, are published semi-monthly. Editors are appointed from among the students, to receive anonymous communications, and approve or reject them. Such as are judged suitable for that purpose, are stitched together and read before the whole school on Saturday afternoon. This affords an opportunity for genius to try its powers, without fear of mortification, as none but the author can identify the production. Besides the advantages which one such paper would present, an honorable emulation excited by having one under the exclusive control of each department calls forth the talent of both sexes. This plan has thus far exceeded the expectations of its projectors.

Physical Education.—The experience of every close student suggests the necessity of regular and proper exercise to preserve a healthy action of the physical system. So intimate is the connection between the body and the mind, that debility in the former, necessarily enfeebles and deranges the latter.

Ithaca Academy.—A course of lectures on chemistry is regularly delivered, with experiments, in the winter term; a similar course on botany and one on natural philosophy during the summer term; and a course on geology during the fall term. We have this term, introduced Town's Analysis, and most of the students have attended to it with good advantage. Great attention is paid to the health of the students, by enticing them into exercises which will strengthen and invigorate, and at the same time please.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Auburn Academy.—Every thing is done on the principle, that it is better to know one thing well, than a dozen superficially. It is our aim to make thorough scholars, and to pursue that course of instruction which will make the pupil think for himself and be calculated to develope all his powers. In arithmetic, the teacher names a sum, and calls on some one to give the answer, to tell the manner in which it was obtained and the reasons of it, in the presence of the class. If it is not understood, some one of the class is then called to the black-board, and required to perform the operation before the class, at the same time giving reasons for every step he takes. The same method is pursued, as far as practicable, with regard to other studies; and nothing is allowed to be passed over without the most thorough and critical examination.

Canandaigua Academy.—*Extent of Elementary Instruction.*—Reading and spelling are objects of attention till the student is far advanced in the higher branches of an English education, and are not then wholly unnoticed. In correcting compositions, reference is had to the rules of spelling, of syntax and punctuation laid down in the grammar used. This constitutes a practical exercise of great value.

Pronunciation.—In all exercises of declamation, reading, &c. every instance of mispronunciation is noticed, and the authority for correction is referred to.

Subjects of Study.—In arranging a course of study, a constant effort is made to direct the student in that path by which his mental powers

may be exercised in a corresponding manner; no undue prominence being given to any department or branch of study. By way of illustration, the student who has finished arithmetic and English grammar, should be put into algebra and geometry, rhetoric and the philosophy of the mind. Many students are disposed at the present day to be mathematicians, without acquiring even rhetoric enough to express correctly and with propriety, their acquisitions in mathematical science.

Extent of Study Memoriter.—The grammar of all languages is required to be committed accurately and familiarly to memory. The learner goes carefully through Brown's English grammar on this principle. The study of the Latin grammar is accompanied with writing out carefully all the exercises in etymology in the New Latin Tutor, and when the student commences translating, he proceeds to write out the exercises in syntax. He is required to commit to memory one or two examples under each rule in his grammar, and parse the word illustrating the rule. In this way, young pupils learn readily the application of the rules to what they read. The teachers deem a critical knowledge of English grammar of great value, previous to learning the Latin grammar. The principles of grammar are general. The good English grammarian will quickly become expert in Latin syntax. The Greek grammar is taught in the same manner as the Latin.

In all the mathematical studies, nothing is committed to memory but the necessary definitions. Rules are learned rather by a description of the mode of solving a problem, than by studying a rule laid down in the work used.

In rhetoric, logic, &c. the student is never required to learn memoriter; this is discouraged. He is expected to give the ideas of his author in his own language. This is deemed an important principle in giving instruction in these and similar branches. An analysis of the lesson is required.

In natural philosophy and chemistry, &c. principles and facts are made familiar, but the words necessary to express or describe these, are left for the student to call into use when he needs them. Recitations conducted on this principle become lessons in conversation and composition.

The principle adopted may be briefly stated thus: definitions, and forms of language, and rules, dates, facts and principles, and mathematical definitions must be accurately committed to memory; the language by which facts are related and principles are stated and illustrated, may be left for recitation.

Ventilation of School Rooms.—The windows are so constructed that the upper sash can be lowered, and in this manner, a change of the air may be constantly effected.

Physical Education.—The play grounds of the academy are extensive, including three acres or more, one half of which is covered by a beautiful grove. No special attention is paid to physical education. The pupils out of school hours are industriously engaged in athletic amusements, and it is not deemed necessary to make any particular arrangements to advance this department of education; good play ground being all that is needed.

Meteorological Observations.—Those teachers who keep a perfect meteorological journal can testify to the fact that it is a great labor, and it

is believed that no personal compensation is received for this labor by any teacher in the State. If these observations are valuable, and of this value there can be no doubt, ought not some portion of the literature fund to be devoted to this purpose, or at least should it not be left optional with the teachers of the several academies to make them without subjecting the schools with which they are connected to forfeit their share of the income of the literature fund?

CAYUGA ACADEMY.—Careful attention is paid, that each student be exercised in reading, spelling, pronunciation and penmanship, whether pursuing the higher branches of English, or classical education, or not; and so far as demonstration is requisite, the black-board and apparatus belonging to the institution, aided by oral instruction, are used, by which means the practical part of the studies, it is believed, are as nearly approached as may be.

The trustees of the institution have appointed a committee to select the most approved work on each branch of science, to be used by the pupils. Among them, and being, as the principal believes, the most perfect yet simple work on philology, allow him to present to your consideration "Town's Analysis of the Derivative Words of the English Language." This work has been in use in this academy for the past year, and I do not hesitate to say, that the progress of every pupil in the acquisition of a correct knowledge of the English language has altogether surpassed any thing I have witnesed in an experience of twenty years' instruction. In proportion to their knowledge of that work, I have observed a character of style in their compositions somewhat classical, words judiciously chosen, and a flow of language rarely met with in English scholars of their age and opportunity. The particular excellencies of the system have been well exemplified in my pupils. The saving of a large amount of time and laborious efforts of memory is entirely obvious. A simple classification of the component parts of all the compound and derivative words in the language, accomplishes at once this important object. These component parts once committed, my pupils have found little or no difficulty in the defining of words to almost any extent, and at the same time giving many delicate shades of signification, which none but good classical scholars would be likely to perceive. Being deeply impressed with the value of the system from my own experience, and of its immense practical utility to English scholars in the use of the English language, I trust the Regents will indulge me in intimating the expediency of adding this system to their list of academic studies, denominated "Higher Branches of English Education."

CORTLAND ACADEMY.—Lectures on chemistry and natural philosophy, accompanied by full experimental illustrations, have been delivered.

Teachers of Common Schools.—About 35 young men are now engaged in teaching who were members of this academy the past year. Many of them are well qualified, and are teaching with decided success. The demand for well qualified teachers is annually increasing, and our academy only needs a proper endowment to exert a powerful influence in improving the condition and character of the common schools in this vicinity.

ONONDAGA ACADEMY.—*Subjects of Study.*—I would by no means undervalue any of the common or higher English branches of education, but I am far from thinking, that when a student has gone over the general round of study that is expected and intended to fit him for active life, his education is just what it should be. He may be qualified for transacting all ordinary business, and yet be very deficient in a truly practical education. I can see no reason for confining such an education to the business of life; it appears to me, that it should likewise include its comforts and enjoyments; I mean those comforts and enjoyments that flow from obedience to the laws of our nature. For example: as no effect can happen without an adequate cause, it is evident that all the pains, ills, &c. that we suffer in life, must result from certain causes. It is also evident, that a knowledge of our own nature, and of the laws of our nature, of its relation and adaptation to the external world, &c. would lead to a knowledge of those causes. Now a practical education should, in my opinion, embrace this very kind of knowledge. And I know not of any publication in which this is so fairly and fully shown as in Mr. George Combe's work on the "Constitution of Man;" and Dr. Andrew Combe's treatise on "Health and Mental Education." These two works, in my opinion, should go together, and be in every family and studied in every school. I am aware that objections are made to these, and especially to the former, on the ground that it was written by a phrenologist, and contains phrenological doctrines and sentiments. But no one is obliged to be a phrenologist; and leaving out of the question this disputed topic, the work contains a greater amount of truly useful, practical knowledge, than is often found in a volume of twice its size. The latter, I consider equally valuable; and only wonder why the science of physiology has never been made a subject of study in all our higher schools. Of its utility there can be no doubt, so long as man is a physical being, subject to physical laws.

ONTARIO FEMALE SEMINARY.—In assigning studies to the young ladies in the Ontario Female Seminary, and in the instructions given in relation to those studies, we have aimed at the formation of habits of accurate thought. It has seemed to us that this should be preeminently the object of a system of study. Our views upon this point are contained in the following extract from a lecture read to the young ladies, with the design of impressing upon their minds some reason why they should study.

"The chief object of study is to learn to think; to acquire that correct judgment, and ready decision in regard to different kinds of conductor, which is usually styled common sense. This may and should be attained by a good education. Common sense is the art of thinking well, and to think well may be learnt as well as to think at all. The tendency and design of your studies is to produce that common sense which is but a name for the action of the mental faculties when they are properly balanced, and harmoniously developed to the extent best suited to the station which their possessor is to occupy. Your studies will indeed enrich your memories with principles and facts, but they will chiefly aid you by extending the sphere of your thoughts, by enabling you to discriminate more correctly as to the fitness of things, and

hence rendering it more probable that you will act prudently and wisely throughout your future lives. It is the triumph of education to enable the mind to understand the situation in which it is placed, to lay its plans wisely and to carry them into decided action."

So far as we deemed it consistent with the acquisition of knowledge, we have conformed our methods of instruction to the views expressed above, and have had the pleasure of seeing the minds of our pupils gradually enlarging; becoming more and more thoughtful, and thus giving an assurance that the thoughtful tenor of their future lives would make them blessings and ornaments to society.

While in regard to this point we have endeavored to direct our attention with equal fidelity to all, we have found individual defects and obliquities of mind requiring particular attention. In one instance we have seen a pupil whose sensibilities so overmatched the intellect, that a discerning observer could see in the youthful lady one whose sensibilities were too morbidly acute for the rude winds and inclement skies of this world. In another, the incessant activity of the mind has seemed to endanger the brain, this tendency requiring to be counteracted by increased energy in the physical education. In another, the intellect has needed to be quickened in its development, and every means used to counteract a natural dullness of perception. In one, we have seen an imbecility of will threatening to impart a feeble and irresolute cast to the whole mind; and again in another, the firm unbending will becoming too obstinate to be moulded by reason.

In these cases we have endeavored to apply such remedial agents as reflection and experience have recommended to us. Prudently, firmly, but gently we have endeavored to remedy those defects. The brief limits within which it seems desirable that our remarks should be confined, forbid any thing besides the simple statement of our design, and a bare expression of our opinion, as to its result. We have found it difficult indeed to "to minister to a mind diseased," but our labors have not been wholly without success.

Thus far our remarks have related to the cultivation of the intellect. We have also endeavored to exert over all our pupils a moral and religious influence. Without virtue and without religion a highly educated people would only become the desolating scourge of the remainder of the race.

Again, however valuable knowledge, without religion, may be to any individual, that value ceases with the existence of its possessor on earth. But with religion it is far otherwise.

Nor is the alliance without value to religion. It is thus enabled to guard against many eccentricities, which under other circumstances have dimmed its effulgence. Hence we have believed it to be important to accompany knowledge with moral and religious influence. We have discarded all sectarian feelings, we have taken our stand upon those immutable principles of our Holy Faith which are acknowledged by all sects, and have endeavored to form in the hearts of our pupils that alliance between learning and religion which is so mutually desirable.

POMPEY ACADEMY.—A good academic school has been sustained in this institution for 26 years, in which time a great amount of public good has been accomplished by the instruction imparted in this academy.

One important and very gratifying result of which, has been a very sensible elevation in the character of the common schools in this part of the country; a course of study in this institution being found a very essential requisite to procure employment as a common school teacher in the county contiguous to the academy.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

CLARKSON ACADEMY.—Vocal music has been a regular branch of instruction since May last. The whole number of scholars taught is 58. The class now in a course of instruction numbers 45. The system adopted has been to receive all applicants on the supposition that all possess naturally a musical talent, which may be successfully improved. The results already justify such a supposition. The course of instruction is essentially that of Prof. Mason contained in the Boston Academy's Manual. We are happy to add our testimony to that of many other teachers, who have found the cultivation of sacred music in their schools productive of important benefit, both in an intellectual and moral point of view.

FREDONIA ACADEMY.—Of the number instructed in the academy during the year, about 15 have been employed as teachers in common schools.

ROCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL.—A course of lectures on experimental chemistry was given to the students, and was attended by a number of the citizens. Experimental lectures on natural philosophy have been repeated before the school, and especially to the classes specially attending to the study. Lectures on various subjects have been given to the whole school, immediately after prayers on Wednesday and Saturday mornings through most of the year, and have been well attended. Many of these lectures have been on geology, with the exhibition of specimens; many on some of the interesting subjects of natural philosophy, aurora borealis, meteors, phenomena of the atmosphere, &c.; some upon language and study.

Reading has been more attended to in the classical department than formerly. English composition, in the study of Parker's progressive exercises, has been pursued to great extent and with great advantage. The improvement of the younger pupils, as well as the older, has been surprising.

SPRINGVILLE ACADEMY.—While a system of instruction, as practical in its application as possible, is designed to be adopted, it is also the object of the teacher to inculcate constantly the habit of precise and consecutive thinking. We consider the acquisition of ideas, the communication of the elements of practical science, and the consequent improvement of the intellect, as objects of paramount importance compared with the mere repetition of words, learned by rote, and falsely

denominated knowledge. In accordance with this sentiment we have always deemed it expedient that students should be thrown as much as possible upon their own resources. An analysis of the ideas in a lesson, given in the language of the learner, is far more conducive to the proper development of the mental powers, and to precision of thought, than the usual mode of recitation by rote, in answer to questions found in the text-book. We do not design to discard entirely the use of questions. In the hands of experienced teachers they are doubtless of service in directing the attention of the learner to the leading and more important points of the lesson. But the idea should never be allowed to obtain in a class that all that is to be done is to learn *verbatim* the answer to certain questions found in the book.

Elementary studies.—A short time is devoted every day to these studies. They are considered absolutely prerequisite to a good English or classical education. Whenever mistakes occur from inadvertence, or the want of close application, the scholar is usually required to repeat the reading until he corrects the mistake. If, however, the mistake appears not to be of this description, some member of the class is requested to correct it, if he has observed it. Thus the ability of the student is called into requisition, and as any one is liable to be called upon, the attention of a large class is easily secured. Particular attention is paid to the inflection of the voice, enunciation, emphasis, &c. Webster and Walker are used as standards of pronunciation and orthography. Where these authors differ, that pronunciation is adopted which is supposed to accord with the usage of the best speakers, and when this is questioned reference is had to the analogy of the language.

Physical education.—The importance of an acquaintance with the physiology of the human system, and the influence which a healthy development of the different parts of the body has upon the mind, is no longer a matter of speculation. Ignorance of the constitution of man, of the laws which govern it, and of the causes which derange its functions, is not less to be deplored than ignorance in any other department of knowledge. Entertaining this opinion, we should as cheerfully welcome a course of instruction upon the physiology of man, as upon any other natural science. Want of suitable text-books, and in some instances the unfavorable opinion of parents in regard to the utility of this study, have hitherto prevented its introduction into this institution. Our rooms are so constructed that they may be easily ventilated.

True extracts.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, February 27, 1838.

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Containing Abstracts from the Academic Reports for 1837, *made to the Regents of the University, exhibiting a Statement of the various Prices charged for Tuition in the several Academies from which such reports were received, on the different subjects of study taught in such Academies, and also a statement of the average Price of Board in each Academy, or in its vicinity.*

Names of Academies.	Av. price of board.	*Subjects of Study.*		*Prices charged.*
First District.				
Erasmus Hall,	$3 00	Elementary branches,	per qr.	$2 50 to 3 00
		do with arithmetic, English grammar and geography,	"	3 50
		Algebra and geometry,	"	4 00
		History, trigonometry, &c.	"	5 00
		Classical studies,	"	4 50 to 10 00
		Music, Piano, $15; French, $5,	"	
Second District.				
Amenia,	2 00	Common English branches,	"	3 00
		Higher do and mathematics,	"	4 00
		Chemistry,	"	4 50
		Ancient and modern languages,	"	5 00
		Ornamental branches,	"	6 00
Clinton,	1 75	Reading and writing,	"	1 50
	2 00	English grammar,	"	2 50
		Languages and higher branches,	"	5 00
Dutchess,	2 50	Common English branches,	"	4 00
	3 00	Higher do	"	5 00 to 6 00

Farmer's Hall,	2 00 2 50	Languages,	"	8 00
		Tuition per term,	6 mos.	3 00 to 6 00
Kingston,	2 00 2 50	Elementary English branches,	per qr.	4 00
		Higher do and languages,	"	5 00
Montgomery,	.....	Not stated.		
Mount-Pleasant,	2 50	Common English branches,	per term 6 mos.	3 50
		Classics and mathematics,	"	6 00
		French, Spanish or Italian, each $7.50	"	
		Drawing and painting, $10	"	
Newburgh,	2 50	Languages or higher English branches,	per qr.	5 00
		Common branches,	"	3 50
New-Paltz,	.....	Not stated.		
North-Salem,	.....	Not stated.		
Poughkeepsie F. Academy,	.....	Board and tuition per ann., $150; per term, 22 weeks,		75 00
		Day scholars, " "		10 00
		Drawing and painting, $10; French, Spanish and Italian $10; music and use of piano, $26; per term, 22 weeks.		
Redhook,	2 00	Tuition,	per qr.	2 50 to 3 00
Union-Hall,	2 00 3 00	Reading and writing,	per term 23 weeks	6 00
		Geography with above,	"	7 00
		Grammar do	"	8 00
		History and mathematics with above,	"	10 00
		Greek and Latin,	"	14 00
		French,	"	16 00
Third District.				
Albany,	3 00	Classical studies,	per qr.	8 00

Names of Academies.	Av. price of board.	*Subjects of Study.*	*Prices charged.*
		English studies, general science, mathematics,..... per qr.	$6 00
		Elementary department, ... "	4 00 to 5 00
		French, extra, ... "	3 00
Albany F. Academy, ...	2 50 3 00	Board and tuition, per annum, $225.	
		Sixth or lowest department, ... "	4 00
		Fifth, $5; fourth, $6; third, $7; second, $8, and first,..... "	10 00
		French or Spanish,..... "	5 00
Albany Female Seminary,...	.....	Board, per annum, $180.	
		First or lowest department, ... "	3 00
		Second, $4; third, $5; fourth, $6; fifth, $7, and sixth,..... "	8 00
Delaware,.....	.....	Tuition in all departments,..... per week,	0 25
Hudson,.....	.....	Not stated.	
Jefferson, ...	1 50	Classics and higher mathematics, ... per qr.	5 00
		Higher English branches, ... "	4 00
		Common " ..... "	3 00
		Pupils under eight years of age, $2; from eight to twelve,..... "	2 50
Kinderhook, ...	1 75 2 25	Common English branches, ... "	3 00
		Higher " ..... "	4 00
		Mathematics, languages, &c. ..... "	5 00 to 6 25
		Elementary department, ... "	1 50 to 3 00
		Extra, French, $5; music, piano, $10.	

		Drawing and painting, $6; ornamental needle work, $4,	"	
Lansingburgh,	1 75 to 2 50	Tuition,	"	3 00 to 5 00
Schenectady,	2 00	Male department, classical students,	"	5 00
		English "	"	3 50
		Female department, common branches,	"	5 00
		higher "	"	7 00
		French, $5; music, $12,	"	
Troy Female Seminary,	2 50 to 4 00	Board and tuition, per annum, $240.		
		do per term, 6 mos., $120.		
		Day scholars,	"	5 00 to 7 00
		Latin, $4; French and Italian, $7.50; music on piano, $15; harp, $20; guitar, $10; drawing and painting, $7; oil painting, $10	"	
Fourth District.				
Cambridge Washington,	2 00	Elementary branches,	"	3 00
		Higher branches and classics,	"	5 00
Canajoharie,	.....	Not stated.		
Fairfield,	1 50	Elementary branches,	per ann.	9 00
		All other studies,	"	15 00
Fort-Covington,	.....	Not stated.		
Franklin,	1 25 to 1 75	Common English branches,	per term, 4 mos.	4 00
		Latin and Greek,	"	5 00
		Mathematics,	"	6 00
Gouverneur,	1 50	Common English branches,	per qr.	3 00
		Classics and higher "	"	4 00 & 5 00
		French, Spanish, German, Hebrew, drawing and painting,	"	6 00
Granville,	1 75	Classics and higher English branches,	per term, 4 mos.	5 34

No. 7—Continued.

Names of Academies.	Av. price of board.	*Subjects of Study.*	*Prices charged.*
		Other studies, ... per term, 4 mos.	$4 00
Johnstown, ...	1 50	Not stated.	
	2 00		
Plattsburgh, ...	1 75	Classical studies, ... per qr.	4 00
		All others, ... "	3 00
St. Lawrence, ...	1 25	Common English branches and classics, ... per term, 4 mos.	4 00
	1 50		
		Higher branches and mathematics, ... "	5 00
		Extra, French, $1 50 ..... "	
Washington, ...	1 75	Classical department, ... per ann.	2 00
		Primary " ..... "	12 00
Fifth District.			
Black R. L. & R. Institute, ..	2 00	Not stated.	
Bridgewater, ...	1 50	Common English branches, ... per qr.	2 50
		History, geography, rhetoric and moral philosophy, ... "	3 00
		Classics and higher English branches, ... "	4 00
Cherry-Valley, ...	2 00	Common English studies, ... per term, 4 mos.	2 00 & 3 00
		All other studies, ... "	5 00
Clinton Grammar School, .	1 50	Arithmetic, grammar and geography, ... per qr.	3 00
	2 00		
		Higher English branches, ... "	4 00
		Latin and Greek, ... "	5 00

Clinton Liberal Institute,	1 50 2 00	Common English branches,	per term, 4 mos.	4 00
		Languages, mathematics, &c.	"	6 00 & 8 00
De Ruyter Institute,	1 25 2 00	Primary studies,	"	2 00 to 3 50
		Classics and higher branches,	"	5 00
		Extra, drawing, $2.50	"	
Hamilton,	1 75	Latin, Greek and French,	per year.	16 00
		Mathematics and English higher branches,	"	12 00
		Lower branches,	"	9 00
Hartwick,	.....	Not stated.		
Lowville,	1 50 2 00	Common English branches,	per qr.	3 00 & 4 00
		Higher "	"	3 50 " 4 50
		Classics and modern languages,	"	5 00
		Drawing and painting, $4; music, $6, extra,	"	
Oneida Con. Seminary,	1 75 2 50	Not stated.		
Oneida Institute,	.....	Not stated.		
Rensselaer Oswego,	1 50	Juvenile department,	per term, 15 w.	2 50
		Common English branches,	"	4 00
		Higher branches and classics,	"	5 50
		do with drawing or painting,	"	6 00
Union,	.....	Not stated.		
Utica,	.....	do		
Whitesboro',	.....	do		
Sixth District.				
Franklin,	.....	Not stated.		

No. 7—Continued.

Names of Academies.	Av. price of board.	*Subjects of Study.*		*Prices charged.*
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,	2 00	English department,	per qr.	$3 00 & 4 00
		Higher departments,	"	5 00
		Extra, painting, $2; drawing, $3; music, $10,	"	
Ithaca,	1 75	Primary department,	per term, 15 w.	4 00
	2 00	Higher department English studies and classics,	"	7 00
		Extra, music, $16; drawing or painting, $7,	"	
Livingston Co. High School,	1 50	Tuition,	per qr.	3 00 to 6 00
Oxford,	1 75	Common English branches,	per term, 15 w.	3 66
	2 25	Higher "	"	4 33
		Mathematics and languages,	"	5 50
		Extra, drawing, $1 per term; music, per qr., $10.		
Owego,	1 50	Juvenile department,	per qr.	2 00
		Common English branches,	"	3 00
		Other studies,	"	4 00 to 5 00
Seventh District.				
Auburn,	2 00	Primary department,	"	3 00
	2 50	Common English branches,	"	3 50
		Classics and higher branches,	"	5 00
Canandaigua,	1 50	Tuition,	"	4 00
		Extra, room rent, $1 per qr.; French and Spanish, $10 per year.		
Cayuga,	.....	Not stated.		

Cortland,	2 00	Common English branches,	per term, 15 w.	3 75
		Classics and higher "	"	5 00
		Extra, music, $10; use of piano, $2; drawing and painting, $5,	"	
Onondaga,	1 50 / 2 00	Tuition,	per qr.	2 00 to 4 00
		Extra, French, drawing and painting, each per qr., $3.		
Ontario Female Seminary,	.....	Not stated.		
Ovid,	2 00	Tuition,	per year.	14 00 to 20 00
Palmyra High School,	2 00	Primary department,	per term, 15 w.	4 00
		French,	"	7 00
		All other studies,	"	5 00
Pompey,	2 00	Common English branches,	"	4 00
		All other studies,	"	5 00
		Extra, music, $12,	"	
Eighth District.				
Clarkson,	.....	Elementary branches,	per qr.	3 00
		Book-keeping, chemistry, history and botany,	"	4 00
		Languages and all other studies,	"	5 00
Fredonia,	1 50	Tuition,	per term, 4 mos.	4 00
Gaines,		Elementary branches,	per qr. 11 w.	2 00
		Common English "	"	4 00
		Classics and higher branches,	"	5 00
Lewiston,	.....	Not stated.		
Middlebury,	1 50 / 1 75	Common English studies,	per qr.	3 00
		Higher " and classics,	"	4 00
		Extra, French, $2; lectures on natural philosophy and chemistry, 50 cents	"	

No. 7—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies.	Av. price of board.	*Subjects of Study.*	*Prices charged.*
Monroe,	1 50 2 00	Elementary department, per term, 4 mos.	$2 50
		Higher English branches, "	5 00
		Languages, "	7 00
Rochester High School,	2 50 3 50	Female department, per qr.	3 00 to 6 00
		English, " "	3 00 to 4 00
		Classical and mathematical department, "	6 00
		Extra, music, $10; use of piano, $1; French, $2.	
Springville,	2 00	English branches and mathematics, per year.	12 00 to 15 00
		Classics and French, "	16 00

True abstracts.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, February 27, 1838.

SCHEDULE No. 8.

Containing an account of the Academies applying for an appropriation from the Literature Fund, for the purchase of books and apparatus, pursuant to the act of the Legislature, relating to the distribution and application of the revenues of said fund, passed April 22, 1834, with an account of the appropriations made on such applications to such Academies as had themselves raised by contribution from sources other than their own corporate property, funds equal to the amount applied for, to be expended in the same manner.

Names of Academies making application.	Time of application.	Amount applied for.	*Time when granted.*	Amount granted.
Erasmus Hall,	January, 1835,	$250 00		
Oysterbay,	"	100 00		
Montgomery,	"	50 00		
Mount-Pleasant,	"	250 00		
Albany Female,	"	250 00	19th January, 1836,	$250 00
St. Lawrence,	"	150 00	1st July, 1835,	150 00
Bridgewater,	"	40 00		
Lowville,	"	112 00	1st July, 1835,	112 00
Cortland,	"	250 00	10th May, 1836,	250 00
Ithaca,	"	250 00		
Ovid,	"	90 00	1st July, 1835,	90 00
Palmyra,	"	250 00		
Albany Female Seminary,	June, 1835.	250 00	1st July, 1835,	250 00
Clarkson,	"	250 00	1st " "	250 00
Fredonia,	"	250 00	1st " "	250 00
Jefferson,	"	250 00	1st " "	250 00
Rens. Oswego,	"	250 00	1st " "	250 00

No. 8.—Continued.

Names of Academies making application.	Time of application.	Amount applied for.	*Time when granted.*	Amount granted.
Utica,	June, 1835,	$250 00	1st July, 1835,	$250 00
Springville,	January, 1836,	250 00	26th February, 1836,	250 00
Oneida Conference Seminary,	"	100 00		
Gaines,	January, 1836,	183 00	10th May, 1836,	183 00
Jefferson,	April, 1836,	250 00	29th April, 1836,	250 00
Cortland,	May, 1836,	250 00		
Albany,	January, 1837,	250 00		
Albany Female Academy,	"	250 00	28th February, 1837,	250 00
Albany Female Seminary,	"	250 00	31st March, 1837,	250 00
Cortland,	"	250 00	28th February, 1837,	250 00
Fredonia,	"	250 00	28th " "	250 00
Ithaca,	"	250 00	28th " "	250 00
Ontario Female Seminary,	"	200 00	28th " "	200 00
Rochester High School,	"	250 00	28th " "	250 00
Albany Academy,	March, 1837,	250 00	31st March, "	250 00
Amenia Seminary,	"	100 00	15th May, "	100 00
Washington,	Sept. 1837,	60 00	September, "	60 00

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, Feb. 27, 1838.

SCHEDULE No. 9.

Exhibiting the result of observations made at one of the Colleges, and at several Academies in the State, on the variation of the Magnetic Needle.

Name of College and Academies.	Latitude N.	Longitude W.	Magnetic variations.	When observed.
Geneva College,	40° 52′	75° 05′	3° 49′ 00″ W	October 1, 1833.
Academies.				
Albany,	42 39	73 44	6 40 00 W	October, 1834.
Auburn,	42 55	76 28	3 43 00 W	October 25, 1833.
Clinton,	41 00	72 19	6 08 00 W	November 5, 1834.
Erasmus Hall,	40 37	73 58	4 25 00 W	October, 1834.
			4 45 00 W	October, 1835.
			4 45 00 W	October, 1837.
Hamilton,	42 49	75 34	4 30 00 W	October, 1837.
Johnstown,	43 00	74 23	6 02 00 W	November 24, 1818.
Oneida Conference Seminary,	42 55	75 51	3 25 00 W	October 31, 1834.
Oxford,	42 28	75 33	3 51 45 W	October 9, 1834.
St. Lawrence,	44 40	75 01	7 25 00 W	October 14, 1835.
Union-Hall,	40 41	73 56	4 00 00 W	October 21, 1835.
Utica,	43 06	75 13	4 10 00 W	October, 1834.

Albany, Feb. 27, 1838.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

SCHEDULE No. 10.

Extracts from the Reports of Academies relative to Teachers' Departments.

MONTGOMERY ACADEMY.

The amount of tuition charged during the last year for students belonging to the department, is $12.

No student is admitted into the department unless he has made sufficient attainments to be claimed by the trustees as a student of the higher branches of English education.

The only evidence of intention required is, a declaration on the part of the student that he will become a common school teacher.

The course of study, discipline and exercises prescibed for them by the Regents, has been strictly pursued.

Number and Classification of Students.

The whole number of students belonging to the department on the fifteenth day of December, was	12
For a period exceeding one but not exceeding two quarters,	10
For a period exceeding two but not three months,	8
For a period exceeding three but not four months,	7

The public mind is very favorably impressed with the utility and practicability of this department, and the present condition of the department augurs favorably for its future prosperity and extended usefulness. The amount of money appropriated by the Regents of the University is not quite sufficient to pay for the services of a first rate teacher and some contingent expenses attendant on it.

In all cases but two, these young men receive their tuition free of any charge, and not a dollar of that charged has been collected.

Applications are numerous for teachers, but cannot be gratified.

Judging from the past, I have no reason to distrust the policy of the Regents in establishing these departments for supplying the State of New-York with competent teachers for our common schools.

KINDERHOOK ACADEMY.

It has been found difficult to adopt precisely the course of study marked out on the 13th page of instructions, from the fact that individuals come to us with such different qualifications. It is our decided intention, however, that each candidate for a diploma shall be throughly drilled in all the studies laid down in the instructions previous to the completion of three years study.

A majority of our pupils study Algebra, and we have thought best to not withhold the benefit of this branch from the members of this department. Our advantages for French tuition have been so great during the year that we have permitted the more advanced pupils of this department to pursue the study of the language in connection with those in course.

Number and Classification of Students.

The whole number of students belonging to the department on the 20th day of October, 1837, was,..... 8
But the whole number admitted during the year,..... 20
Of which number, there have been connected with the department,
for a period not exceeding one quarter,..... 5
For a period exceeding one but not exceeding two quarters,..... 8
do do two do three do 3
do do three do four do 4

FAIRFIELD ACADEMY.

Tuition.

Students in this department are charged $1.50 per term for tuition. For some of these studies other students are charged $3.00 per term. This difference of tuition in favor of students in the department is made as an inducement to young men to join it.

Necessary Expenses.

These are usually low. During the present high price of provisions, board in private families costs $1.75 per week, but most of the students board themselves for less than a third of that sum. Wood is from $1.50 to $2 per cord; washing, 37½ cents per dozen; room rent from $6 to $7.50 per annum.

As evidence that the plan adopted by the Regents for the better education of common school teachers has exerted an influence highly beneficial, we would state that much more pains is now taken by those who employ teachers, to ascertain whether they are qualified, than formerly. Another evidence is, that teachers' wages are much increased. If we may judge from the liberal wages given this fall, the money pressure has not reached the school districts, for teachers are receiving much higher wages this year than last. And though the compensation has so much increased, the Academy is unable to supply half the calls made on it for teachers. We have sent out not less than forty this year, and could have found schools for a hundred at good wages.

Number and Classification of Students.

The whole number of students belonging to the department on the 1st day of December, 1837, was..... 16
Of which number, there have been connected with the department
for a period not exceeding one term of the academy,..... 7
For a period exceeding one but not exceeding two terms, ... 9

ST. LAWERENCE ACADEMY.

The tuition in this department is $12 for the teachers' year, or eight months, being two dollars less than is charged other scholars pursuing the same studies.

The views of the trustees on the subject of charging tuition in this department have not changed since their last report, in which they expressed a decided opinion that no student should be debarred the privi-

leges of this department on account of inability to meet his bills; that the influence and success of this department depend more on the advantages offered than on any reduction in the price of tuition; that an amount, both of talent and labor, is demanded in this department, not inferior to what is bestowed in colleges on the same number of students. When, then, they offer the whole course of three years at $36, a sum not exceeding one year's tuition in most of our colleges, and to wait on all those who are unable promptly to meet their bills till they shall have earned the money by teaching, they think they have done all in their power to favor scholars, and retain at the same time the means of sustaining and giving efficiency to this department.

The trustees supply gratuitously the greatest part of the text books used in this department, so that nearly all the amount charged for tuition is actually saved to the scholar in the expense of books. And in many instances, where the scholars are unable to pay tuition or buy books, by trusting them for the former and giving them the use of the latter, they are enabled to enjoy the advantages of the department. The scholars are examined on the studies required, as preparatory to entering this department. No other evidence of intention to engage in the business of teaching is demanded, than their own declaration or that of their parents or guardians. On this subject we are obliged to be cautious, as neither the scholars nor their parents will generally consent to be bound. This they say must depend upon the remuneration which the districts shall hereafter be willing to pay to well-educated teachers.

The course of study prescribed by the Regents is literally followed with scholars in this department. In cases, however, where an individual, as the scholars are classed, can, in addition to the studies of the regular course, pursue at the same time another branch, he is permitted to recite in another class. The trustees discover no defects in the course prescribed by the Regents, but are rather more and more confirmed in the opinion, that, could our districts be supplied with teachers who have completed this course, a new era would dawn on our district schools.

A full course of lectures has been delivered by the principal on the principles of teaching, during the fall term, and one evening per week has been devoted to discussing the whole theory and practice of teaching, managing a school, &c. with all their details: in which the instructors in the academy and the older members of the teachers' classes mutually joined. These discussions prove especially useful to those who have never taught, as almost every imaginable question of practical bearing is thus fully examined. These questions for discussion are given out a week before hand, and all the means our libraries afford are furnished the scholars to give these questions a full examination.

Courses of lectures on physical geography, on natural philosophy, on chemistry, and some on English grammar, have been delivered.

Number and Classification of Students.

The whole number of students belonging to the department on the 22d day of November,.....	96
Of which number, there have been connected with the department for a period not exceeding one quarter of the academy,.....	28
For a period exceeding 1 but not exceeeding 2 quarters,.....	17

For a period exceeding	2	but not exceeding	3	quarters,.....	25
do	3	do	4	do	3
do	4	do	5	do	11
do	5	do	6	do	4
do	6	do	7	do	5
do	7	do	8	do	3

Students in the male department belonging to the teachers' classes, generally lodge in their rooms in academy buildings, and many of them board themselves at an expense of from 50 to 75 cents per week. Several have united, and hired a family to cook their board, which has thus been furnished at less than one dollar per week. Those who board out pay from $1.25 to $1.50 per week.

At the time this department was established by the Regents, the number of scholars in the academy, especially of young men, was as great as the rooms could well accommodate. To provide for this department the trustees have erected another edifice on the same lot with the old one, distant from it 185 feet. This edifice is of stone, four entire stories, 76 by 36 feet; projection in front 16 inches, 24 feet wide; pediment and cupola. The first story contains a lecture room, 32 by 39 feet; a recitation room, 23 by 13 feet 6 inches; apparatus room, 23 by 18 feet 6 inches; laboratory, fire-proof, 16 by 9 feet 6 inches; another room of same size, fire-proof, adjoining, at present used for storage of wood. Second story; hall across the middle 10 feet wide, with doors at both ends; hall lengthwise, 5 feet wide; 8 chambers for students, 15 feet 6 inches, by 13 feet 8 inches. Third story; hall lengthwise; one recitation room, 26 feet by 13 feet 10 inches; 7 chambers for students, 15 feet 10 inches by 13 feet 10 inches. Fourth story; hall lengthwise; 10 chambers for students.

The cost of this building, so far as ascertained, is about $5,200. To defray the expense, a tax of $1,000 was levied on the town of Potsdam, $1,605 were raised by subscription in the village, of which individual trustees and the principal gave $1,275.

The trustees were in hopes to have finished this building early in the spring, but the pressure and derangement of business impeded the work, so that it was not completed till the fall term in September. Being now well supplied with rooms, both the trustees and teachers will feel themselves at liberty to make far more extensive and decided efforts to increase the number of scholars in this department. The trustees would also here remark that they trust that an evil which, in their estimation, actually threatened the very existence of the department, and which for a season tended materially to lessen its numbers, has passed away. The spirit of speculation and enterprise so prevalent in the community, so far affected the younger portion of community, as to lead them to think the business of teaching a district school quite beneath their notice.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

The trustees continue of the opinion mentioned in their last report, that a moderate charge should be made for tuition, and as they suggested have increased the tuition in the female department to $5.00 for eight months, or the teachers year. There are at present as many

students in the male department as can be profitably attended by the principal. By the division of them into classes, as directed in the by-laws, his labor is diminished, and he is enabled to give instruction to more students, and with more advantage than he could do without such arrangement. Should the present number be much increased, an assistant must be procured, and the department could hardly be supported, unless we should receive the usual, or a greater share of the literature fund than has heretofore been allowed.

Of the male students in this department, fifteen are now engaged in teaching district schools. They generally receive a preference, and command more wages than ordinary teachers; and, as an evidence of the estimation in which they are held, we would notice that they receive from $18 to $20 per month, whereas formerly, the usual compensation of teachers was only from $10 to $12. Five or six of the students in the female department were engaged in instructing during the last summer, and, as we believe, gave general satisfaction.

It is required by our by-laws, to which we refer, see article II., sub. II., secs. 1 and 16, pages 4 and 5, that all applicants for admission into the teachers' department, who have not previously attended the academy, shall be examined as to character and qualification, by the principal and clerk of the board.

No written pledge or evidence of the intention of the applicant to become a teacher, other than his or her word, is required by the trustees. They are informed on entering, that it is expected of them after graduation, or leaving the department, that they will engage to some extent in teaching common schools. We think we can rely on these assurances, as they are seconded by the interests of the pupils, who are not generally in affluent circumstances.

We have pursued the plan adopted by the Regents, as we have understood it, and as is described in the by-laws already referred to, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. In the female department, we have perhaps slightly deviated from that plan, in consequence of the want of a sufficient number of books. The number of pupils being much larger than was anticipated, we have not been able to supply all the demands.

The whole number of students belonging to the department on the 25th of December, 1837, was, ... 28
In gentlemen's department, ... 19
In ladies' do 9
Of which number, there have been connected with the department for a period not exceeding one term, gentlemen 7, ladies— ....
For a period exceeding one, and not exceeding two terms, gentlemen 14, ladies 4, ... 18
For a period exceeding two, and not exceeding three terms, gentlemen 9, ladies 5, ... 14
For a period exceeding 3 and not exceeding 4 terms, gentlemen 9, ladies 5, ... 14
Total number during the teachers year, at least one term of four months, ... 35

The price of board, with lodging and washing, in the village and its vicinity, is, on an average, about $1.75 per week. The price of tuition, per term of four months, is, in the gentlemen's department $3, and in the ladies' $2.50.

The particular inducements held out by our institution to scholars, belonging to the department, are, 1st. The low price of tuition. 2d. The gratuitous use of books, both text books and in the library. 3d. The low price of board. 4th. The healthfulness, good order, and morality of the village. 5th. The extent and convenience of our accommodations for pupils.

The influence of the department on the common schools is apparent. Teachers from the department are more eagerly sought for, and held in higher estimation in the vicinity than others, and command much higher wages than were formerly received.

The course of study is intended to be minute and thorough, and as near the plan proposed as practicable. The young ladies are exercised in composition every week, and the gentlemen in declamation and composition alternately once a week. Lectures are delivered once a week at least, on the principles of teaching, or the subject of the daily studies, to the whole school.

OXFORD ACADEMY.

Number and Classification of Students.

The whole number of students belonging to the department on the first day of December, was.....	35
Of which number, there have been connected with the department for a period not exceeding one term of the academy,.....	23
For a period exceeding one, but not exceeding two terms,.....	8
For a period exceeding two, but not exceeding three terms,.....	4

Remarks.

Board and lodging can be obtained at $2 per week. Tuition is gratuitous, for any period over four months—for a less time, the same as other students pursuing the same studies. Gratuitous tuition has been offered, and the text books used by the scholars in the department, have been rented to them at the rate of ten per cent per term on the cost of the volume, as inducements for young men to enter the department, and complete the course of study prescribed by the Regents.

As an encouragement to the students, and as an exercise well calculated to engage the attention of young men in the subject of teaching, each student in the department, who has made suitable advancement, is required to take a part in the instruction of the classes in the elementary studies. These exercises are in the presence of the principal, and frequently before all the students in the department, at which time, as well as at all other times, any error in orthography, pronunciation, modes of expression and illustration, are promptly pointed out before the whole class.

The plan adopted by the Regents for the education of common school teachers, and the course of instruction adopted at this academy for that purpose, it is believed have had, during the present year, more than at any time previous, a very good effect upon the public mind, and a salutary influence upon the character of common schools in this vicinity. This opinion is founded on the following facts: that public attention seems to be directed to this academy for common school teachers; that the demand upon this academy for such teachers is greater than the supply, and more than in any previous year; that the wages of teachers

from the academy, it is believed, have advanced from last year at least ten per cent; (the average price being on an accurate estimate, over $15 per month) that more young men of such talent as would be likely to succeed well as teachers have entered the department; and more willingness has been manifested by them to complete the course of study prescribed by the Regents.

CANANDAIGUA ACADEMY.

Examination, &c.

The students who enter this department are not formally examined. They are conversed with very freely, and are placed in the classes studying those branches which it is thought they ought to pursue. A knowledge of their attainments and deficiencies is soon acquired, from their recitations and other exercises. The desire to join this department, and to attend the course of instruction peculiar to it, is taken as sufficient evidence of intention to become a teacher. No other pledge is required.

All the students of this department are allowed the opportunity of attending the experiments and lectures in natural philosophy and chemistry. A course of lectures on the following subjects was delivered before the class during the summer term:—Obstacles to the success of common schools; Teaching the alphabet and reading; Best mode of teaching arithmetic; ditto geography; ditto English grammar; Government of schools and construction of school-houses.

The library furnished to this department is very valuable in a two-fold respect; to the instructors and to the students. It furnishes facilities to the teachers for preparing for recitation. Many students are found who are desirous of pursuing particular subjects to a greater extent than the usual text book will allow: the library affords a full opportunity. This result has been observed with much pleasure in many students.

Remarks.

It is undoubtedly a wise law, requiring that no school district shall receive public money, unless the school in said district shall have been taught by a person who has been duly examined by a board of inspectors, and declared duly qualified in respect to moral character and literary attainments. Yet these laws do not prescribe to the inspectors the *subjects* on which the teacher shall be examined. It is respectfully asked whether this is not a defect in the school system of New-York? We will suppose that by legislative enactment it is provided, that in the year 1838, no school district shall be entitled to its share of the public school moneys, which employed a teacher who could not sustain a creditable examination before the inspectors, on the principles of teaching, &c., as exhibited in Hall's Lectures or Abbott's Teacher, or some work equivalent in character. What would be the result? *Ten thousand men*, intending to teach school, would read and study some work on teaching, and not a few inspectors would do the same. Suppose in 1839, each teacher must be subjected to an examination in the History of the United States, besides what was before required. What, again it is asked, would be the result? *Ten thousand* persons, designing to teach, would, if they had not done it before, study some history of our country. Classes would be formed in a majority of our district schools,

and it may safely be estimated, that 50,000 youth would study some compend of the history of this free country. The same would, it is thought, be the result, if teachers were to be subjected to an examination on the Constitution of the United States and that of New-York. It is respectfully suggested, that it is as strictly proper to specify the *subjects* on which teachers are to be examined, as to require that they shall be examined by officers appointed for that purpose. By adding to the list of the qualifications of teachers from year to year, the whole of the study prescribed by the Regents of the University might be embraced. This course would ensure the qualification of teachers of a higher character, and also the employment of them. The same motive to employ such teachers would then exist, as now influences a school district to engage a teacher who has received a certificate from his inspectors.

Number of Students.

The whole number belonging to this department during the year ending on October 4, was..... 36
Of these, there have attended two terms or more,..... 17
The remainder have attended only one term, or part of one, ... 19

MIDDLEBURY ACADEMY.

Number and Classification of Students.

The whole number on 1st Dec. 1837, was..... 34
Of whom there have been connected with the department not exceeding one term, (23 weeks,) 13
do do one, but not exceeding two,.. 11
do do three do four,.. 8
do do four do five,.. 2

Remarks.

The department is fast gaining the confidence of the public in this part of the country, and there is a greater demand for the more advanced students as teachers than on any preceding year. Our scholars are all employed on wages that do honor to the department, of from $18 to $25 per month, who were with us more than one year. The demand for *first rate* teachers is beyond our means to supply. As we charge no tuition, except for *French*, which is but $2 per quarter, and for lectures and experiments in natural philosophy and chemistry, fifty cents per quarter, we think many more will unite in the department as these facts become generally known through the senatorial district. You will see by our returns that some of the students have studied other sciences than those required to be taught in the department. This has been done because the students have devoted more time in the academy than was required by our by-laws regulating the department, which provide that the year shall be divided into two terms consisting of seventeen weeks each. Last winter the health of some was such as to unfit them for teaching.

Lectures this fall on the qualifications and duties of teachers have been delivered. Common schools are rapidly improving in character in this part of our State.

ACADEMIES.

List of Academies reporting.	Towns.	Counties.	Time for which they report.	Observers.
Albany,	Albany,	Albany,	The whole year,	T Romeyn Beck, M. D., Principal.
Auburn,	Auburn,	Cayuga,	do	Wm. Hopkins, Principal.
Bridgewater,	Bridgewater,	Oneida.	do	Henry O. Southworth, Principal.
Cambridge Washington,	Cambridge,	Washington,	do	Wm. D. Beattie, Principal.
Canajoharie,	Canajoharie,	Montgomery,	do (ex. pt. April,) inc.	Charles Wadsworth, Principal, and Wm. Parker.
Canandaigua,	Canandaigua,	Ontario,	do	Henry Howe, Principal.
Cayuga,	Ledyard,	Cayuga,	Part of the year, incomplete,	Lewis Bixby, Principal.
Cherry-Valley,	Cherry-Valley,	Otsego,	The whole year, (ex. pt. Sep.&Dec.	Not stated.
Clinton,	East-Hampton,	Suffolk,	do	Daniel Dayton, Esq., a trustee.
Cortland,	Homer,	Cortland,	do incomplete,	Geo. W. Bradford, M. D.
Delaware,	Delhi,	Delaware,	do	Daniel Shepard, Principal.
Dutchess,	Poughkeepsie,	Dutchess,	do (ex. pt. April,)	Jefferson Cooley and Wm. B. Wedgwood, Principals.
Erasmus Hall,	Flatbush,	Kings,	do	Wm. H. Campbell, Principal, and Rev. T. M. Strong, Tr.
Fairfield,	Fairfield,	Herkimer,	do	J. E. Chassell.
Farmers' Hall,	Goshen,	Orange,	June to Dec. inclusive,	Nathaniel Webb, Principal.
Fredonia,	Pomfret,	Chautauque,	The whole year,	H. Chaney, Principal, and Miss Isabella J. Caryl.
Gaines,	Gaines,	Orleans,	do (ex. pt. Jan.) inc.	H. A. Moore and J. Ketchum, Teachers, and others.
Gouverneur,	Gouverneur,	St. Lawrence,	Jnly to Dec. inclusive,	Stephen Allen, Teacher, and Wm. Grout.
Granville,	Granville,	Washington,	The whole year, incomplete,	E. T. Mack and J. T. Wolcott, Principals.
Hamilton,	Hamilton,	Madison,	do (ex. Sept.)	Z. Morse and J. Phelps, Principals, and H. Daniels, Tea.
Hartwick,	Hartwick,	Otsego,	do	L. Sternberg, Assistant Teacher.
Ithaca,	Ithaca,	Tompkins,	do	James F. Cogswell, Principal.
Johnstown,	Johnstown,	Montgomery,	do	Peter Burke, Principal.
Kinderhook,	Kinderhook,	Columbia,	do	Silas Metcalf, Principal.
Kingston,	Kingston,	Ulster,	do	Isaac A. Blauvelt, Principal.
Lansingburgh,	Lansingburgh,	Rensselaer,	do	Rev. P. L. Whipple, a trustee.
Lewiston,	Lewiston,	Niagara,	do	M. H. Fitts, Principal.
Lowville,	Lowville,	Lewis,	do	E. Wentworth, Principal, and H. Bannister.
Middlebury,	Middlebury,	Genesee,	do (ex. pt. Feb.) inc.	S. Cushing, jr. and Geo. C. Whitlock, Teachers.
Monroe,	Henrietta,	Monroe,	do incomplete,	O. S. Taylor, Principal, and E. Kirby.
Montgomery,	Montgomery,	Orange,	do	Jacob C. Tooker, Principal.
Mount-Pleasant,	Mount-Pleasant,	Westchester,	do	Albert Wells, Principal, and E. Wells, Teacher.
Newburgh,	Newburgh.	Orange,	do	Messrs. Prime and Brown.
North-Salem,	North-Salem,	Westchester,	do incomplete,	W. S Tozer, Principal.
Oneida Conference,	Casenovia,	Madison,	do	Not stated.
Oneida Institute,	Whitestown,	Oneida,	do	Joseph Canfield.

AN ABSTRACT

OF THE

RETURNS

OF

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

MADE TO THE

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY,

FOR THE YEAR 1837,

BY

Sundry Academies in this State,

IN OBEDIENCE TO INSTRUCTIONS, DATED

MARCH 1, 1825.

ACADEMIES.

List of Academies reporting.	Towns.	Counties.	Time for which they report.	Observers.
Albany,	Albany,	Albany,	The whole year,	T Romeyn Beck, M. D., Principal.
Auburn,	Auburn,	Cayuga,	do	Wm. Hopkins, Principal.
Bridgewater,	Bridgewater,	Oneida,	do	Henry O. Southworth, Principal.
Cambridge Washington,	Cambridge,	Washington,	do	Wm. D. Beattie, Principal.
Canajoharie,	Canajoharie,	Montgomery,	do (ex. pt. April,) inc.	Charles Wadsworth, Principal, and Wm. Parker.
Canandaigua,	Canandaigua,	Ontario,	do	Henry Howe, Principal.
Cayuga,	Ledyard,	Cayuga,	Part of the year, incomplete,	Lewis Bixby, Principal.
Cherry-Valley,	Cherry-Valley,	Otsego,	The whole year, (ex. pt. Sep. & Dec.	Not stated.
Clinton,	East-Hampton,	Suffolk,	do	Daniel Dayton, Esq., a trustee.
Cortland,	Homer,	Cortland,	do incomplete,	Geo. W. Bradford, M. D.
Delaware,	Delhi,	Delaware,	do	Daniel Shepard, Principal.
Dutchess,	Poughkeepsie,	Dutchess,	do (ex. pt. April,)	Jefferson Cooley and Wm. B. Wedgwood, Principals.
Erasmus Hall,	Flatbush,	Kings,	do	Wm. H. Campbell, Principal, and Rev. T. M. Strong, Tr.
Fairfield,	Fairfield,	Herkimer,	do	J. E. Chassell.
Farmers' Hall,	Goshen,	Orange,	June to Dec. inclusive,	Nathaniel Webb, Principal.
Fredonia,	Pomfret,	Chautauque,	The whole year,	H. Chaney, Principal, and Miss Isabella J. Caryl.
Gaines,	Gaines,	Orleans,	do (ex. pt. Jan.) inc.	H. A. Moore and J. Ketchum, Teachers, and others.
Gouverneur,	Gouverneur,	St. Lawrence,	July to Dec. inclusive,	Stephen Allen, Teacher, and Wm. Grout.
Granville,	Granville,	Washington,	The whole year, incomplete,	E. T. Mack and J. T. Wolcott, Principals.
Hamilton,	Hamilton,	Madison,	do (ex. Sept.)	Z. Morse and J. Phelps, Principals, and H. Daniels, Tea.
Hartwick,	Hartwick,	Otsego,	do	L. Sternberg, Assistant Teacher.
Ithaca,	Ithaca,	Tompkins,	do	James F. Cogswell, Principal.
Johnstown,	Johnstown,	Montgomery,	do	Peter Burke, Principal.
Kinderhook,	Kinderhook,	Columbia,	do	Silas Metcalf, Principal.
Kingston,	Kingston,	Ulster,	do	Isaac A. Blauvelt, Principal.
Lansingburgh,	Lansingburgh,	Rensselaer,	do	Rev. P. L. Whipple, a trustee.
Lewiston,	Lewiston,	Niagara,	do	M. H. Fitts, Principal.
Lowville,	Lowville,	Lewis,	do	E. Wentworth, Principal, and H. Bannister.
Middlebury,	Middlebury,	Genesee,	do (ex. pt. Feb.) inc.	S. Cushing, jr. and Geo. C. Whitlock, Teachers.
Monroe,	Henrietta,	Monroe,	do incomplete,	O. S. Taylor, Principal, and E. Kirby.
Montgomery,	Montgomery,	Orange,	do	Jacob C. Tooker, Principal.
Mount-Pleasant,	Mount-Pleasant,	Westchester,	do	Albert Wells, Principal, and E. Wells, Teacher.
Newburgh,	Newburgh,	Orange,	do	Messrs. Prime and Brown.
North-Salem,	North-Salem,	Westchester,	do incomplete,	W. S Tozer, Principal.
Oneida Conference,	Cazenovia,	Madison,	do	Not stated.
Oneida Institute,	Whitestown,	Oneida,	do	Joseph Canfield.

JANUARY—Continued.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	Rain gage.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Rensselaer Oswego,	14.94	18.35	46	—24	70	4½	½	½	8½	5	1½	....	10½	12	19	....	7	....	1.70
Rochester,	16.56	25.90	39	— 4	43	2	2½	½	½	2	8	5	10½	½	30½	....	4½	....	.16
St. Lawrence,	—1.82	16.58	41	—24	65	6	....	....	½	13½	1½	7	2½	20	11	....	2	....	.74
Schenectady,	16.44	20.12	40	—12	52	1½	....	....	1	1	½	2½	24½	17	14	....	2½	....	
Union-Hall,	21.96	25.94	46	0	46	3	2	1	½	1½	1½	4½	17	15½	15½	1½	2	½	.33
Utica,	17.72	22.14	78	— 6	84	½	1	7	....	...	2½	15½	4½	19½	11½	....	11	....	2.00

JANUARY, 1837.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	Rain gage.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	14.99	17.58	39	—10	49	9	4 1/2	3 1/2	1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	1/2	7 1/2	18	13	....	6	....	2.25
Auburn,	16.45	25.20	38	— 2	40	....	4 1/2	....	3	3	2 1/2	4	14	6	25	....	1 1/2	....	1.05
Bridgewater,	12.66	17.78	40	—12	52	....	....	1/2	....	8 1/2	6	8	8	6	25	....	6	....	5.99
Cambridge Washington,	10.06	14.45	44	—26	70	13	3	1	...	5 1/2	4 1/2	3	1	16 1/2	14 1/2	....	5	....	2.70
Canandaigua,	14.48	14.80	50	— 8	58	2	2	1	1 1/2	8 1/2	2 1/2	6 1/2	7	5	26	....	8	1	2.62
Clinton,	21.53	26.59	40	3	37	1 1/2	3	1	1 1/2	1	1	4	18	23 1/2	7 1/2	1 1/2	1	....	2.10
Cortland,	14.93	19.54	37	—11	48	....	....	....	1/2	4 1/2	9	5	12	6	25	...	8 1/2	....	
Delaware,	14.25	21.30	48	—10	58	3	2 1/2	1	1 1/2	2	8	10 1/2	2 1/2	17	14	...	6	....	2.64
Erasmus Hall,	23.69	27.67	43	5	38	1 1/2	3 1/2	....	1/2	....	3	3 1/2	19	21	10	1	....	...	1.84
Fairfield,	11.07	18.73	52	—12	64	....	...	3 1/2	6 1/2	....	1	2	18	5	26	....	7	....	1.58
Fredonia,	18.42	25.74	49	— 6	55	1	3 1/2	4	6 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	12 1/2	18 1/2	....	11	...	3.50
Hartwick,	14.87	19.01	48	— 4	52	....	....	....	...	10	6 1/2	1	13 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	....	6	....	.20
Ithaca,	18.34	22.85	42	— 2	44	3 1/2	1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	5 1/2	1	4	11	6	25	....	1 1/2	....	.47
Johnstown,	13.23	15.39	39	—14	53	....	3 1/2	1	....	....	3 1/2	22 1/2	1/2	18 1/2	12 1/2	....	3 1/2	....	4.64
Kinderhook,	15.39	17.63	47	—12	59	5	2 1/2	....	...	6 1/2	1/2	1/2	16	11	20	...	6 1/2	....	1.10
Kingston,	17.99	20.62	40	—13	59	2	10	....	1/2	1	5 1/2	1	11	17	14	1	2 1/2	...	1.15
Lansingburgh,	18.03	19.94	44	—16	60	3	5	....	....	4 1/2	....	11	7 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	....	4	....	1.78
Lewiston,	35.48	23.09	43	— 6	49	4 1/2	2	4 1/2	4 1/2	10	5	1/2	....	8	23	....	5	....	1.80
Lewville,	9.64	14.79	41	—21	62	5	1/2	1 1/2	4	3 1/2	2	4 1/2	10	12 1/2	18 1/2	....	4 1/2	....	
Montgomery,	16.57	19.09	48	— 8	56	....	1	....	....	....	....	14	16	9 1/2	21 1/2	1	4	....	1.80
Mount-Pleasant,	24.71	28.78	49	0	49	7	2 1/2	....	....	1 1/2	6	1	13	14 1/2	16 1/2	1/2	3 1/2	1/2	1.84
Oneida Conference,	12.17	19.47	45	—18	63	....	....	....	1	4	4 1/2	4	17 1/2	6 1/2	24 1/2	....	11	....	2.73
Oneida Institute,	14.25	16.74	44	—17	61	....	1	7 1/2	...	2	1	19 1/2	....	12	19	....	5	....	1.73
Onondaga,	17.71	22.56	47	—16	63	2	1	1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	9	7	8	23	....	14	....	1.30
Oxford,	14.32	19.22	52	—18	70	5 1/2	1	....	....	3	3 1/2	9	9	6 1/2	24 1/2	....	14 1/2	....	2.39
Oysterbay,	23.59	28.37	45	3	42	1	2 1/2	....	2	1/2	5	2	18	9	22	1/2	1	1/2	
Pompey,	10.85	20.23	41	—10	51	....	....	1/2	1 1/2	4	1/2	5	19 1/2	9 1/2	21 1/2	....	6	....	.79
Redhook,	17.66	21.22	38	— 8	46	14	1 1/2	5 1/2	1 1/2	7 1/2	....	....	1	24 1/2	6 1/2	....	4	....	3.56

FEBRUARY—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Rensselaer Oswego,	19.66	23.72	42	—20	62	4½	2	....	6½	6½	2½	3½	2½	13	15	1½	5	....	1.63
Rochester,	25.31	27.01	46	0	46	4½	1½	....	½	....	9½	2	10	4	24	....	2	....	2.50
St. Lawrence,	16.82	21.32	36	—20	56	9½	4½	½	....	12	1½	....	....	14	14	....	4	....	1.31
Schenectady,	23.94	24.54	42	— 6	48	½	2½	...	6	1	2	2	14	14	14	....	2	½	
Union-Hall,	27.11	29.27	43	2	41	2	2	1½	2½	2	6	2	10	16	12	3½	1	1	1.72
Utica,	23.21	24.62	64	—12	76	....	3	11	....	....	....	13	1	19½	8½	2	9	....	2.07

MARCH, 1837.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	Rain gage.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	26.06	34.98	52	—12	64	6	3			7	3		8	17	13	6	3	2	3.47
Auburn,	26.17	33.41	54	— 0	54		2		5	4	1	1	16	16	15	1	....	2	2.50
Bridgewater,	26.99	31.08	48	—16	64		1	1	....	10	2	6	9	11	20	2	2	...	1.72
Cambridge Washington,	24.01	34.83	58	—20	78	12	....	....	....	7	5	5	2	16	15	5	1	1	2.30
Canandaigua,	25.42	29.18	44	11	33	....	....	....	....	3	10	11	6	11	20	4	4	2	2.62
Clinton,	30.81	35.68	52	10	42	3	2	3	8	3	3	....	8	17	13	5	....	....	7.62
Cortland,	23.51	33.59	53	—19	72	....	....	....	4	7	6	2	11	15	16	3	3	....	
Delaware,	26.80	39.04	58	—17	75	4		4	2	8	4	7		19	12	5	....	....	5.10
Erasmus Hall,	32.67	40.07	54	9	45	3	5	3	3	3	4	2	7	21	10	3	....	....	5.92
Fairfield,	22.86	29.93	45	— 6	51	....	....	6	10	....	....	2	12	7	24	4	2	....	3.22
Fredonia,	27.66	32.76	58	— 1	59	....	....	3	3	5	8	6	4	13	12	6	2	1	2.16
Hartwick,	26.20	34.09	55	—12	67	12	....	....	....	13	1	....	5	12	18	4	3		1.85
Ithaca,	25.73	34.92	62	—10	72	2	4	4	8	1	1	....	10	15	15	1	1	1	2.19
Johnstown,	22.28	29.38	43	16	27	....	8	10	....	....	3	8	1	19	12	4			6.73
Kinderhook,	24.26	33.63	54	—10	64	12	....	1	1	12	....	...	4	15	16	4		3	4.24
Kingston,	29.47	38.32	56	— 5	61	5	3	1	1	5	7	1	2	17	14	8		....	5.75
Lansingburgh,	30.03	37.75	52	—13	65	5	2		2	7	1	8	5	16	14	5	1	1	2.31
Lewiston,	27.62	31.36	57	0	57	6	....	....	1	12	3	5	2	16	14	3	1	....	.25
Lowville,	22.10	31.53	45	—21	66	3	....	....	....	11	6	6	4	12	18	4	....	....	2.26
Montgomery,	27.23	34.38	54	— 6	60	....	7	....	....	2	....	17	5	16	15	6	1	....	1.85
Mount-Pleasant,	33.71	40.64	56	10	46	11	6	1		2	5	1	3	17	14	5		....	5.32
Oneida Conference,	22.69	32.36	58	—19	77		....	...	2	7	5	2	13	13	18	5	4	....	2.85
Oneida Institute,	21.52	32.31	47	—26	73		....	3	...	2	....	20	....	16	14	2	2	....	.76
Onondaga,	27.04	35.33	60	— 3	68	1	2		4	7	1	8	6	14	16	7	2	3	2.01
Oxford,	25.48	36.25	62	—19	81	4	3	....		7	3	4	8	13	18	5	4	1	3.30
Oysterbay,	33.52	38.93	57	11	46	3	10	...	5	2	4	....	6	16	15	5	1	....	4.65
Pompey,	21.17	30.10	53	— 4	57	....	....	....	....	11	2	7	10	16	15	2	2		.61
Redhook,	28.88	37.25	54	2	52	17	1	....	1	11	...	...	....	20	10	4	...		5.35

MARCH—Continued.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Rensselaer Oswego,	22.99	32.77	47	—15	62	4	¼	...	9½	7	6	2	2	14½	16½	5	1½	1	2.12
Rochester,	27.78	33.60	54	— 2	56	¼	1	¼	4½	¼	8½	3½	12	7½	23½	2½	1½	¼	3.00
St. Lawrence,	25.81	31.43	42	—28	70	2	3	....	1	21	2	1½	¼	15	16	3	1	....	2.80
Schenectady,	26.15	34.99	48	—10	58	2½	1½	....	7½	5	1	1	12½	16	15	2½	1½	¼	3.25
Union-Hall,	31.46	37.27	57	7	50	4	5	3	6	3½	2½	1	6	18	13	6½	....	....	5.57
Utica,	22.46	33.33	60	—16	76	1	2	13	2	1	¼	9½	2	16	15	4½	2	....	

APRIL, 1837.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	47.37	45.19	72	24	48	3⅜	2	....	....	3⅜	2	1⅜	12	18⅛	11⅛	4	4	....	1.63
Auburn,	42.12	42.57	68	24	44	....	⅛	....	5	1	2	....	21½	16	14	....	....	1⅛	.50
Bridgewater,	38.95	40.60	62	20	42	2	....	⅛	....	4½	2½	13½	7	11⅛	18⅛	1	1⅛	....	2.40
Cambridge Washington,	39.54	43.12	75	24	51	7	1	⅛	...	2½	5½	10	3½	18	12	2	1⅛	⅛	2.90
Canandaigua,	37.58	45.59	72	27	45	....	....	....	⅛	6½	3½	14	⅛	13	17	5	1	....	1.10
Clinton,	41.40	42.92	63	29	34	4⅛	1	1⅛	2½	2	7	2½	9	22⅛	7⅛	2⅛	....	⅛	1.60
Cortland,	37.60	38.75	66	18	48	....	....	....	1	1	5⅛	3⅛	19	20	10	3	1	⅛	
Delaware,	41.19	42.17	65	30	35	1	⅛	3½	3	5	5½	6⅛	5	19	11	2⅛	1⅛	1	.79
Erasmus Hall,	47.65	47.85	70	31	39	2	1⅛	.. .	2⅛	2	6½	3½	12	21⅛	8⅛	⅛	....	⅛	3.23
Fairfield,	36.89	40.37	65	17	48	....	....	1	3	⅛	1⅛	1⅛	22½	6⅛	23⅛	2⅛	1⅛	....	1.10
Fredonia,	36.62	40.88	74	18	56	....	1½	2⅛	2	2⅛	10⅛	10	1	17	13	2	3⅛	1	1.63
Hartwick,	38.76	41.62	72	21	51	4	....	⅛	2½	8½	⅛	2½	11⅛	11	19	2⅛	3⅛	1⅛	2.36
Ithaca,	38.82	40.18	77	19	58	1	3	3	1½	1½	2½	2½	15	17	13	⅛	....	....	.93
Johnstown,	39.39	40.16	68	19	49	....	⅛	1⅛	⅛	....	6	19½	2	22	8	2⅛	1⅛	....	4.01
Kinderhook,	39.62	43.55	76	21	55	13	....	....	....	7	⅛	1½	8	11	19	4	....	1⅛	2.47
Kingston,	46.33	48.26	73	27	46	1⅛	11	....	1	1⅛	6½	1	7⅛	12⅛	17⅛	3	....	⅛	1.40
Lansingburgh,	44.72	49.10	77	28	49	4	2	....	1	3	2	13	5	13	17	3⅛	.. .	⅛	2.26
Lewiston,	36.52	39.27	72	18	54	7	⅛	1	....	11⅛	7	⅛	2½	16	14	⅛	2½	....	.50
Lowville,	37.65	38.72	66	13	53	⅛	....	.. .	⅛	2½	6½	11½	8½	16	14	2	....	.. .	.63
Montgomery,	40.24	45.29	79	24	55	1	....	1	⅛	2	1½	9½	14⅛	17	13	2⅛	⅛	....	1.70
Mount-Pleasant,	46.25	50.37	78	31	47	7	⅛	....	2⅛	3⅛	1⅛	2	13	13⅛	16⅛	2⅛	....	....	4.26
Oneida Conference,	36.67	38.35	73	17	56	2	⅛	....	1	⅛	4⅛	6	15⅛	12	18	2	4⅛	...	1.59
Oneida Institute,	40.02	40.89	66	22	44	....	....	5	....	⅛	2	2½	....	16	14	3⅛	1	....	.64
Onondaga,	39.44	42.14	78	19	59	....	....	....	1⅛	4⅛	1⅛	10⅛	12	11⅛	18⅛	5	3	....	1.08
Oxford,	38.91	39.66	70	20	50	2⅛	2⅛	....	....	2	6	11	6	11	19	2	3⅛	3⅛	.77
Oysterbay,	45.78	48.80	78	32	46	2⅛	2	⅛	2⅛	3⅛	5	2⅛	11⅛	15	15	5	....	⅛	5.62
Pompey,	33.55	36.57	62	18	44	....	....	....	....	5⅛	3	13	8⅛	13	17	1⅛	2	⅛	.91
Redhook,	42.88	47.22	70	30	40	16	2	....	2	5	3⅛	⅛	1	25⅛	4⅛	3	....	....	5.45

APRIL—Continued.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Rensselaer Oswego,	36.96	37.13	65	21	44	4½	....	1	2½	2½	4	8	7½	20	10	3	1½	1½	.77
Rochester,	38.59	43.32	76	20	56	2	5	½	½	1	6½	4½	10	7	23	2½	½	....	.50
St. Lawrence,	36.88	45.24	62	18	44	1½	1	....	....	19½	4	2	2	20½	9½	3½	1	...	1.55
Schenectady,	42.37	47.42	74	28	46	1	½	½	2½	1½	½	4	19½	17	13	1½	....	...	1.29
Union-Hall,	43.12	45.11	70	20	50	5	1½	1½	1	4½	3½	4	9	15½	14½	6	....	½	3.22
Utica,	37.93	41.04	72	20	52	½	3	....	....	2	2	22½	....	13½	16½	3½	2½	....	2.15

MAY, 1837.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.							WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	54.54	59.42	89	28	61	2½	1	2	1	12½	2½	3½	6½	15½	15½	15	....	....	7.34
Auburn,	49.75	51.92	74	29	45	....	1	0	8	½	2½	½	18½	17	14	3½	....	....	4.55
Bridgewater,	53.12	52.71	80	26	54	½	½	1½	....	13	4	9½	2	11½	19½	4	½	....	2.28
Cambridge Washington,	50.97	55.85	82	26	56	9½	2	....	½	5½	3	7½	3	18½	12½	8	....	....	4.50
Canandaigua,	51.70	52.95	72	40	32	....	....	....	1	11½	4½	10	4	17	14	6	....	....	3.35
Clinton,	48.12	53.38	72	25	47	1½	2½	8½	3½	2	5½	½	7	21	10	5	....	....	5.09
Cortland,	53.50	52.41	83	19	64	....	....	....	3	8½	7½	1	11	14½	16½	6½	½	....	
Delaware,	58.21	55.04	84	19	65	3½	1½	3½	2	7	3	6½	4	20½	10½	7½	....	....	7.86
Erasmus Hall,	54.14	58.05	76	28	48	1½	4	1½	9	4	4	1½	5½	19	12	2	....	....	4.39
Fairfield,	43.27	50.26	77	23	54	....	....	1	14½	2	3	1	9½	4	27	6½	....	....	2.92
Fredonia,	53.18	54.43	84	26	58	....	2½	3	4	14	6	1½	....	16	15	11½	...	....	2.54
Hartwick,	51.68	54.08	83	20	63	4	....	....	1½	15½	2	2½	5½	13	18	8½	½	...	4.39
Ithaca,	52.88	51.64	86	20	66	2½	4½	1	9½	5	2½	1	5	14	17	5	....	...	6.29
Johnstown,	48.90	55.96	84	29	55	....	....	3	6	1	6½	12½	2	21	10	7½	...	....	8.56
Kinderhook,	52.22	56.55	86	24	62	8½	½	1	3	11½	2	1½	3	15½	15½	8	....	....	6.17
Kingston,	55.34	59.07	85	33	52	1½	5½	2	4	3	8	½	6½	16	15	8	....	....	6.66
Lansingburgh,	58.26	60.45	88	30	58	....	1	3	6½	6	2	6½	6	12½	18½	9½	....	....	4.74
Lewiston,	49.72	52.94	96	25	71	7	1	½	....	11½	7	2	2	20½	10½	8	....	....	1.25
Lowville,	51.44	53.02	82	20	62	7½	2½	2½	1	9½	3	1½	3½	16½	14½	3	....	....	1.29
Montgomery,	52.00	56.15	88	20	68	...	3	...	....	....	9	8	11	13½	17½	4	....	....	4.10
Mount-Pleasant,	55.22	58.87	84	27	57	6½	3	4½	3	7½	3	...	3½	15½	15½	5	...	....	5.75
Oneida Conference,	50.42	51.69	83	17	66	2	½	½	2½	2½	8½	2½	12	15½	15½	7½	½	....	3.53
Oneida Institute,	51.81	54.78	80	20	60	....	....	13½	...	½	3	13	1	16½	14½	7½	....	....	.88
Onondaga,	53.81	55.29	86	23	63	....	1	1½	3½	8	3½	5	8½	14	17	14	....	....	2.27
Oxford,	51.63	54.13	83	20	63	4	3	....	½	7½	4½	7½	4	11½	19½	9½	½	....	5.23
Oysterbay,	55.39	58.85	84	32	52	....	7	....	7	6½	4	....	6½	15	16	6	....	....	7.65
Pompey,	46.64	49.89	79	20	59	....	....	....	2½	11½	4	6	7	13	18	6½	....	....	1.80
Redhook,	51.00	59.19	84	28	56	3	½	3½	5	13½	½	1	4	23	8	12	....	....	6.01

MAY—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Rensselaer Oswego,	51.13	52.73	86	24	62	1	2	1½	4	10	3	2	7½	15	16	8	½	....	2.51
Rochester,	53.23	56.46	85	25	60	7	3	...	2½	½	5½	2½	9½	5½	25½	8½	...	....	2.82
St. Lawrence,	49.66	53.95	86	20	66	4½	1½	2½	3	12	4	3	½	20	11	5	...	....	3.49
Schenectady,	55.59	59.66	82	32	50	1½	3	3½	7	3	2	5	6	11	20	6½	....	....	4.56
Union-Hall,	52.64	56.52	77	26	51	3	1½	4½	7	7½	1	3½	3	14	17	9½	...	...	4.62
Utica,	52.66	55.68	88	20	68	½	½	11½	....	....	½	16	2	13½	17½	11	½	....	1.69

JUNE, 1837.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	Rain gage.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	69.50	66.90	90	53	37	4½	....	1½	....	12	3	2½	6½	17½	12½	13	....	....	5.06
Auburn,	64.42	62.24	80	50	30	1	1	....	2	...	18	....	8	23½	6½	2½	....	....	3.00
Bridgewater,	65.70	61.04	85	46	39	4½	3	1	....	5½	5	8½	2½	14½	15½	4½	....	....	5.85
Cambridge Washington,	64.95	63.51	87	42	45	8	2	....	....	4	5	6½	4½	19½	10½	5	....	....	2.80
Canandaigua,	62.32	66.11	86	46	40	½	....	½	1½	10	6½	11	....	19	11	10	....	....	3.72
Clinton,	57.94	61.31	84	45	39	½	4	2½	4	4	9	2½	3½	20	10	3½	....	....	3.04
Cortland,	65.05	59.76	89	40	49	....	....	....	2	3½	8	2	14½	14	16	9½	....	....	
Delaware,	77.53	68.12	89	55	34	3½	3	1½	3	8	4	6	1	20½	9½	7	....	....	12.65
Erasmus Hall,	64.40	66.17	84	52	32	1½	3	2	2	7	6½	2½	5½	15	15	2½	....	....	3.45
Fairfield,	65.06	58.99	84	45	39	....	....	2½	6½	....	1½	5½	14	5½	24½	8	....	....	5.10
Fredonia,	65.08	61.50	88	44	44	....	1½	2	2	15	3	4½	2	17	13	10½	....	....	3.89
Hartwick,	66.99	61.65	82	44	38	10½	½	....	....	10½	1	4½	3	11	19	14	....	....	3.51
Ithaca,	64.44	62.71	86	48	38	3	4½	3	2	4	6	2	5½	18	12	2½	....	....	3.61
Johnstown,	65.97	62.56	89	44	45	....	4½	½	5	½	4½	14½	½	21½	8½	8	....	....	2.78
Kinderhook,	65.75	63.65	88	47	41	7	½	....	1½	14	2	1	4	13	17	11	....	....	5.65
Kingston,	66.65	65.75	86	50	36	4	5½	1½	½	2	10	2	4½	8½	21½	12	....	...	5.40
Lansingburgh,	70.97	69.22	92	52	40	1½	½	....	6½	5½	5	8	3	12	18	8	....	....	4.65
Lewiston,	64.47	61.46	88	48	40	6	....	....	½	15	4	2½	2	22	8	3½	....	....	3.20
Lowville,	66.60	62.25	88	43	45	3	½	2½	....	6	3	11	4	17	13	5	....	....	3.94
Montgomery,	64.38	62.09	98	43	55	2	5½	....	....	1	6	7	8½	5½	24½	9	....	....	5.44
Mount-Pleasant,	67.27	66.69	86	53	33	8½	3½	2½	2½	5½	1½	½	5½	9½	20½	8	....	....	4.24
Oneida Conference,	64.27	60.21	86	42	44	3	½	1	1	4	5	7	8½	14	16	8	....	....	5.53
Oneida Institute,	67.61	63.26	88	47	41	....	½	6½	1½	3½	1	17	....	18	12	8	....	....	2.95
Onondaga,	66.46	63.51	86	48	38	2½	....	½	1½	6½	2½	7½	9	15½	14½	13	....	....	4.99
Oxford,	66.27	62.73	87	43	44	3	6	....	....	5	5	8½	2½	11	19	13½	....	....	4.12
Oysterbay,	65.10	66.83	87	50	37	½	5½	½	3½	3½	12½	½	3½	14	16	6½	....	....	3.61
Pompey,	61.73	58.75	83	47	36	....	....	....	½	8½	5½	8	7½	16	14	6	....	....	5.52
Red-Hook,	66.64	65.73	88	52	36	6	½	6	7½	8	2	....	....	19	11	15½	....	....	7.16

JUNE—Continued.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	Rain gage.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Rensselaer Oswego,	68.29	64.61	87	42	45	5	2	¼	1¼	9	4¼	3½	4	12½	17½	8½	....	....	5.07
Rochester,	66.90	61.88	84	51	33	1¼	10	....	1	....	9¼	5½	2½	13¾	16¼	5	...	...	2.58
St. Lawrence,	65.35	58.64	84	44	40	3¼	1¼	¼	¼	18¼	3¼	1	1	25	5	3	....	....	1.91
Schenectady,	69.41	66.43	86	57	29	¼	5	1¼	6¼	1	3¼	6	6	11¼	13¼	6	....	....	3.97
Union-Hall,	62.17	63.81	86	46	40	1¼	3¼	1	2¼	8	6	4	3¼	13¼	16¼	9	....	....	3.58
Utica,	68.88	63.64	92	44	48	....	1	7¼	¼	1¼	1	17¼	1	13	17	9	....	....	3.69

JULY, 1837.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	70.21	69.60	88	55	33	3½	1	⅛	1	11⅛	2⅜	1	10	21	10	13	....	....	4.38
Auburn,	65.16	66.41	82	54	28	⅛	2½	⅛	4	....	9½	....	14	21	10	1	....	....	3.80
Bridgewater,	64.10	63.48	86	44	42	½	....	....	½	9	4½	13½	3	13½	17½	3	....	....	4.14
Cambridge Washington,	63.91	65.31	92	44	48	9½	½	....	....	3½	4	6	7½	18	13	6½	....	...	2.80
Canandaigua,	70.91	67.76	84	52	32	....	....	1	....	9½	5	13½	2	18	13	4	...	....	3.18
Clinton,	64.16	66.67	84	50	34	2	½	2½	3½	2	9	4½	7	23½	7½	1½	....	....	3.91
Cortland,	64.33	62.55	83	40	43	....	....	....	1	2½	8½	½	18½	21	10	4	....	....	
Delaware,	69.83	79.01	89	69	20	4½	3	1	1½	8½	4	7½	1	25	6	3	....	....	5.25
Erasmus Hall,	68.41	70.61	85	56	29	½	2	1	3½	4	7½	3	9½	23	8	1½	....	....	2.98
Fairfield,	63.63	61.74	85	50	35	....	....	....	7	....	4	4	16	10½	20½	4	....	....	3.85
Fredonia,	67.45	69.00	89	50	39	....	1	4½	3	13	1½	7½	½	23	8	3	....	....	1.96
Hartwick,	66.01	64.93	88	41	47	7½	½	....	....	8½	1	7	6½	11	20	7½	....	....	2.80
Ithaca,	66.20	66.00	92	45	47	½	5½	1	5	1½	3	½	14	21½	9½	1½	....	....	2.89
Johnstown,	68.41	72.99	86	50	36	....	....	½	2	1	4½	22½	½	23½	7½	4½	....	....	3.98
Kinderhook,	66.25	67.26	90	43	42	12½	...	....	1	8½	3	....	6	18½	12½	7½	....	....	2.62
Kingston,	61.99	68.61	87	50	37	2½	6	½	2	3	8½	2½	6	21½	9½	7	....	....	3.85
Lansingburgh,	71.75	70.72	94	54	40	½	1	1	2	7	5	12	2½	16	15	6½	....	....	5.50
Lewiston,	66.02	67.81	86	54	32	5½	....	....	1	15	4	4	1½	25½	5½	1	....	....	1.60
Lowville,	65.10	64.04	93	40	53	2½	1½	....	2	1½	9	11	3½	21	10	3½	....	...	3.49
Montgomery,	67.10	68.82	94	45	49	....	1	1	4	....	6	9	10	15	16	5½	....	....	5.25
Mount-Pleasant,	69.76	70.37	88	54	34	9	1	½	4½	12½	....	1	2½	15	16	5½	....	....	3.04
Oneida Conference,	63.34	63.31	87	39	48	½	....	....	....	3	3½	20½	....	17½	13½	5	....	....	4.88
Oneida Institute,	65.49	66.96	84	47	37	1	...	5	....	2	½	22½	....	18½	12½	3½	...	....	3.50
Onondaga,	65.05	66.01	88	50	38	1	½	½	1½	7½	1½	9½	9	20	11	10	....	....	4.29
Oxford,	67.34	66.06	87	45	42	2	1½	...	....	3½	5	9	10	11	20	10	....	....	4.63
Oysterbay,	68.60	70.52	93	55	38	½	2½	1½	2½	5	10	3	6	17	14	6½	....	....	2.38
Pompey,	61.93	62.17	84	52	32	....	....	....	....	5½	6½	15	4	18	13	4½	....	....	5.80
Redhook,	66.49	66.85	90	54	36	7	1	2	12	6	2	....	1	22	9	10	....	....	6.52

JULY—Continued.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Rensselaer Oswego,	68.15	62.47	96	52	44	½	1½	....	3½	1	7	5½	12	22½	8½	5½	....	....	4.72
Rochester,	68.55	69.02	88	51	37	1½	2½	....	1	½	14½	1½	9½	15½	15½	3	....	....	1.11
St. Lawrence,	63.66	68.62	85	52	33	½	2	½	1½	19½	7	...	....	25	6	3	....	....	2.82
Schenectady,	69.55	70.07	88	57	31	½	3	3	1½	2½	3	14	3½	19	12	6	....	....	4.27
Union-Hall,	65.55	68.14	86	52	34	2	2½	½	2	7½	5½	2½	8½	19	12	9	....	....	3.58
Utica,	65.46	66.08	94	46	48	....	....	5½	1½	2	1½	20	½	18½	12½	6½	....	....	2.11

AUGUST, 1837.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	Rain gage.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	70.40	65.05	87	51	36	3	1½	3	1½	9½	3½	2	7	18½	12½	13	.. .	....	3.96
Auburn,	61.80	62.37	84	48	36	....	½	½	1½	....	13½	1½	13½	21	10	1	.. .	....	4.55
Bridgewater,	66.10	61.59	88	40	48	....	½	....	1	8	8½	7½	5½	14	17	3	....	....	1·86
Cambridge Washington,	66.08	61.90	88	40	48	7½	1½	2	....	5	6½	4½	4	15½	15½	4½	....	...	2.53
Canandaigua,	65.71	57.97	81	44	37	....	....	1	....	10	5½	11	3½	16	15	9	....	....	4.73
Clinton,	61.13	64.52	84	46	38	½	3	6	4½	4	3	1	9	19½	11½	2½	....	....	2.26
Cortland,	64.91	61.46	84	34	50	....	....	....	1	8½	5	½	16	15	16	6½	....	....	
Delaware,	65.55	59.89	88	51	37	2	2½	2	3	6½	8	3½	3½	20½	10½	3½	....	....	3.50
Erasmus Hall,	70.24	68.39	87	53	34	1½	4	1½	3½	4	7	1½	8	22½	8½	2	....	....	3.15
Fairfield,	61.92	58.98	85	40	45	....	....	2	11	....	3½	4	10½	4½	26½	4	....	....	3.17
Fredonia,	67.22	64.76	94	48	46	½	½	....	1	7	14	3	5	22	9	6½	....	....	3.52
Hartwick,	66.70	63.16	82	44	38	2	....	....	....	14	....	2	13	13½	17½	8	....	....	2.94
Ithaca,	67.84	62.95	92	40	52	1	½	2	4½	6	3	3½	10½	19	12	1	....	....	3.39
Johnstown,	67.32	63.16	86	40	46	...	....	2	3	1½	7	17½	....	21	10	7	....	....	2.40
Kinderhook,	68.21	64.13	89	44	45	11½	....	....	2	13	2½	½	1½	13½	17½	10	....	....	2.08
Kingston,	70.25	67.50	93	46	37	3	3½	1½	2½	6½	5½	....	8½	16½	14½	3½	....	....	2.30
Lansingburgh,	72.36	68.05	92	48	44	4	1½	½	3½	10½	2	6	3	11	20	7	....	....	2.46
Lewiston,	67.98	63.64	80	44	36	5	....	½	....	8½	5	7	5	21½	9½	4	....	....	2.45
Lowville,	66.27	62.15	86	40	46	3	1	1½	1½	7	6	7	4	18	13	3½	....	....	2.27
Montgomery,	69.79	67.70	96	46	50	3	....	....	....	.....	7	15	6	15	16	4	....	....	2.65
Mount-Pleasant,	71.53	68.27	89	52	37	2½	3	1	5½	7	4	2	6	18	13	4½	....	....	.99
Oneida Conference,	65.03	60.44	86	35	51	....	....	....	½	7	7½	3½	12½	17½	13½	4	....	....	4.27
Oneida Institute,	67.65	56.83	88	44	44	2	1	10	½	2	½	14½	½	21	10	4	....	....	2.08
Onondaga,	67.64	62.21	88	40	48	1	....	½	1	11	1½	7½	8½	14½	16½	10	....	....	4.41
Oxford,	67.92	62.37	86	40	46	5½	....	....	....	3½	11½	7	3½	14	17	9	.. .	...	3.37
Oysterbay,	70.35	68.06	92	52	40	½	5	1½	6	1½	7	1	8½	14	17	5½	....	....	2.21
Pompey,	63.29	58.51	86	42	44	....	....	....	½	9	8½	4½	8½	17	14	4	....	....	3.79
Redhook,	67.51	64.81	84	48	36	8½	5½	5	4	4	2	½	1½	23	8	7	...	....	2.74

AUGUST—Continued.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Rensselaer Oswego,	69.50	66.20	92	48	44	1½	1	....	3	6	13	4	2½	18	13	7	....	....	6.53
Rochester,	69.11	65.28	91	50	41	½	½	1	2	....	14½	2	10½	11	20	4	....	.. .	3.72
St. Lawrence,	66.69	63.83	85	52	33	½	4	....	1½	6½	9½	4½	4½	16	15	4½	....	....	3.13
Schenectady,	70.61	66.03	86	52	34	2½	2½	2½	3	5½	4½	7½	3	11½	19½	7½	....	....	1.80
Union-Hall,	67.59	65.72	90	48	42	1	5	1	6½	3½	2	6½	5½	14	17	8½	....	....	3.12
Utica,	67.39	61.62	96	40	56	....	....	6	1	1	½	20½	2	13½	17½	3½	....	....	1.50

SEPTEMBER, 1837.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	Rain gage.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	61.69	58.41	80	38	42	5½	2	1	2	15	½	....	4	18½	11½	5	....	....	1.95
Auburn,	60.23	57.12	77	40	37	1	1	....	7½	5	5½	....	10	20	10	3½	....	....	1.68
Bridgewater,	59.33	54.64	76	34	42	½	....	1	1	17	2½	7½	½	16	14	2½	....	....	1.40
Cambridge Washington,	58.43	54.54	87	29	58	11½	...	½	....	2½	10	4½	1	22	8	3	....	....	1.15
Canandaigua,	53.57	57.80	77	42	35	1	....	....	....	7	5	14	3	13	17	7	....	....	4.00
Clinton,	59.66	59.85	80	44	36	3	6	4½	4	2½	5	½	4½	21½	8½	1	....	....	.93
Cortland,	57.41	52.17	83	30	53	....	....	....	1½	13½	4½	1	9½	18	12	5	....	....	
Delaware,	58.92	56.72	80	32	48	4½	2	3	½	8	4	6½	1½	20½	9½	1½	....	....	2.00
Erasmus Hall,	63.54	60.59	78	46	32	2	7	1½	5	3½	5	½	5½	23½	6½	1	...	....	1.76
Fairfield,	58.57	57.66	79	37	42	....	½	5½	10½	....	½	4	9	6½	23½	2½	....	....	2.78
Fredonia,	61.37	57.93	85	39	46	....	....	....	2½	5½	11	9	2	19	11	6	...	....	5.67
Hartwick,	58.47	56.50	76	33	43	1½	....	1½	....	13	2	5	7½	17	13	4½	....	...	.88
Ithaca,	59.94	56.93	83	32	51	1	3½	½	8	10	1	....	6	19½	10½	1½	...	...	1.46
Johnstown,	60.44	56.39	82	30	52	....	...	4	2	1½	6½	15	1	23½	6½	4	....	....	2.44
Kinderhook,	59.66	56.38	87	32	55	12½	....	...	1½	15½	½	....	....	22½	7½	4	....	....	.99
Kingston,	62.32	59.13	83	33	50	3½	9	½	2	5	4½	....	5½	19	11	4	....	....	1.57
Lansingburgh,	65.57	60.42	86	38	48	....	1	....	3	11	2	4	9	18½	11½	3	....	....	1.55
Lewiston,	63.01	57.39	83	38	45	9½	...	....	....	12	6	2½	...	18	12	4	...	....	1.85
Lowville,	58.84	56.15	85	30	55	1½	2½	1	3	12	4	3½	2½	18	12	3½	....	....	2.30
Montgomery,	63.67	55.66	87	37	50	1	8	....	2	....	2	10	7	20	10	3	....	....	2.65
Mount-Pleasant,	62.59	60.18	84	41	43	11	5	1	3	7	1½	....	1½	18	12	3	....	....	1.35
Oneida Conference,	57.97	55.90	81	27	54	1½	....	½	1	9	7½	2	8½	16½	13½	6	....	....	2.63
Oneida Institute,	59.67	56.09	81	28	53	½	....	12	½	5	2	7	3	20	10	8	....	....	1.13
Onondaga,	59.35	58.07	82	32	50	....	½	½	4½	14½	1	2½	6½	19	11	5	....	....	2.36
Oxford,	59.91	56.78	84	32	52	2	2	1	½	8	3	6½	7	15½	14½	7½	....	....	2.55
Oysterbay,	64.11	62.63	83	48	35	1	7½	2	4	3½	5	½	6½	17½	12½	3	...	....	1.38
Pompey,	56.81	52.31	76	34	42	....	....	....	½	15	2½	6½	5½	16	14	5	....	....	2.63
Redhook,	61.65	57.86	80	32	48	5½	1	1	13	4	....	1	4½	24½	5½	3	....	....	1.53

SEPTEMBER—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Rensselaer Oswego,	64.53	58.55	83	38	45	2	5	1½	2½	2	10½	2½	4	18	12	7	....	....	2.95
Rochester,	62.63	58.79	82	40	42	1	3	...	2½	4	11½	2	5½	16½	13½	1½	....	....	2.34
St. Lawrence,	60.33	55.75	82	30	52	1½	3½	...	½	4½	12½	4	3	15	15	4½	....	....	3.46
Schenectady,	65.39	59.47	80	43	37	½	1	4½	6	4½	1½	7½	4½	17½	12½	2	...	....	1.57
Union-Hall,	60.93	60.26	86	43	43	1½	5	2	8½	2	3	2½	5½	20½	9½	3½	....	...	1.28
Utica,	60.04	56.04	80	32	48	....	...	7½	1½	1½	½	18½	½	12½	17½	5	...	....	1.70

SEPTEMBER, 1837.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	Rain gge.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	61.69	58.41	80	38	42	5½	2	1	2	15	½	....	4	18½	11½	5	....	....	1.95
Auburn,	60.23	57.12	77	40	37	1	1	....	7½	5	5½	....	10	20	10	3½	....	....	1.68
Bridgewater,	59.33	54.64	76	34	42	½	....	1	1	17	2½	7½	½	16	14	2½	....	....	1.40
Cambridge Washington,	58.43	54.54	87	29	58	11½	...	½	....	2½	10	4½	1	22	8	3	....	....	1.15
Canandaigua,	53.57	57.80	77	42	35	1	....	....	....	7	5	14	3	13	17	7	....	....	4.00
Clinton,	59.66	59.85	80	44	36	3	6	4½	4	2½	5	½	4½	21½	8½	1	....	....	.93
Cortland,	57.41	52.17	83	30	53	....	....	....	1½	13½	4½	1	9½	18	12	5	....	....	
Delaware,	58.92	56.72	80	32	48	4½	2	3	½	8	4	6½	1½	20½	9½	1½	....	....	2.00
Erasmus Hall,	63.54	60.59	78	46	32	2	7	1½	5	3½	5	½	5½	23½	6½	1	...	....	1.76
Fairfield,	58.57	57.66	79	37	42	....	½	5½	10½	....	½	4	9	6½	23½	2½	....	....	2.78
Fredonia,	61.37	57.93	85	39	46	....	....	....	2½	5½	11	9	2	19	11	6	...	....	5.67
Hartwick,	58.47	56.50	76	33	43	1½	....	1½	....	13	2	5	7½	17	13	4½	....	...	.88
Ithaca,	59.94	56.93	83	32	51	1	3½	½	8	10	1	....	6	19½	10½	1½	...	...	1.46
Johnstown,	60.44	56.39	82	30	52	....	...	4	2	1½	6½	15	1	23½	6½	4	....	....	2.44
Kinderhook,	59.66	56.38	87	32	55	12½	....	...	1½	15½	½	....	....	22½	7½	4	....	....	.99
Kingston,	62.32	59.13	83	33	50	3½	9	½	2	5	4½	....	5½	19	11	4	....	....	1.57
Lansingburgh,	65.57	60.42	86	38	48	....	1	....	3	11	2	4	9	18½	11½	3	....	....	1.55
Lewiston,	63.01	57.39	83	38	45	9½	...	....	....	12	6	2½	...	18	12	4	...	....	1.85
Lowville,	58.84	56.15	85	30	55	1½	2½	1	3	12	4	3½	2½	18	12	3½	....	....	2.30
Montgomery,	63.67	55.66	87	37	50	1	3	....	2	....	2	10	7	20	10	3	....	....	2.63
Mount-Pleasant,	62.59	60.18	84	41	43	11	5	1	3	7	1½	....	1½	18	12	3	....	....	1.35
Oneida Conference,	57.97	55.90	81	27	54	1½	....	½	1	9	7½	2	8½	16½	13½	6	....	....	2.63
Oneida Institute,	59.67	56.09	81	28	53	½	....	12	½	5	2	7	3	20	10	8	....	....	1.13
Onondaga,	59.35	58.07	82	32	50	....	½	½	4½	14½	1	2½	6½	19	11	5	....	....	2.36
Oxford,	59.91	56.78	84	32	52	2	2	1	½	8	3	6½	7	15½	14½	7½	....	....	2.55
Oysterbay,	64.11	62.63	83	43	35	1	7½	2	4	3½	5	½	6½	17½	12½	3	...	....	1.38
Pompey,	56.81	52.31	76	34	42	....	....	....	½	15	2½	6½	5½	16	14	5	....	....	2.48
Redhook,	61.65	57.86	80	32	48	5½	1	1	13	4	....	1	4½	24½	5½	3	....	....	1.53

OCTOBER—Continued.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Rensselaer Oswego,	47.26	46.38	80	24	56	5½	3½	—	6½	....	6½	....	8½	14½	16½	6	....	....	3.55
Rochester,	48.61	47.70	78	28	50	6	3½	—	2	3	4	6	6	14½	16½	5	...	...	5.10
St. Lawrence,	42.49	42.29	66	16	50	7	4	—	....	3½	5½	5	5½	13	18	3½	....	—	2.87
Schenectady,	47.92	45.40	71	28	43	—	5	—	....	6½	2½	12	4	16	15	4½	....	....	2.22
Union-Hall,	50.21	51.38	76	27	49	4	6½	2½	3½	4	2½	1½	6½	18½	12½	6	....	....	1.32
Utica,	42.15	45.53	66	0	66	....	—	6½	—	2½	2	16½	2½	5	26	7½	....	....	1.34

NOVEMBER, 1837.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	38.94	38.64	70	3	67	3½	3½	....	1½	7½	2	2	10	17½	12½	8	3	....	2.14
Auburn,	38.25	42.35	66	19	47	1	....	....	2	1	15	....	11	12	18	½	....	1	1.80
Bridgewater,	39.08	38.86	68	16	52	3½	....	....	½	9	3	8	6	9½	20½	2	1½	....	2.05
Cambridge Washington,	36.54	36.32	71	— 6	77	11	1½	....	....	3	7	5	2½	15	15	2	2	½	1.80
Canandaigua,	40.74	38.57	60	18	42	....	....	....	....	7	4½	14	4½	5	25	8	4	...	3.81
Clinton,	42.25	41.17	60	13	47	2	3	1	2½	2	7	5	7½	20½	9½	3	1½	....	1.52
Cortland,	37.53	40.01	67	12	55	....	½	....	1½	6½	7½	....	14	11	19	5	2½	½	
Delaware,	38.78	37.64	58	14	44	5	1	½	½	7	6	8	2	18	12	3	2½	2	4.50
Erasmus Hall,	45.61	42.71	68	20	48	....	3	....	½	....	8½	8	10	23½	6½	....	1½	....	1.65
Fairfield,	34.88	33.61	67	7	60	....	....	4½	10½	1	½	1	12½	7½	22½	3½	3	....	1.15
Fredonia,	43.67	42.12	68	15	53	....	....	2	1	10	4	11	2	11½	18½	8	2½	½	3.10
Hartwick,	37.84	39.74	70	3	67	5½	....	....	....	7½	4½	5	7½	7	23	4	....	....	1.84
Ithaca,	40.51	41.22	71	18	53	...	1½	½	3½	5	2	4	13½	11	19	....	....	....	.91
Johnstown,	37.06	36.77	67	10	57	1	3½	1	½	....	1	18½	4½	18	12	3½	2	....	2.81
Kinderhook,	37.66	37.49	73	5	68	15½	....	....	....	11	1½	½	1½	12½	17½	2½	1	....	.85
Kingston,	41.23	40.93	69	10	59	4½	6	...	1	6½	5½	....	6½	19½	10½	2	1½	....	.78
Lansingburgh,	41.91	41.77	72	4	68	2	1	....	½	8	1	11	6½	11	19	4	1½	....	1.77
Lewiston,	41.56	41.26	64	18	46	8	....	....	1	11	4½	4	1½	11	19	2	½	....	2.15
Lowville,	33.66	35.01	61	10	51	3½	3	3½	2	4	4	5½	4½	13	17	5	1½	1	2.78
Montgomery,	41.35	40.48	79	— 6	85	2	½	....	....	1	4½	14½	7½	12	18	½	1½	....	2.40
Mount-Pleasant,	43.04	40.84	68	11	57	9½	1	....	1	7	3½	3	5	17½	12½	1½	1½	....	2.36
Oneida Conference,	36.12	38.21	66	15	51	1	....	....	½	4½	7½	3½	13	7	23	2½	3½	....	2.58
Oneida Institute,	35.50	38.66	70	16	54	1½	....	3	2½	½	3½	8½	10½	9½	20½	2	....	....	2.43
Onondaga,	39.55	42.37	70	20	50	1	....	....	2½	9	1½	8½	7½	7½	22½	2	3	1	2.62
Oxford,	36.97	37.62	70	12	58	4	...	....	....	4½	5	9½	7	7½	22½	6	4	½	1.67
Oysterbay,	45.89	42.78	68	15	53	½	2½	½	½	2	15½	3	5½	17½	12½	1½	1½	....	
Pompey,	32.94	35.33	64	11	53	....	....	....	....	10	1	8½	10½	7½	22½	1	2½	½	1.17
Redhook,	40.46	39.12	68	6	62	10	....	½	4	9½	1	5	....	24½	5½	6	....	...	1.40

NOVEMBER—Continued.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Rensselaer Oswego,	38.28	38.69	66	18	48	5½	2	1	7	....	6½	5	3	9	21	5	1½	½	3.20
Rochester,	41.46	41.61	63	18	45	2½	1½	....	2½	4	5	10	4½	9	21	1½	1½	....	4.16
St. Lawrence,	33.23	32.25	55	11	44	5½	5	....	1	5	4	5	4½	7	23	4½	3	....	3.30
Schenectady,	37.31	36.56	72	3	69	6	3	....	....	7½	½	5½	7½	12	18	4	....	....	2.04
Union-Hall,	44.11	39.21	67	7	60	½	2	1	1½	3	5½	5½	11	20½	9½	2½	2	....	1.66
Utica,	36.10	38.06	68	18	50	½	½	9	1½	3	½	14	1	13	17	6½	1½	....	

NOVEMBER, 1837.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	38.94	38.64	70	3	67	3½	3½	....	1½	7½	2	2	10	17½	12½	8	3	....	2.14
Auburn,	38.25	42.35	66	19	47	1	....	....	2	1	15	....	11	12	18	½	....	1	1.80
Bridgewater,	39.08	38.86	68	16	52	3½	....	....	½	9	3	8	6	9½	20½	2	1½	....	2.05
Cambridge Washington,	36.54	36.32	71	— 6	77	11	1½	....	....	3	7	5	2½	15	15	2	2	½	1.80
Canandaigua,	40.74	38.57	60	18	42	....	....	....	....	7	4½	14	4½	5	25	8	4	...	3.81
Clinton,	42.25	41.17	60	13	47	2	3	1	2½	2	7	5	7½	20½	9½	3	1½	....	1.52
Cortland,	37.53	40.01	67	12	55	....	½	....	1½	6½	7½	....	14	11	19	5	2½	½	
Delaware,	38.78	37.64	58	14	44	5	1	½	½	7	6	8	2	18	12	3	2½	2	4.50
Erasmus Hall,	45.61	42.71	68	20	48	....	3	....	½	....	8½	8	10	23½	6½	....	1½	....	1.65
Fairfield,	34.88	33.61	67	7	60	....	....	4½	10½	1	½	1	12½	7½	22½	3½	3	....	1.15
Fredonia,	43.67	42.12	68	15	53	....	....	2	1	10	4	11	2	11½	18½	8	2½	½	3.10
Hartwick,	37.84	39.74	70	3	67	5½	....	....	....	....	4½	5	7½	7	23	4	....	....	1.84
Ithaca,	40.51	41.22	71	18	53	...	1½	½	3½	5	2	4	13½	11	19	....	....	....	.91
Johnstown,	37.06	36.77	67	10	57	1	3½	1	½	....	1	18½	4½	18	12	3½	2	....	2.81
Kinderhook,	37.66	37.49	73	5	68	15½	....	....	....	11	1½	½	1½	12½	17½	2½	1	....	.85
Kingston,	41.23	40.93	69	10	59	4½	6	...	1	6½	5½	....	6½	19½	10½	2	1½	....	.78
Lansingburgh,	41.91	41.77	72	4	68	2	1	....	½	8	1	11	6½	11	19	4	1½	....	1.77
Lewiston,	41.56	41.26	64	18	46	8	....	....	1	11	4½	4	1½	11	19	2	½	....	2.15
Lowville,	33.66	35.01	61	10	51	3½	3	3½	2	4	4	5½	4½	13	17	5	1½	1	2.78
Montgomery,	41.85	40.48	79	— 6	85	2	½	....	....	1	4½	14½	7½	12	18	½	1½	....	2.40
Mount-Pleasant,	43.04	40.84	68	11	57	9½	1	....	1	7	3½	3	5	17½	12½	1½	1½	....	2.36
Oneida Conference,	36.12	38.21	66	15	51	1	....	....	½	4½	7½	3½	13	7	23	2½	3½	....	2.58
Oneida Institute,	35.50	38.66	70	16	54	1½	....	3	2½	½	3½	8½	10½	9½	20½	2	....	....	2.43
Onondaga,	39.55	42.37	70	20	50	1	....	....	2½	9	1½	8½	7½	7½	22½	2	3	1	2.62
Oxford,	36.97	37.62	70	12	58	4	...	....	....	4½	5	9½	7	7½	22½	6	4	½	1.67
Oysterbay,	45.89	42.78	68	15	53	½	2½	....	½	2	15½	3	5½	17½	12½	1½	1½	....	
Pompey,	32.94	35.88	64	11	53	....	....	....	....	10	1	8½	10½	7½	22½	1	2½	½	1.17
Redhook,	40.46	39.12	68	6	62	10	....	½	4	9½	1	5	....	24½	5½	6	....	...	1.40

DECEMBER—Continued.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Rensselaer Oswego,	35.53	23.83	52	— 6	58	4½	1	⅛	3½	5½	4	6½	5½	7⅛	23½	1	3½	....	2.73
Rochester,	32.11	27.79	57	11	46	1⅛	1	2	4½	3½	1½	13½	3½	10	21	1	3	.. .	2.62
St. Lawrence,	24.36	18.16	45	—26	71	3½	4½	....	....	1½	12½	6½	2½	4	27	⅛	3½	....	1.15
Schenectady,	29.30	20.72	49	—10	59	4½	4	....	....	5	....	1	16½	11	20	⅛	3	....	
Union-Hall,	33.70	30.18	61	7	54	3½	4½	....	....	2½	3½	5	12	18½	12½	2⅛	2½	....	1.52
Utica,	28.30	23.70	50	—10	60	....	⅛	3½	⅛	1½	1½	16½	2	11⅛	19½	1	4½	....	

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, NO. 1.

ACADEMIES.	MEAN TEMPERATURE OF EACH MONTH.												Annual Mean.	Highest deg. during the year.	Lowest deg. during the year.	Annual Range.	Greatest mo. range.	Coldest day in the year.	Warmest day in the year.	First frost in autumn	First fall of snow.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.									
Albany,	16.28	23.45	30.52	43.28	56.98	68.20	69.90	67.72	60.05	47.20	38.79	27.17	45.79	90	—12	102	67	March 12	June 6	Oct. 5	Oct. 13
Auburn,	20.82	24.27	29.79	42.34	50.83	63.38	66.03	62.69	58.67	45.17	40.30	28.50	46.17	84	— 2	86	54	Jan. 2	Aug. 2	Aug. 5	Nov. 7
Bridgewater,	15.22	20.14	29·03	39.77	52.91	63.37	63.79	63.84	56.98	44.60	33.97	25.83	42.87	88	—18	106	64	Feb. 13	June 30	Sept. 2	Oct. 13
Cambridge Washington,	12.25	21.21	29.42	41.33	53.41	64.23	64.61	63.99	56.48	44.02	36.43	24.98	42.69	92	—26	118	78	Jan. 14	Aug. 2	....	Nov. 9
Canandaigua,	14.64	17.18	27.30	41.58	51.70	64.21	69.33	59.43	55.68	46.59	39 66	27.76	42.92	88	— 8	96	58	Jan. 2	Aug. 14	....	Nov. 13
Clinton,	23.91	30.45	33.24	42.16	50.75	59.49	65.41	62.82	59.75	50.51	41.71	34.81	46.20	84	3	81	50	Jan. 2	Aug. 30	Oct. 14	Nov. 14
Cortland,	17.23	21.22	28.55	38.12	52.95	62.40	63.44	63.18	54.82	44.33	38.77	27.46	42.70	89	—19	108	72	Jan. 2	June 30	Aug. 6	Oct. 13
Delaware,	17.77	26.03	32.92	41.68	56.62	72.87	74.41	62.72	57.82	46.74	38.21	29.43	46.43	89	—17	106	75	Jan. 4	July 19	.....	Nov. 24
Dutchess,	20.15	25.94	32.96	.....	55.19	64.80	67.49	65.96	57.37	50.01	38.47	30.79		90	—13	103	71	Jan. 3	Aug. 2	Sept. 25	Nov. 14
Erasmus Hall,	25.66	29.96	36.37	47.75	56.09	65.23	69.51	69.31	62.06	52.69	44.26	33.75	49.39	87	4	83	48	Jan. 2	Aug. 8	Oct. 5	Nov. 14
Fairfield,	14.90	20.49	26.39	38.63	46.76	62.02	62.68	60.15	58.17	43.23	34.24	23.28	40.91	85	—15	100	64	Feb. 13	June 1	Sept. 4	Oct. 13
Fredonia,	22.19	27.00	30.29	38.75	53.82	63.30	68.26	65.96	59.65	48.44	42.89	31.70	46.02	94	— 8	102	60	Jan. 3	July 14		
Hartwick,	16.94	24.42	30.14	40.19	52.38	64.32	65.47	63.16	57.48	42.84	38.79	27.21	43.65	88	—13	101	67	Jan. 3	July 1	.....	Nov. 7
Ithaca,	20.59	24.89	30.32	39.55	52.26	63.57	66.10	65.39	58.43	45.85	40.86	30.20	49.33	92	—10	102	72	Jan. 2	Aug. 2	Sept. 24	Dec. 16
Johnstown,	14.31	22.79	25.83	39.77	52.43	64.26	70.70	65.24	58.66	45.78	36.91	24.53	43.43	89	—14	103	61	Dec. 22	June 30	Sept. 13	Nov. 13
Kinderhook,	16.51	22.40	28.94	41.58	54.38	64.70	66.75	66.17	58.02	45.72	37.57	26.53	44.10	90	—12	102	68	Feb. 13	Aug. 9	.....	Nov. 25
Kingston,	19.30	26.08	33.89	47.29	57.20	66.20	65.30	68.87	60.72	49.41	41.08	30.17	47.12	87	—13	100	63	Jan. 26	July 15	Sept. 14	Nov. 24
Lansingburgh,	18.98	27.41	33.89	46.91	59.35	70.09	71.24	70.20	62.99	50.40	41.84	29.30	48.55	94	—16	110	68	Jan. 14	Aug. 2	Sept. 24	Nov. 24
Lewiston,	19.65	23.47	29.49	37.89	51.33	62.96	66.91	65.81	60.20	46.41	41.41	25.48	44.50	96	— 6	102	71	Jan. 2	June 2	Sept. 13	Nov. 22
Lowville,	12.21	19.65	26.81	38.18	52.23	64.42	64.57	64.21	57.49	43.59	34.33	22.43	41.67	93	—26	119	76	Dec. 21	June 30	Sept. 4	Oct. 13
Montgomery,	17.83	24.23	30.85	42.72	54.07	63.28	67.96	68.74	59.66	46.01	41.16	28.76	45.44	98	— 8	106	85	Jan. 3	June 30	Sept. 3	Nov. 14
Mount-Pleasant,	26.74	31.47	37.17	48.31	57.04	66.98	70.06	69.90	61.38	50.42	41.94	31.82	45.27	89	0	89	57	Feb. 13	Aug. 2	Oct. 5	Nov. 14
Newburgh,	22.90	26.58	31.54	45.90	57.38	67.51	68.83	67.41	58.54	48.85	43.78	32.86	47.82	92	— 6	98	56	Feb. 18	June 5	Oct. 4	Nov. 14
Oneida Conference,	15.82	22.08	27.52	37.51	51.05	62.24	63.32	62.73	56.93	44.07	37.17	25.46	42.16	87	—19	106	77	Jan. 2	Aug. 2	Sept. 13	Oct. 13
Oneida Institute,	15.49	20.29	26.91	40.45	53.28	65.43	66.22	62.24	57.88	44.84	37.08	24.98	42.93	88	—32	120	73	Feb. 13	Aug. 2	Sept. 4	Nov. 24
Onondaga,	20.13	25.73	31.18	40.79	54.55	64.98	65.53	64.92	58.71	45.89	40.96	29.54	45.24	88	—16	104	68	Jan. 14	Aug. 2	Sept. 14	Nov. 7
Oxford,	16.77	22.77	30.87	38.28	52.88	64.50	66.70	65.14	58.34	44.34	37.29	27.35	43.77	87	—19	106	81	Jan. 2	July 14	Sept. 14	Oct. 13
Oysterbay,	25.98	30.15	36.22	47.29	57.12	65.96	69.56	69.20	63.37	53.81	44.33	34.26	49.77	93	3	90	53	Jan. 3	July 1	Oct. 5	Nov. 14
Pompey,	15.54	19.32	25.63	35.06	48.26	60.24	62.05	60.90	54.56	40.42	34.41	23.84	40.02	86	—10	96	39	Jan. 2	Aug. 2	Oct. 4	Nov. 7

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 1—Continued.

ACADEMIES.	MEAN TEMPERATURE OF EACH MONTH.												Annual Mean.	Highest deg. during the year.	Lowest deg. during the year.	Annual Range.	Greatest mo. range.	Coldest day in the year.		Warmest day in the year.		First frost in autumn.		First fall of snow.	
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.														
Redhook,	19.48	27.86	33.06	45.05	55.09	66.18	66.67	66.16	59.75	49.57	39.79	28.27	46.41	90	— 8	98	64	Dec.	22	June	30	....	.....	Dec.	10
Rensselaer Oswego,	16.64	21.84	27.88	37.04	51.93	66.45	68.31	67.85	61.54	46.82	38.48	28.68	44.45	96	—24	120	70	Feb.	17	Aug.	21	Oct.	7	Nov.	6
Roebester,	21.23	26.16	30.69	40.95	54.84	64.39	68.78	67.19	60.71	48.15	41.53	29.95	43.71	91	— 4	95	60	Jan.	2	July	30	Sept.	20	Nov.	24
St. Lawrence,	7.38	19.07	28.62	41.06	51.80	61.99	66.14	65.83	58.04	42.39	32.74	21.26	41.78	86	—28	114	71	Jan.	13	July	19	Aug.	5	Oct.	25
Schenectady,	18.28	24.24	30.57	44.89	57.62	67.91	69.81	68.32	62.43	46.66	36.93	25.01	46.05	88	—12	100	69	Dec.	22	Aug.	2	Sept.	21	Nov.	23
Union-Hall,	23.95	28.19	34.36	44.11	54.58	62.99	66.90	66.65	60.59	50.79	41.66	31.94	47.23	90	0	90	60	Jan.	3	Aug.	30	Sept.	24	Nov.	14
Utica,	19.93	23.91	27.89	39.48	54.17	66.26	65.77	64.50	58.04	43.84	37.09	26.00	43.90	96	—16	112	84	Dec.	22	Aug.	2	Sept.	24	Nov.	7

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, NO. 1.

ACADEMIES.	MEAN TEMPERATURE OF EACH MONTH.												Annual Mean.	Highest deg. during the year.		Lowest deg. during the year.		Annual Range.	Greatest mo. range.	Coldest day in the year.		Warmest day in the year.		First frost in autumn		First fall of snow.	
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.														
Albany,	16.28	23.45	30.52	43.28	56.98	68.20	69.90	67.72	60.05	47.20	38.79	27.17	45.79	90		—12		102	67	March	12	June	6	Oct.	5	Oct.	13
Auburn,	20.82	24.27	29.79	42.34	50.83	63.38	66.03	62.69	58.67	45.17	40.30	28.50	46.17	84		— 2		86	54	Jan.	2	Aug.	2	Aug.	5	Nov.	7
Bridgewater,	15.22	20.14	29·03	39.77	52.91	63.37	63.79	63.84	56.98	44.60	38.97	25.83	42.87	88		—18		106	64	Feb.	13	June	30	Sept.	2	Oct.	13
Cambridge Washington,	12.25	21.21	29.42	41.33	53.41	64.23	64.61	63.99	56.48	44.02	36.43	24.98	42.69	92		—26		118	72	Jan.	14	Aug.	2	.....	....	Nov.	9
Canandaigua,	14.64	17.18	27.30	41.58	51.70	64.21	69.33	59.43	55.68	46.59	39.66	27.76	42.92	88		— 8		96	58	Jan.	2	Aug.	14	.....	...	Nov.	13
Clinton,	23.91	30.45	33.24	42.16	50.75	59.49	65.41	62.82	59.75	50.51	41.71	34.31	46.20	84		3		81	50	Jan.	2	Aug.	30	Oct.	14	Nov.	14
Cortland,	17.23	21.22	28.55	38.12	52.95	62.40	63.44	63.18	54.82	44.33	38.77	27.46	42.70	89		—19		108	72	Jan.	2	June	30	Aug.	6	Oct.	13
Delaware,	17.77	26.03	32.92	41.68	56.62	72.87	74.41	62.72	57.82	46.74	38.21	29.43	46.43	89		—17		106	75	Jan.	4	July	19	.....		Nov.	24
Dutchess,	20.15	25.94	32.96	.....	55.19	64.80	67.49	65.96	57.37	50.01	38.47	30.79		90		—13		103	71	Jan.	3	Aug.	2	Sept.	25	Nov.	14
Erasmus Hall,	25.68	29.96	36.37	47.75	56.09	65.23	69.51	69.31	62.06	52.69	44.26	33.75	49.39	87		4		83	48	Jan.	2	Aug.	3	Oct.	5	Nov.	14
Fairfield,	14.90	20.49	26.39	38.63	46.76	62.02	62.68	60.15	58.17	43.23	34.24	23.28	40.91	85		—15		100	64	Feb.	13	June	1	Sept.	4	Oct.	13
Fredonia,	22.19	27.00	30.29	38.75	53.82	63.30	68.28	65.96	59.65	48.44	42.89	31.70	46.02	94		3		102	60	Jan.	3	July	14				
Hartwick,	16.94	24.42	30.14	40.19	52.38	64.32	65.47	63.16	57.48	42.84	38.79	27.21	43.65	88		—13		101	67	Jan.	3	July	1	.....	....	Nov.	7
Ithaca,	20.50	24.89	30.32	39.55	52.26	63.57	66.10	65.39	58.43	45.85	40.86	30.20	49.33	92		—10		102	72	Jan.	2	Aug.	2	Sept.	24	Dec.	16
Johnstown,	14.31	22.79	25.83	39.77	52.43	64.26	70.70	65.24	58.66	45.78	36.91	24.53	43.43	89		—14		103	61	Dec.	22	June	30	Sept.	13	Nov.	13
Kinderhook,	16.51	22.40	28.94	41.58	54.38	64.70	66.75	66.17	58.02	45.72	37.57	26.53	44.10	90		—12		102	68	Feb.	13	Aug.	9	.....		Nov.	25
Kingston,	19.30	26.08	33.89	47.29	57.20	66.20	65.30	68.87	60.72	49.41	41.08	30.17	47.12	87		—13		100	63	Jan.	26	July	15	Sept.	14	Nov.	24
Lansingburgh,	18.98	27.41	33.89	46.91	59.35	70.09	71.24	70.20	62.99	50.40	41.84	29.30	48.55	94		—16		110	68	Jan.	14	Aug.	2	Sept.	24	Nov.	24
Lewiston,	19.65	23.47	29.49	37.89	51.33	62.96	66.91	65.81	60.20	46.41	41.41	28.48	44.50	96		— 6		102	71	Jan.	2	June	2	Sept.	13	Nov.	22
Lowville,	12.21	19.65	26.81	38.18	52.23	64.42	64.57	64.21	57.49	43.59	34.33	22.43	41.67	93		—26		119	76	Dec.	21	June	30	Sept.	4	Oct.	13
Montgomery,	17.83	24.23	30.85	42.72	54.07	63.28	67.96	68.74	59.60	46.01	41.16	28.76	45.44	98		— 3		106	85	Jan.	3	June	30	Sept.	3	Nov.	14
Mount-Pleasant,	26.74	31.47	37.17	48.31	57.04	66.98	70.06	69.90	61.38	50.42	41.94	31.82	45.27	89		0		89	57	Feb.	13	Aug.	2	Oct.	5	Nov.	14
Newburgh,	22.90	26.58	31.54	45.90	57.38	67.51	68.33	67.41	58.54	48.85	43.78	32.86	47.82	92		— 6		98	56	Feb.	18	June	5	Oct.	4	Nov.	14
Oneida Conference,	15.82	22.08	27.52	37.51	51.05	62.24	63.32	62.73	56.93	44.07	37.17	25.46	42.16	87		—19		106	77	Jan.	2	Aug.	2	Sept.	13	Oct.	13
Oneida Institute,	15.49	20.29	26.91	40.45	53.28	65.43	66.22	62.24	57.88	44.84	37.08	24.98	42.93	88		—32		120	73	Feb.	13	Aug.	2	Sept.	4	Nov.	24
Onondaga,	20.13	25.73	31.18	40.79	54.55	64.98	65.53	64.92	58.71	45.89	40.96	29.54	45.24	88		—16		104	68	Jan.	14	Aug.	2	Sept.	14	Nov.	7
Oxford,	16.77	22.77	30.87	38.28	52.38	64.50	66.70	65.14	58.34	44.34	37.29	27.35	43.77	87		—19		106	81	Jan.	2	July	14	Sept.	14	Oct.	13
Oysterbay,	25.96	30.15	36.22	47.29	57.12	65.96	69.56	69.20	63.37	53.81	44.33	34.26	49.77	93		3		90	53	Jan.	3	July	1	Oct.	5	Nov.	14
Pompey,	15.54	19.32	25.63	35.06	48.26	60.24	62.05	60.90	54.56	40.42	34.41	23.84	40.02	86		—10		96	39	Jan.	2	Aug.	2	Oct.	4	Nov.	7

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 2—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	PREVAILING WINDS IN EACH MONTH.											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem.	October.	Novem.	Decem.
Rensselaer Oswego, ...	NW	SE&S	SE	W	S	S	NW	SW	SW	NW	SE	W
Rochester, ...	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NE	SW	SW	SW	N, W&Nw	W	W
St. Lawrence,.	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	SW	SW	N	N	SW
Schenectady, ...	NW	NW	NW	NW	SE	SE	W	W	W	W	S&NW	NW
Union-Hall,.....	NW	NW	SE&NW	NW	S	S	NW	SE&W	SE	NE&NW	NW	NW
Utica, ...	W	W	E	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 2.

ACADEMIES.	ANNUAL RESULTS OF WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								Prevailing wind.
	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	
Albany,	68⅜	32	12⅜	11½	104	28½	15½	92½	South.
Auburn,	10	16	3½	43½	31	90½	9½	161	Northwest.
Bridgewater,	21	8	6½	4	112	47½	97½	68½	South.
Cambridge Washington,	124	18½	4	1	47	64½	65	41	North.
Canandaigua,	5½	2½	3½	7	85	69	139	53½	West.
Clinton,	28½	34½	41½	38½	30½	61	30½	100	Northwest.
Cortland,	0	½	0	20½	77½	82½	20	164	Northwest.
Delaware,	44	24	23½	21½	75½	67	79	30½	West.
Dutchess,									
Erasmus Hall,	24½	46½	13½	36	32	65	36	111½	Northwest.
Fairfield,	0	1½	35½	104½	4½	17½	29	172½	Northwest.
Fredonia,	1½	14	29½	35½	99	73	80	32½	South.
Hartwick,	65	1	1½	4½	137	27	42½	86½	South.
Ithaca,	19	34½	19	63½	49	28	27½	126½	Northwest.
Johnstown,	1½	28½	35½	25	5½	46	201	22	West.
Kinderhook,	140½	6½	4½	12	128	14½	6	53	North.
Kingston,	37½	87	7½	16½	39	85½	12	80	Northeast.
Lansingburgh,	31	17	5½	29	83½	24½	103½	71	West.
Lewiston,	83	8½	9	14½	134½	60½	36½	18½	South.
Lowville,	46	18½	19	22½	74	54½	76	54½	West.
Montgomery,	22½	34½	2	10½	7	48½	126½	113½	West.
Mount-Pleasant,	88	38	12	32	62½	39½	17½	75½	North.
Newburgh,	53	39	8	19	82½	48	70½	45	South.
Oneida Conference,	13	4	2	14	55½	71	41	164½	Northwest.
Oneida Institute,	11½	4	89	14	21	16	182	27½	West.
Oxford,	49½	23½	1	2	56½	60½	99½	72½	West.
Onondaga,	14	8	7½	31	89	22½	97	96	West.
Oysterbay,	15½	63	7½	38½	34	92½	17	97	Northwest.
Pompey,	2	0	½	12	98½	45	93	114	Northwest.
Redhook,	117	19	26½	63½	93½	14½	10½	20½	North.

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 2—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES	ANNUAL RESULTS OF WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								Prevailing wind.
	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	
Rensselaer Oswego,	43	21	7	58½	54½	69	42½	69½	Northwest.
Rochester,	30½	35	6	24	19	98½	53	94	Southwest.
St. Lawrence,	45½	34½	5	9½	137	67½	39½	26½	South.
Schenectady,	22	31	16	41	44	21½	68	121½	Northwest.
Union-Hall,	31	41	19½	41½	49½	42½	42½	97½	Northwest.
Utica,	3	12	93	9	16	13	200	19	West.

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 3.

ACADEMIES.	WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					RAIN GAGE FOR EACH MONTH.											Total fall of rain & snow.	Driest month in the year.	Wettest month in the year.
	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			
Albany,	207½	157½	91	27	2	2.25	2.77	3.47	1.63	7.34	5.06	4.38	3.96	1.95	3.59	2.14	2.63	41.17	April,	May.
Auburn,	194	171	18	2½	5	1.05	1.20	2.50	.50	4.55	3.00	3.80	4.55	1.68	3.30	1.80	1.10	29.03	April,	May&Aug
Bridgewater,	135½	229½	30½	22	0	5.99	2.87	1.72	2.40	2.28	5.85	4.14	1·86	1.40	4.61	2.05	1·95	37.12	September,	January.
Cambridge Washington,	201	164	44½	17	2	2.70	3.63	2.30	2.90	4.50	2.80	2.80	2.53	1.15	2.28	1.80	2.18	31.57	September,	May.
Canandaigua,	149½	215½	68	30	2	2.62	4.25	2.62	1.10	3.35	3.72	3.18	4.73	4.00	3.99	3.81	2.85	40.22	April,	August.
Clinton,	253½	111½	32	6	1	2.10	3.90	7.62	1.60	5.09	3.04	3.91	2.26	.90	.99	1.53	2.29	34.26	September,	March.
Cortland,	165½	199½	53	27	1															
Delaware,	234	131	40½	16½	3	2.64	2.26	5.10	.79	7.86	12.05	5.25	3.50	2.00	6.30	4.50	2.70	54.95	April,	June.
Dutchess,	....	....	....	....	....	1.38	1.63	5.84	....	5.50	5.88	6.75	4.32	1.30	2.70	1.16	1.75			
Erasmus Hall,	252	113	19	4	1	1.84	2.83	5.92	3.23	4.29	3.45	2.98	3.15	1.76	1.01	1.65	2.55	34.66	October,	March.
Fairfield,	72	293	46½	21	0	1.58	.34	3.22	1.10	2.92	5.10	3.85	3.17	2.78	5.74	1.15	1.60	32.55	February,	October.
Fredonia,	198½	166½	68½	28½	5½	3.50	1.80	2.16	1.63	2.54	3.89	1.96	3.52	5.67	6.75	3.10	3.22	39.74	April,	October.
Hartwick,	140½	224½	61	25½	3	.20	1.62	1.85	2.36	4.33	3.51	2.80	2.94	.88	3.68	1.84	2.35	28.36	January,	May.
Ithaca,	178	187	17½	5	2	.47	1.57	2.19	.93	6.20	3.61	2.89	3.39	1.46	3.43	.91	1.20	28.25	January,	May.
Johnstown,	244½	120½	50½	15½	2½	4.64	3.74	6.73	4.01	8.56	2.76	3.98	2.40	2.44	3.45	2.81	4.95	50.47	August,	May.
Kinderhook,	169½	195½	60½	15½	5½	1.10	.81	4.24	2.47	6.17	5.65	2.62	2.08	.99	2.04	.85	2.10	31.12	February,	May.
Kingston,	200½	164½	54½	11½	½	1.15	.80	5.75	1.40	6.68	5.40	3.85	2.30	1.57	1.95	.78	2.40	34.03	November,	May.
Lansingburgh,	162	203	54½	14	2	1.78	2.08	2.31	2.26	4.74	4.65	5.50	2.46	1.55	2.47	1.77	1.77	33.34	September,	July.
Lewiston,	196½	168½	27	14½	½															
Lowville,	180½	184½	34½	10	1½	....	....	2.26	.63	1.29	3.94	3.49	2.27	2.30	...	2.78	....			
Montgomery,	171	194	42½	12	0	1.80	2.10	1.85	1.70	4.10	5.44	5.25	2.65	2.65	2.00	2.40	1.75	33.69	April,	June.
Mount-Pleasant,	190	175	47½	10½	1½	1.84	.91	5.32	4.26	5.75	4.24	3.04	.99	1.35	2.16	2.36	1.01	33.23	February,	May.
Newburgh,	215	150	51½	15	1½	2.20	.30	4.10	....	4.25	2.55	1.82	1.87	1.37	1.37	2.45	1.08			
Oneida Conference,	143	222	47½	40½	0	2.73	2.25	2.85	1.59	3.53	5.53	4.88	4.27	2.63	5.29	2.58	2.47	40.60	April,	June.
Oneida Institute,	180½	184½	49	17	0	1.73	2.00	.76	.64	.88	2.95	3.30	2.08	1.13	3.92	2.43	1.20	23.02	April,	October.
Oxford,	130½	234½	75	43	7½	2.39	1.74	3.30	.77	5.23	4.12	4.63	3.37	2.55	5.13	1.67	1.65	36.55	April,	May.
Onondaga,	157	208	78	36	5	1.30	2.13	2.01	1.08	2.27	4.99	4.29	4.41	2.36	4.25	2.62	1.14	32.85	April,	June.
Oysterbay,	186	179	49½	6½	1½	....	....	4.65	5.62	7.65	3.61	2.38	2.21	1.38	.55	....	2.25			

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 3—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					RAIN GAGE FOR EACH MONTH.													
	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total fall of rain & snow.	Driest month in the year.	Wettest month in the year.
Pompey,	150⅛	214⅛	38⅛	24⅛	2	.79	1.03	.61	.91	1.80	5.52	5.80	3.79	2.43	4.29	1.17	2.16	30.30	March,	July.
Redhook,	274	91	65⅛	9⅛	1	3.56	1.40	5.35	5.45	6.01	7.16	6.52	2.74	1.53	2.26	1.40	1.05	44.43	December,	June.
Rensselaer Oswego,	176⅛	188⅛	57⅛	20½	3	1.70	1.63	2.12	.77	2.51	5.07	4.72	6.53	2.95	3.55	3.20	2.73	37.48	April,	August.
Rochester,	114⅛	250⅛	34⅛	13	⅛	.16	2.50	3.00	.50	2.82	2.58	1.11	3.72	2.34	5.10	4.16	2.62	30.61	January,	October.
St. Lawrence,	194⅛	170⅛	35	14⅛	⅛	.74	1.31	2.80	1.55	3.49	1.91	2.87	3.13	3.46	2.87	3.30	1.15	28.58	January,	May.
Schenectady,	173½	191⅛	41	9	1⅛	....	....	3.25	1.29	4.56	3.97	4.27	1.80	1.57	2.22	2.04	....			
Union-Hall,	203½	161½	68	7⅛	2	.93	1.72	5.57	3.22	4.63	3.58	3.58	3.12	1.28	1.32	1.66	1.52	32.13	January,	March.
Utica,	169	196	60	31	0	2.00	2.07	....	2.15	1.60	3.60	2.11	1.50	1.70	1.34	....	....			

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, NO. 4.

COMPARISON OF THE WARMEST AND COLDEST DAY IN EACH MONTH.

ACADEMIES.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October		November.		December.	
	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.
Albany,	30	14	1	18	28	3	29	1	31	1	30	17	1	24	2	31	10	20	2	30	21	27	1	22
Auburn,	30	2	20	13	13	1	29	9	14	1	30	17	14	16	2	31	10	23	22	23	20	24	1	20
Bridgewater,	31	2	7	13	13	3	29	4	31	1	30	17	14	25	2	31	10	21	23	29	21	25	2	22
Cambridge Washington,	31	14	15	13	13	3	29	5	31	1	30	17	1	9	2	23	10	20	23	13	21	27	2	15
Canandaigua,	30	2	11	18	13	17	28	1	29	4	14	5	4	25	14	4	28	30	22	31	8	28	6	22
Clinton,	30	2	13	23	28	21	15	5	31	1	30	11	1	12	30	7	10	20	29	10	20	26	2	22
Cortland,	31	2	15	13	7	3	29	4	14	1	30	21	30	18	8	23	10	3	23	13	21	25	2	22
Delaware,	30	4	7	13	28	2	28	1	31	1	30	21	19	11	2	29	28	24	23	13	20	26	2	21
Dutchess,	31	3	15	13	25	3	..	..	31	1	30	12	1	26	2	31	11	24	23	29	21	26	2	22
Erasmus Hall,	31	2	1	13	13	5	30	4	31	1	30	10	15	9	8	23	11	24	24	29	5	26	3	22
Fairfield,	31	14	7	13	28	1	17	9	14	1	1	16	18	25	3	23	10	4	23	29	21	25	2	21
Fredonia,	31	3	7	17	7	3	29	4	31	1	1	20	14	2	8	31	10	23	11	29	20	25	2	15
Hartwick,	30	3	15	13	28	1	29	4	14	1	30	28	1	22	2	25	10	12	23	29	21	26	2	22
Ithaca,	31	2	15	13	7	3	29	4	14	1	30	21	14	9	2	5	10	23	23	29	21	25	2	15
Johnstown,	31	2	21	13	24	1	29	20	31	1	30	17	14	3	2	24	10	30	2	30	21	27	2	22
Kinderhook,	31	14	27	18	28	3	29	4	31	1	2	17	1	9	9	5	11	24	24	30	21	28	2	22
Kingston,	31	26	27	13	28	1	29	1	31	1	2	18	15	5	2	24	11	23	23	29	21	27	2	22
Lansingburgh,	31	14	27	17	28	1	29	1	31	1	30	17	1	17	2	23	10	23	23	29	21	27	2	22
Lewiston,	31	2	20	13	7	1	29	4	14	1	2	7	30	2	2	22	5	20	22	29	20	23	2	22
Lowville,	31	2	20	13	7	3	29	5	14	1	31	16	14	16	2	22	6	20	23	29	21	25	1	21
Montgomery,	31	3	24	18	17	2	30	2	31	1	30	19	8	10	2	31	9	26	24	28	21	26	1	21
Mount-Pleasant,	31	14	1	13	25	3	30	5	31	1	30	12	20	9	2	31	10	24	19	29	5	26	2	15
Newburgh,	31	26	15	18	13	1	30	4	31	1	5	13	1	3	2	31	10	20	23	29	21	26	3	22
Oneida Conference,	31	2	15	13	7	3	29	4	14	1	30	21	18	3	2	23	10	23	23	29	20	25	2	22
Oneida Institute,	31	2	27	13	17	3	29	1	31	1	30	17	14	3	2	23	6	13	23	29	21	25	2	22
Oxford,	31	2	7	13	7	1	29	9	14	1	30	17	14	16	8	31	10	24	23	29	21	25	2	22
Onondaga,	30	14	15	13	7	3	29	4	31	1	30	17	18	3	2	24	10	14	23	29	20	25	2	22
Oysterbay,	31	3	15	13	15	1	30	4	31	1	30	17	1	4	9	23	11	13	1	30	20	26	3	22

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 4—Continued.

ACADEMIES.	COMPARISON OF THE WARMEST AND COLDEST DAY IN EACH MONTH.																							
	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.
Pompey, ...	31	2	15	13	7	1	29	4	31	1	30	21	14	25	2	23	10	20	23	29	21	25	2	22
Redhook, ...	31	3	27	13	28	4	29	24	31	1	30	17	1	12	10	31	10	21	23	29	21	26	2	22
Rensselaer Oswego, ...	31	14	22	17	17	3	15	4	14	1	30	5	14	3	21	24	11	22	24	15	22	26	2	21
Rochester, ...	31	2	1	13	7	1	29	4	31	1	30	23	30	24	2	22	6	23	23	8	21	25	2	22
St. Lawrence, ...	30	13	25	17	13	1	26	3	14	1	5	20	19	3	8	23	6	20	23	29	18	25	1	21
Schenectady, ...	31	26	1	18	28	2	29	1	31	1	1	17	18	4	2	23	10	20	2	29	21	26	2	22
Union-Hall, ...	31	3	23	13	13	3	30	4	31	1	30	11	1	9	30	23	10	13	24	29	20	26	3	22
Utica, ...	31	2	21	13	23	3	29	4	31	1	2	19	14	3	2	24	10	24	24	8	21	25	2	22

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, NO. 4.

COMPARISON OF THE WARMEST AND COLDEST DAY IN EACH MONTH.

ACADEMIES.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October		November.		December.	
	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.
Albany,	30	14	1	18	28	3	29	1	31	1	30	17	1	24	2	31	10	20	2	30	21	27	1	22
Auburn,	30	2	20	13	13	1	29	9	14	1	30	17	14	16	2	31	10	23	22	28	20	24	1	20
Bridgewater,	31	2	7	13	13	3	29	4	31	1	30	17	14	25	2	31	16	21	23	29	21	25	2	22
Cambridge Washington,	31	14	15	13	13	3	29	5	31	1	30	17	1	9	2	23	10	20	23	13	21	27	2	15
Canandaigua,	30	2	11	18	13	17	28	1	29	4	14	5	4	25	14	4	28	30	22	31	8	28	6	22
Clinton,	30	2	13	23	28	21	15	5	31	1	30	11	1	12	30	7	10	20	29	10	20	26	2	22
Cortland,	31	2	15	13	7	3	29	4	14	1	30	21	30	18	8	23	10	3	23	13	21	25	2	22
Delaware,	30	4	7	13	28	2	28	1	31	1	30	21	19	11	2	29	28	24	23	13	20	26	2	21
Dutchess,	31	3	15	13	25	3	..	..	31	1	30	12	1	26	2	31	11	24	23	29	21	26	2	22
Erasmus Hall,	31	2	1	13	13	5	30	4	31	1	30	10	15	9	8	23	11	24	24	29	5	26	3	22
Fairfield,	31	14	7	13	28	1	17	9	14	1	1	16	18	25	3	23	10	4	23	29	21	25	2	21
Fredonia,	31	3	7	17	7	3	29	4	31	1	1	20	14	2	8	31	10	23	11	29	20	25	2	15
Hartwick,	30	3	15	13	28	1	29	4	14	1	30	28	1	22	2	25	10	12	23	29	21	26	2	22
Ithaca,	31	2	15	13	7	3	29	4	14	1	30	21	14	9	2	5	10	23	23	29	21	25	2	15
Johnstown,	31	2	21	13	24	1	29	20	31	1	30	17	14	3	2	24	10	30	2	30	21	27	2	22
Kinderhook,	31	14	27	18	28	3	29	4	31	1	2	17	1	9	9	5	11	24	24	30	21	28	2	22
Kingston,	31	26	27	13	28	1	29	1	31	1	2	18	15	5	2	24	11	23	23	29	21	27	2	22
Lansingburgh,	31	14	27	17	28	1	29	1	31	1	30	17	1	17	2	23	10	23	23	29	21	27	2	22
Lewiston,	31	2	20	13	7	1	29	4	14	1	2	7	30	2	2	22	5	20	22	29	20	23	2	22
Lowville,	31	2	20	13	7	3	29	5	14	1	30	16	14	16	2	22	6	20	23	29	21	25	1	21
Montgomery,	31	3	24	18	17	2	30	2	31	1	30	19	8	10	2	31	9	26	24	23	21	26	1	21
Mount-Pleasant,	31	14	1	13	25	3	30	5	31	1	30	12	20	9	2	31	10	24	19	29	5	26	2	15
Newburgh,	31	26	15	18	13	1	30	4	31	1	5	13	1	3	2	31	10	20	23	29	21	26	3	22
Oneida Conference,	31	2	15	13	7	3	29	4	14	1	30	21	18	3	2	23	10	23	23	29	20	25	2	22
Oneida Institute,	31	2	27	13	17	3	29	1	31	1	30	17	14	3	2	23	6	13	23	29	21	25	2	22
Oxford,	31	2	7	13	7	1	29	9	14	1	30	17	14	16	8	31	10	24	23	29	21	25	2	22
Onondaga,	30	14	15	13	7	3	29	4	31	1	30	17	18	3	2	24	10	14	23	29	20	25	2	22
Oysterbay,	31	3	15	13	15	1	30	4	31	1	30	17	1	4	9	23	11	13	1	30	20	26	3	22

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 4—Continued.

ACADEMIES.	COMPARISON OF THE WARMEST AND COLDEST DAY IN EACH MONTH.																							
	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.
Pompey, ...	31	2	15	13	7	1	29	4	31	1	30	21	14	25	2	23	10	20	23	29	21	25	2	23
Redhook, ...	31	3	27	13	28	4	29	24	31	1	30	17	1	12	10	31	10	21	23	29	21	26	2	23
Rensselaer Oswego, ...	31	14	22	17	17	3	15	4	14	1	30	5	14	3	21	24	11	22	24	15	22	26	2	21
Rochester, ...	31	2	1	13	7	1	29	4	31	1	30	23	30	24	2	22	6	23	23	8	21	25	2	23
St. Lawrence, ...	30	13	25	17	13	1	26	3	14	1	5	20	19	3	8	23	6	20	23	29	18	25	1	21
Schenectady, ...	31	26	1	18	28	2	29	1	31	1	1	17	18	4	2	23	10	20	2	29	21	26	2	23
Union-Hall, ...	31	3	23	13	13	3	30	4	31	1	30	11	1	9	30	23	10	13	24	29	20	26	3	23
Utica, ...	31	2	21	13	23	3	29	4	31	1	2	19	14	3	2	24	10	24	24	8	21	25	2	23

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 5.

COMPARISON OF THE RANGE IN EACH MONTH.

ACADEMIES.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Albany,	39	—10	46	—10	52	—12	72	24	89	28	90	53	88	55	87	51	80	38	72	24	70	3	53	— 9
Auburn,	38	— 2	42	0	54	0	68	24	74	29	80	50	82	54	84	48	77	40	73	24	66	19	50	— 2
Bridgewater,	40	—12	44	—18	48	—16	62	20	80	26	85	46	86	44	88	40	76	34	76	18	68	16	52	—10
Cambridge Washington,	44	—26	46	—16	58	—20	75	24	82	26	87	42	92	44	88	40	87	29	72	16	71	— 6	51	—14
Canandaigua,	50	— 8	32	— 5	44	11	72	27	72	40	86	46	84	52	81	44	77	42	78	31	60	18	48	8
Clinton,	40	3	40	4	52	10	63	29	72	25	84	45	84	50	84	46	80	44	72	29	60	13	60	10
Cortland,	37	—11	47	— 7	53	—19	66	18	83	19	89	40	83	40	84	34	83	30	77	19	67	12	63	1
Delaware,	48	—10	48	—13	58	—17	65	30	84	19	89	55	89	69	88	51	80	32	77	11	58	14	58	— 5
Dutchess,	42	—13	43	— 6	52	—11	..	..	83	32	88	48	90	50	90	45	82	34	80	23	71	0	66	— 4
Erasmus Hall,	43	5	41	4	54	9	70	31	76	28	84	52	85	56	87	53	78	46	75	31	68	20	60	14
Fairfield,	52	—12	45	—15	45	— 6	65	17	77	23	84	45	85	50	85	40	79	37	78	15	67	7	47	—12
Fredonia,	49	— 6	52	— 8	58	— 1	74	18	84	26	88	44	89	50	94	48	85	39	76	27	68	15	64	16
Hartwick,	48	— 4	51	—13	55	—12	72	21	83	20	82	44	88	41	82	44	76	33	78	19	70	3	53	—10
Ithaca,	42	— 2	50	— 3	62	—10	77	19	86	20	86	48	92	45	92	40	83	32	80	20	71	18	63	8
Johnstown,	39	—14	41	—14	43	16	68	19	84	29	89	44	86	50	86	40	82	30	70	18	67	10	47	—14
Kinderhook,	47	—12	46	—12	54	—10	76	21	86	24	88	47	90	48	89	44	87	32	77	20	73	5	56	— 7
Kingston,	46	—13	53	—10	56	— 5	73	27	85	33	86	50	87	50	83	46	83	33	77	30	69	10	59	— 1
Lansingburgh,	44	—16	43	—12	52	—13	77	28	88	30	92	52	94	54	92	48	86	38	75	27	72	4	52	— 7
Lewiston,	43	— 6	44	— 3	57	0	72	18	96	25	88	48	86	54	80	44	83	38	71	24	64	18	57	12
Lowville,	41	—21	44	—18	45	—21	66	13	82	20	88	43	93	40	86	40	85	30	79	18	61	10	50	—26
Montgomery,	48	— 8	62	— 3	54	— 6	79	24	88	20	98	43	94	45	96	46	87	37	87	22	79	— 6	62	— 5
Mount-Pleasant,	49	0	50	0	56	10	78	31	84	27	86	53	88	54	89	52	84	41	73	27	68	11	57	8
Newburgh,	46	— 6	44	2	52	— 2	76	29	23	27	85	52	86	54	92	47	79	37	71	29	69	16	59	14
Oneida Conference,	45	—18	46	—11	58	19	73	17	83	17	86	42	87	39	86	35	81	27	78	15	66	15	57	—12
Oneida Institute,	44	—17	41	—32	47	—26	66	22	80	20	88	47	84	47	88	44	81	28	74	16	70	16	49	—12
Oxford,	52	—18	48	—18	62	—19	70	20	83	20	87	43	87	45	86	40	84	32	81	18	70	12	62	— 4
Onondaga,	47	—16	50	— 5	60	— 3	78	19	86	23	86	48	88	50	88	40	82	32	80	17	70	20	55	0
Oysterbay,	45	3	45	3	57	11	78	32	84	32	87	50	93	55	92	52	83	48	76	32	68	15	56	13

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 5—Continued.

ACADEMIES.	COMPARISON OF THE RANGE IN EACH MONTH.																							
	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Pompey,..	41	—10	44	—10	53	— 4	62	18	79	20	83	47	84	52	86	42	76	34	70	16	64	11	55	0
Redhook,	38	— 8	48	— 4	54	2	70	30	84	28	88	52	90	54	84	48	80	32	76	26	68	6	60	— 4
Rensselaer Oswego,	46	—24	42	—20	47	—15	65	21	86	24	87	42	96	52	92	48	83	38	80	24	66	18	52	— 6
Rochester,	39	— 4	46	0	54	— 2	76	20	85	25	84	51	88	51	91	50	82	40	78	28	63	18	57	11
St. Lawrence,..	41	—24	36	—20	42	—28	62	18	86	20	84	44	85	52	85	52	82	30	66	16	55	11	45	—26
Schenectady,	40	—12	42	— 6	48	—10	74	28	82	32	86	57	88	57	86	52	80	43	71	28	72	3	49	—10
Union-Hall,	46	0	43	2	57	7	70	20	77	26	86	46	86	52	90	48	86	43	76	27	67	7	61	7
Utica,	78	— 6	64	—12	60	—16	72	20	83	20	92	44	94	46	96	40	80	32	66	0	68	18	50	—10

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 6.

Comparative View of the Average or Mean Temperature for each of the last twelve years, (so far as reported,) with a General Mean or Average for the whole number of those years.

ACADEMIES.	MEAN TEMPERATURE OF EACH YEAR.												Gen. Mean or Ave.
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	
Albany,	51.07	48.62	51.36	48.20	50.65	49.15	48.10	47.62	48.53	46.17	44.73	45.79	48.33
Auburn,	.....	48.24	49.96	46.36	47.37	.....	46.92	47.80	48.93	46.54	44.75	46.17	47.30
Bridgewater,	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....-	43.85	42.79	41.14	.....	42.87	42.66
Buffalo,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.78	45.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.19
Cambridge Washington,	.....	45.51	49.00	45.89	47.92	46.79	45.61	45.05	46.20	43.57	42.68	42.69	45·53
Canajoharie,	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.53	.....	.....	46.46	.....	44.31	.....	.....	45.77
Canandaigua,	.....	.....	50.71	46.22	48.86	46.28	47.16	47.29	46.92	43.68	43.78	42.92	46.38
Cayuga.	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.47	48.48	48.10	....	48.08	.....	.....	.....	48.53
Cherry-Valley,	.....	44.01	47.08	44.33	45.17	44.88	44.78	44.55	45.22	43.44	41.25	.....	44.47
Clinton,	.....	43.91	51.29	48.14	49.82	48.78	48.00	49.09	49.38	46.60	46.92	46.20	48.01
Cortland,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.59	45.68	.....	43.17	42.04	42.70	43.83
Delaware,	.....	.....	46.89	.....	44.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.43	46.10
Dutchess,	.. ..	.....	58.57	51.82	52.73	50.60	57.88	49.93	50.42	48.95	47.32	.....	52.02
Erasmus Hall,	53.96	51.63	53.68	50.50	52.53	51.28	51.54	51.83	51.36	49.49	47.73	49.39	51.24
Farmers' Hall,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.32	45.79	45.12	.....	46.07
Fairfield,	.....	43.18	47.01	.....	.....	44.86	44.88	45.73	.....	42.99	42.48	40.91	44.00
Fredonia,	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.57	47.83	49.23	.....	50.44	47.21	44.54	46.02	47.33
Franklin,	.....	....	.....	44.61	46.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.49
Gouverneur,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.48	43.66	44.69	45.40	42.25	40.24	.....	43.28
Granville,	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.76	45.88	.....	44.82
Greenville,	48.05	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ..	.....	48.05
Hamilton,	.....	41.70	47.46	44.48	45.87	45.75	.....	44.99	44.49	43.83	46.45	.....	44.33
Hartwick,	46.60	45.40	46.94	45.49	46.68	43.96	45.89	.....	.....	45.39	44.92	43.65	45.49
Hudson,	.....	41.19	52.84	49.05	.....	51.25	49.25	48.63	47 91	44.62	.....	....	48.09
Ithaca,	.....	50.00	51.35	.....	49.67	.....	.....	48.28	.....	46.31	44.28	49.33	48.46
Johnstown,	.....	.....	47.89	46.02	.....	46.00	45.90	.....	45.43	42.64	42.31	43.43	44.95
Kinderhook,	.....	.....	....	.....	48.24	46.57	46.48	46.55	47.08	44.72	43.81	44.10	46.98
Kingston,	.....	.....	.....	48.43	51.47	51.06	50.50	51.40	50.10	48.25	45.94	47.12	49.36
Lansingburgh,	49.60	48.12	51.71	47.70	49.64	47.63	47.36	48.11	48.64	48.10	47.82	48.55	48.58

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 6—Continued.

ACADEMIES.	MEAN TEMPERATURE OF EACH YEAR.												Gen. Mean or Ave.
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	
Lewiston,	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.22	49.29	49.69	50.70	47.36	43.54	44.50	47.80
Lowville,	.....	43.77	46.95	43.38	44.60	43.97	44.15	44.02	46.03	40.75	.....	41.67	43.92
Middlebury,	46.87	46.23	49.62	46.35	47.82	46.35	47.83	48.78	49.08	45.75	.....	.....	47.46
Monroe,	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.56	44.69	.....	45.62
Montgomery,	.....	.....	52.18	49.03	52.30	49.46	49.36	49.90	48.16	47.56	44.25	45.44	46.86
Mount-Pleasant,	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	48.69	49.33	.....	50.05	48.98	48.87	45.27	48.53
Newburgh.	.....	.....	52.00	48.66	50.25	.....	50.71	49.96	50.20	48.17	45.73	47.82	49.27
North-Salem,	.....	.....	.....	50.64	49.96	48.65	48.97	48.08	48.13	46.22	.....	.....	48.66
Oneida Conference,	.....	....	....	.....	45.45	43.54	44.36	44.44	44.97	42.96	41.58	42.16	43.68
Oneida Institute,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	45.17	43.76	44.31	42.93	44.04
Onondaga,	50.71	48.27	50.90	47.81	....	....	50.21	47.81	.....	46.84	45.16	45.24	48.10
Oxford,	.....	.....	.....	44.99	46.55	46.16	.....	44.22	45.83	44.32	42.80	43.77	44.83
Oysterbay,	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.85	.....	.....	49.77	50.81
Palmyra,	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.32	.....	.....	45.32
Pompey,	45.97	43.50	47.33	43.88	44.68	43.08	43.40	43.12	.....	42.16	40.18	40.02	43.34
Redhook,	.....	....	.....	.....	49.10	49.31	47.86	45.70	48.68	46.74	46.11	46.41	47.48
Rensselaer Oswego,	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.45	44.45
Rochester,	.....	....	.....	.....	49.27	.....	.....	48.18	47.48	47.40	44.01	43.71	46.67
St. Lawrence,	.....	.....	46.01	44.06	44.58	43.48	42.84	40.57	42.76	42.57	40.78	41.78	42.94
Schenectady,	.....	.....	.....	46.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.85	45.88	44.66	46.05	46.24
Springville,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.90	.....	.....	.....	48.90
Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.94	46.15	.....	45.48	46.52	45.12	43.11	.....	45.38
Union-Hall,	52.19	50.95	52.05	48.51	51.05	49.51	49.20	51.84	50.10	46.84	46.52	47.23	49.66
Utica,	48.73	47.11	50.40	44.50	46.44	45.24	43.99	44.28	44.90	42.59	40.89	43.90	45.24
Washington,	.....	.....	48.63	44.52	46.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.39

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 7.

Comparative View of the Prevailing Winds for each of the last twelve years, (so far as reported,) with the Prevailing Winds for the whole number of those years.

ACADEMIES.	PREVAILING WINDS IN EACH YEAR.												General prevailing wind.
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	
Albany,	S	S	S	S	NW	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	South.
Auburn,	....	S	S	S	S	....	S	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	S & NW
Bridgewater,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	W	W	W	....	S	West.
Buffalo,	....	....	...	....	....	SW	SW	....	...	....	....	....	Southwest.
Chumbridge Wash.	....	SW	SW	SW	S	S	S	S	N	N	N	N	S & N.
Canajoharie,	....	....	....	....	...	..	....	W	....	NW	NW	....	Northwest.
Canandaigua,	....	....	NW	W	W	W	S	S	W	W	W	W	West.
Cayuga,	...	S	....	....	S	S	S	....	S	....	. ..	....	South.
Cherry Valley,	....	SW	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	....	West.
Clinton,	....	NW	E	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	Northwest.
Cortland,	....	....	....	....	....	....	S	S	....	NW	NW	NW	Northwest.
Delaware,	....	....	SW	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	W	SW & W.
Dutchess,	....	....	SW	NW	SW	S	S	SE	SE	SE	SE	....	Southeast.
Erasmus Hall,	NW	NW	SW	NW	NW	NW	SW	NW	NW	SW	NW	NW	Northwest.
Farmers' Hall,	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	SW	SW	SW	....	Southwest.
Fairfield,	....	NW	E	....	W	NW	NW	NW	....	NW	NW	NW	Northwest.
Fredonia,	....	....	....	...	W	W	SW	....	W	SW	W	S	West.
Franklin,	....	NW	NW	NW	W	NW	....	....	....	....	....	....	Northwest.
Gouverneur,	....	....	....	....	....	W	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	....	Southwest.
Granville,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	N	SW	N	....	North.
Greenville,	NW	NW	NW	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Northwest.
Hamilton,	NW	NW	SW	NW	NW	NW	S	NW	SW	SW&NW	NW	....	Northwest.
Hartwick,	NW	W	S	S	S	S	S	....	....	S	S	S	South.
Hudson,	....	NW	S	N	N	N	SE	SE	SE	S	....	....	N & SE.
Ithaca,	....	....	S	....	NW	....	....	S	....	S	S	NW	South.
Johnstown,	....	W	W	W	W	W	W	....	W	W	W	W	West.
Kinderhook,	...	....	....	....	S	S	S	S	N	S	N	N	South.
Kingston,	....	....	....	SW	NW	NW	W	NW	NW	SW	NE	NE	Northwest.
Lansingburgh,	S	W	S	S	S	S	S	S	NW	NW	S	W	South.

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 7—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	PREVAILING WINDS IN EACH YEAR.												General prevailing wind.
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	
Lewiston,	....	....	....	....	....	SW	S	SW	SW	SW	S	S	Southwest.
Lowville,	....	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	S	N	....	W	. ..	W	Northwest.
Middlebury,	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	....	....	Southwest.
Monroe,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	S	SW	....	S & SW.
Montgomery,	....	....	S	S	S	SW	SW	SW	NW	W	NW	W	S & SW.
Mount-Pleasant,	....	...	....	....	....	NW	NW	....	NW	NW	NE	N	Northwest.
Newburgh,	....	....	SW	SW	....	....	SW	SW	NE	SW	SW	S	Southwest.
North-Salem,	....	....	....	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	W	....	....	Northwest.
Oneida Conference,	....	....	....	....	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	Northwest.
Oneida Institute,	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	W	W	W	W	West.
Onondaga,	S	S	S	W	....	....	S	W	....	W	W	W	West.
Oxford,	....	....	....	W	SW	W	SW	W	W	W	W	W	West.
Oysterbay,	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	SW	....	....	NW	SW & NW.
Palmyra,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	SW	....	....	Southwest.
Pompey,	SW	NW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	....	W	NW	NW	Southwest.
Red-Hook,	....	....	....	....	S	S	S	N	N	S	SE	N	South.
RensselaerOswego,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	NW	Northwest.
Rochester,	....	....	....	....	W	....	....	W	W	SW	SW	SW	Southwest.
St. Lawrence,	....	SW	NW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	S	Southwest.
Schenectady,	.. .	W	W	W	....	....	....	....	....	....	NW	NW	West.
Springville,	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	...	....	W	....	....	West.
Union,	....	....	....	....	S	W	....	SW	S	S	S	....	South.
Union-Hall,	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	Northwest.
Utica,	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	West.
Washington,	....	....	SW	SW	SW	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Southwest.

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 8.

Comparative View of the quantity of Rain for each of the last twelve years, (so far as reported,) with a General Mean or Average for the whole number of those years.

ACADEMIES.	TOTAL FALL OF RAIN AND SNOW IN EACH YEAR.												Gen. Mean or Ave.
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	
Albany,	33.12	49.80	37.66	38.07	41.85	39.52	44.45	41.74	32.45	40.44	44.60	41.17	40.40
Auburn,	.....	.....	34.91	30.54	37.88	.....	30.87	34.00	24.70	34.33	31.30	29.03	31.95
Bridgewater,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	42.87	40.12	55.96	49.70	37.12	43.35
Buffalo,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.27
Cambridge Washington,	.....	52.01	43.68	39.04	35.10	43.05	46.45	47.51	29.18	35.92	34.05	31.57	39.77
Canandaigua,	.....	.....	.....	30.20	36.60	38.90	30.04	39.85	36.58	43.55	39.50	40.22	37·30
Cayuga.	.....	35.59	.....	.....	37.11	36.10	29.06	.....	25.09	.....	.....	.....	32.59
Cherry-Valley,	.....	54.25	34.39	39.93	45.05	49.04	.....	44.01	33.79	34.88	38.06	.....	41.48
Clinton,	.....	47.17	30.91	42.56	46.65	38.49	41 82	36.29	38.92	30.55	35.50	34.26	38.46
Delaware,	.....	.....	28.85	.....	22.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54.95	35.45
Dutchess,	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.36	49.63	47.39	40.52	.....	28.98	34.48	... .	41.22
Erasmus Hall,	44.91	48.27	45.14	48.62	53.47	42.52	43.54	46.76	39.48	38.11	43.89	34.66	44.11
Farmers' Hall,	....	.....	.....	... .	....	.....	.....	.....	30.48	25.62	38.05	....	31.38
Fairfield,	.....	.....	45.51	.....	.....	23.73	32.22	.....	.....	36.17	34.71	32.55	34.14
Fredonia,	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.93	36.69	41.03	.....	.....	40.96	36.45	39.74	38.13
Franklin,	.....	.....	25.86	26.16	36.15	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.39
Gouverneur,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.80	26.66	46.16	26.70	.....	33.33
Granville,	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	24.75	28.90	28.78	.....	27.47
Greenville, .	30.69	45.06	30.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.53
Hamilton,	.....	43.44	34.18	33.26	42.71	35.79	35.38	43.20	32.50	.....	40.05	.....	37.83
Hartwick,	42.35	53.43	32.67	40.83	41.59	44.64	38.43	.....	.....	30.48	31.64	28.36	38.44
Hudson,	.....	39.87	43.25	33.47	39.77	44.65	45.57	42.52	30.49	34.30	.....	.....	39.32
Ithaca, .	.....	.....	24.45	.....	35.61	.....	.....	26.64	.....	....	.....	28.25	28.73
Johnstown,	.....	....	40.39	36.59	.....	36.88	32.73	.....	35.14	41.01	37.40	50.47	38.82
Kinderhook,	.....	.....	....	.....	36.92	42.82	53.46	39.86	25.95	37.00	35.94	31.12	37.88
Kingston,	.....	.....	.....	38.99	40.15	45.35	38.25	44.04	34.85	33.94	37.12	34.03	38.52
Lansingburgh,	33.00	46.81	37.91	38.34	40.67	37.38	45.83	44.49	35.74	22.55	33.58	33.34	37.47
Lewiston,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.35	21.45	20.73	22.55	25.68	.....	.....	23.15
Lowville, .	.....	32.87	35.48	28.07	36.66	39.79	29.12	35.08	.....	39.12	.....	.....	34.52

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS, No. 8—Continued.

ACADEMIES.]	TOTAL FALL OF RAIN AND SNOW IN EACH YEAR.												Gen. Mean or Ave.
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	
Middlebury,	23.96	30.02	38.42	29.80	38.50	29.33	28.58	30.67	27.44	34.15	....	.....	31.13
Monroe,	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	30.64	23.97	.....	27.30
Montgomery,	.....	.....	40.36	31.45	40.99	44.62	40.54	36.34	33.53	26.33	29.81	33.69	35.76
Mount-Pleasant,	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	42.36	48.86	.....	39.17	34.50	.....	33.23	39.62
Newburgh.	.....	.....	43.30	32.54	34.38	.....	43.16	41.17	29.23	25.04	30.27	.....	34.88
North-Salem,	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.37	42.95	40.93	43.26	33.50	35.49	.....	.....	39.91
Oneida Conference,	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.59	37.29	37.49	37.57	33.44	34.35	30.12	40.60	36.55
Oneida Institute,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.48	25.00	38.01	23.02	27.87
Onondaga,	26.67	38.09	35.79	27.10	.....	.....	28.20	26.79	.....	32.43	34.35	32.85	31.36
Oxford,	.....	.....	.....	36.71	33.79	30.63	31.00	32.69	29.54	38.66	41.20	36.55	34.53
Oysterbay,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.29	.....	.....	.....	42.29
Palmyra,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	17.30	33.80	.....	.....	25.55
Pompey,	.....	39.13	33.47	27.23	30.06	.....	26.44	30.14	.....	33.27	23.84	30.30	30.43
Redhook,	.....	.....	....	.....	43.00	48.23	38.54	25.92	.....	.....	29.66	44.43	38.29
Rensselaer Oswego,	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.48	37.48
Rochester,	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.94	.....	.....	.....	17.84	28.60	27.95	30.61	28.00
St. Lawrence,	.....	.....	35.67	27.71	.....	30.36	22.11	39.27	25.20	29.68	18.54	23.58	28.56
Schenectady,	.....	.....	.....	34.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.67	47.47	.....	39.33
Springville,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.23	38.66	....	.....	37.44
Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.09	32.85	....	25.82	19.04	30.51	29.59	.....	27.31
Union-Hall,	55.66	51.14	48.91	45.83	43.32	37.75	38.25	36.67	34.06	28.78	36.48	32.13	40.74
Utica,	36.69	47.87	36.57	36.16	46.19	37.85	49.90	37.79	33.52	38.61	33.10	.....	39.47

TABLE *of the periods when the Hudson river opened and closed at Albany, so far as the same can be now ascertained.*

Winters.	Riv. closed or obst'd by ice.	River open or free of ice.	No. days closed.
1785-86	....	*March 23, 1786	
1789-90	February 3, 1790		
1790-91	December 8, 1790		
1791-92	December 8, 1791		
1792-93	December 12, 1792		
1793-94	December 26, 1793	*March 17, 1794	81 days.
1794-95	January 12, 1795		
1795-96	January 23, 1796		
1796-97	November 28, 1796		
1797-98	November 26, 1797		
1798-99	November 23, 1798		
1799-1800	January 6, 1800		
1800-01	January 3, 1801		
1801-02	February 3, 1802		
1802-03	December 16, 1802		
1803-04	January 12, 1804		
1803-05	December 13, 1804		
1805-06	January 9, 1806	February 23, 1806	45 days.
1806-07	December 11, 1806		
1807-08	January 4, 1808		
1808-09	December 9, 1808		
1809-10	January 19, 1810		
1810-11	December 14, 1810		
1811-12	December 20, 1811		
1812-13	December 21, 1812	*March 13, 1813	83 days.
1813-14	December 22, 1813		
1814-15	December 10, 1814		
1815-16	December 2, 1815		
1816-17	December 18, 1816		
‡1817-18	December 7, 1817	March 25, 1818	108 days.
1818-19	December 14, 1818	April 3, 1819	110 days.
1819-20	December 13, 1819	March 25, 1820	102 days.
§1820-21	November 13, 1820	March 15, 1821	123 days.
1821-22	December 13, 1821	March 15, 1822	92 days.
1822-23	December 24, 1822	March 24, 1823	90 days.
‖1823-24	December 16, 1823	March 3, 1824	78 days.
1824-25	January 5, 1825	March 6, 1825	60 days.
1825-26	December 13, 1825	*February 26, 1826	75 days.
1826-27	December 24, 1826	*March 20, 1827	86 days.
¶1827-28	*November 25, 1827	*February 8, 1828	About 50 days.
1828-29	*December 23, 1828	*April 1, 1829	100 days.
1829-30	*January 11, 1830	*March 15, 1830	63 days.
**1830-31	*December 23, 1830	*March 15, 1831	82 days.
1831-32	*December 5, 1831	*March 25, 1832	111 days.
††1832-33	*December 21, 1832	*March 21, 1833	83 days.
1833-34	*December 13, 1833	*February 24, 1834	73 days.
‡‡1834-35	*December 15, 1834	*March 25, 1835	100 days.
1835-36	*November 30, 1835	*April 4, 1836	125 days.
1836-37	*December 7, 1836	*March 28, 1837	111 days.
1837-38	*December 14, 1837	*March 19, 1837	94 days.

‡ This winter was long and intensly cold. On the 3d of March, 1818, the ice moved in a body downwards for some distance, and there remained stationary. The river was not clear until March 25th.

§ The river closed on the 13th, opened on the 20th, and finally closed Dec. 1. This was one of the four winters during a century, in which the Hudson, between Powles' Hook and New-York, was crossed on the ice. The other three being 1740-41, 1764-65, and 1779-80.

‖ Jan 11, 1824. The river was clear of ice, and remained so for several days.

¶ The river opened and closed repeatedly during this winter. Dec. 21 it closed a second time.

** Opened in consequence of heavy rains, and closed again on the 10th Jan. 1831.

†† Opened again Jan. 3; closed again Jan. 11.

‡‡ March 17. River open opposite to the city. March 18. Steam-boat John Jay came to Van Wie's Point. Ice at the Overslaugh.

MEM. All those marked thus * are derived from authentic records or personal observation.

T. R. B.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS, No. 1.

(Progress of Vegetation, &c.)

First Thunder Storm.—April 8, Albany; March 8, Auburn; May 4, Bridgewater; May 5, Canandaigua; March 28, Cherry-Valley; March 28, Cortland; March 18, Erasmus-Hall; March 28, Fairfield; April 30, Gaines; March 28, Hamilton; April 30, Ithaca; May 31, Johnstown; May 5, Kingston; May 4, Lansingburgh; April 7, Lewiston; March 28, Lowville; April 30, Middlebury; March 28, Montgomery; March 28, Mount-Pleasant; March 28, Newburgh; March 28, North-Salem; March 28, Oneida Conference; March 23, Oneida Institute; March 28, Oxford; April 7, Onondaga; March 28, Pompey; March 28, Redhook.

Robins first seen.—March 26, Auburn; April 15, Bridgewater; March 16, Cambridge Washington; March 25, Cherry-Valley; March 14, Clinton; April 27, Albany; March 27, Cortland; March 12, Erasmus-Hall; March 26, Fairfield; March 10, Fredonia; March 14, Granville; March 26, Ithaca; March 20, Kinderhook; March 23, Lansingburgh; March 30, Lewiston; March 27, Lowville; March 15, Montgomery; March 25, Oneida Conference; April 5, Oneida Institute; March 16, Oxford; March 29, Plattsburgh; March 17, Onondaga; March 24, Pompey; March 25, Redhook; April 4, Rensselaer Oswego; March 26, Rochester; March 24, St. Lawrence; March 27, Schenectady; March 25, Utica.

Martins first seen.—April 8, Auburn; May 7, Bridgewater; April 30, Cortland; April 13, Lowville; April 30, Plattsburgh; May 19, St. Lawrence; April 13, Schenectady.

Blue birds first seen.—March 27, Cortland; March 9, Erasmus-Hall; April 2, Fairfield; March 27, Granville; April 8, Ithaca; March 15, Kinderhook; March 20, Lewiston; March 17, Montgomery; April 13, Oneida Conference; March 18, Oxford; March 27, Onondaga; March 4, Redhook; April 6, Rensselaer Oswego; March 25, Rochester; March 15, Schenectady; April 14, Utica.

Pigeons first seen.—April 12, Fredonia.

Frogs first heard.—April 13, Auburn; April 11, Cambridge Washington; April 9, Clinton; April 13, Dutchess; March 24, Erasmus-Hall; April 30, Fairfield; April 11, Granville; April 10, Ithaca; April 11, Kinderhook; April 28, Lowville; April 6, North-Salem; April 12, Oneida Conference; April 11, Oxford; April 7, Onondaga; April 16, Pompey; April 15, Rensselaer Oswego; May 2, Utica.

Meadow larks first seen.—April 17, Erasmus-Hall; April 7, Fairfield; March 25, Oxford; March 26, Onondaga.

Barn swallows first seen.—April 23, Auburn; April 10, Clinton; April 29, Cortland; April 28, Delaware; April 21, Erasmus-Hall; April 25, Fredonia; May 2, Johnstown; May 11, Kinderhook; May 6, Lewiston; April 27, Montgomery; May 5, Oneida Conference; April 11, Oxford; May 4, Onondaga; April 11, Rensselaer Oswego; May 11, St. Lawrence; April 10, Schenectady.

Wild geese seen.—March 27, Oxford; April 6, Union-Hall; April 2, Utica.

Hepatica triloba in flower.—April 13, Cortland; April 11, Ithaca; April 25, Onondaga; April 14, Rensselaer Oswego; April 16, Rochester; April 16, Utica.

Grasshoppers first seen.—April 28, Erasmus-Hall.

Currants in blossom.—May 14, Cambridge Washington; May 16, Cortland; April 28, Erasmus Hall; May 17, Fairfield; May 5, Fredonia; May 14, Gaines; May 10, Lansingburgh; May 19, Oneida Conference; May 14, Palmyra; May 14, Onondaga; May 10, St. Lawrence; May 6, Union-Hall.

Daphne mezereon in bloom.—March 27, Erasmus-Hall.

Hyacinth in flower.—May 3, Cortland; May 2, Fredonia; April 29, Lewiston; April 30, Oxford; April 27, Onondaga.

Daffodil in flower.—May 4, Cortland; April 13, Erasmus-Hall; April 28, Fredonia; April 28, Lewiston; April 27, Oxford; April 27, Onondaga; May 4, Pompey; April 28, Utica.

Soft maple in bloom.—April 14, Erasmus-Hall; May 22, Oneida Conference.

Shadbush in blossom.—May 15, Cambridge Washington; May 13, Canajoharie; May 18, Cortland; May 18, Delaware; April 20, Erasmus-Hall; May 12, Ithaca; May 11, Kinderhook; May 14, Lansingburgh; May 22, St. Lawrence.

Plums in blossom.—May 14, Auburn; May 16, Cambridge Washington; May 25, Cortland; May 8, Erasmus-Hall; May 14, Fairfield; May 15, Fredonia; May 26, Gaines; May 13, Ithaca; May 20, Johnstown; May 14, Kinderhook; May 18, Lansingburgh; May 20, Lewiston; May 23, Lowville; May 6, Mount-Pleasant; May 21, Oneida Conference; May 14, Oxford; May 15, Onondaga; May 15, Rochester; May 13, Schenectady; May 13, Union-Hall.

Gooseberries in blos som.—May 15, Auburn; April 25, Erasmus-Hall; May 6, Union-Hall.

Dandelion in bloom.—May 6, Erasmus-Hall; May 5, Fredonia; May 12, Oneida Conference; May 12, Oxford; May 8, Union-Hall.

Apricots in blossom.—April 28, Erasmus-Hall; May 14, Lewiston; April 28, Newburgh; May 13, Schenectady.

Dogwood in blossom.—May 15, Erasmus-Hall; May 16, Union-Hall.

Peaches in blossom.—May 15, Auburn; May 18, Canandaigua; May 9, Erasmus-Hall; May 23, Fredonia; May 25, Gaines, May 15, Ithaca; May 12 Kingston; May 20, Lewiston; May 8, Mount-Pleasant; May 15, Palmyra; May 21, Onondaga; May 15, Rochester.

Strawberries in blossom.—May 19, Auburn; May 19, Cortland; May 28, Erasmus-Hall; May 15, Fredonia; May 21, Lansingburgh; May

15, Oxford; May 15, Onondaga; May 27, St. Lawrence; May 10' Union-Hall.

Pear in blossom.—May 22, Canajoharie; May 29, Canandaigua; May 24, Cortland; May 10, Erasmus-Hall; May 16, Fredonia, May 21, Oxford; May 15, Onondaga; May 14, Union-Hall.

Cherries in blossom.—May 27, Clinton; May 19, Cortland; May 6, Erasmus-Hall; May 24, Fairfield; May 13, Fredonia; May 26, Gaines; May 11, Ithaca; May 20, Johnstown; May 14, Kinderhook; May 19, Lansingburgh; May 20, Lewiston; May 29, Lowville; May 15, Palmyra; May 26, Plattsburgh; May 16, Onondaga; May 11, Redhook; May 23, Rochester; May 26, St. Lawrence; May 7, Union-Hall; May 18, Utica.

Quinces in blossom.—June 3, Canandaigua; June 3, Erasmus-Hall.

Apples in blossom.—June 3, Bridgewater; May 31, Cambridge Washington; May 20, Canajoharie; May 29, Canandaigua; June 2, Clinton; June 2, Clinton; June 2, Cortland; May 19, Erasmus-Hall; May 28, Fredonia; May 31, Gaines; May 20, Johnstown; May 19, Kingston, May 25, Lansingburgh; May 30, Lewiston; June 1, Lowville; May 16, Mount-Pleasant; May 20, Newburgh; May 31, Oneida Conference; May 27, Oneida Institute; May 25, Oxford; May 27, Onondaga; May 29, St. Lawrence; May 24, Schenectady; May 21, Union-Hall; May 28, Utica.

Lilac in blossom.—June 2, Canajoharie; June 4, Cortland; May 22, Erasmus-Hall; June 2, Lowville; June 15, St. Lawrence; May 20, Union-Hall; May 30, Utica.

Locust in blossom.—June 19, Cortland; June 13, Erasmus-Hall; June 16, Hamilton.

Horse chesnut in blossom.—May 21, Erasmus-Hall.

Strawberries ripe.—June 15, Canajoharie; June 20, Cortland; June 6, Erasmus-Hall; July 1, Gaines; July 3, Gouverneur; June 18, Hamilton; June 25, Lansingburgh; June 22, Lewiston; June 8, North-Salem; June 24; Oneida Conference; June 15, Plattsburgh; June 26, St. Lawrence; June 14, Union-Hall.

Fire-flies first seen.—June 19, Canajoharie; June 22, Erasmus-Hall; June 7, Oxford; June 9, Onondaga; June 16, Union-Hall.

Green peas.—July 4, Fredonia; June 28, Lewiston; July 22, Oneida Institute; June 25, Oxford; June 26, Onondaga; July 3, Redhook; June 16, Union-Hall.

New potatoes.—July 4, Fredonia; July 27, Oneida Institute; July 3, Redhook.

Cherries ripe.—July 19, Bridgewater; July 10, Canajoharie; July 23, Gaines; June 20, Hamilton; June 30, Redhook.

Currants ripe.—July 19, Bridgewater; July 12, Cortland; July 17, Gouverneur; July 17, Oneida Conference.

Raspberries ripe.—July 14, Erasmus-Hall; July 14, Lansingburgh; July 21, Oneida Conference.

Hay harvest commenced.—July 19, Bridgewater; July 9, Canandaigua; July 10, Cortland; July 1, Erasmus-Hall; July 12, Gouverneur; July 11, Ithaca; July 1, North-Salem; July 26, Oneida Conference; July 6, Oneida Institute; July 8, Onondaga; July 25, Pompey.

Rye harvest commenced.—July 18, Erasmus-Hall; August 12, Gou-

verneur; July 22, Kingston; July 25, North-Salem; July 17, Schenectady; July 15, Union-Hall.

Wheat harvest commenced.—August 1, Clinton; August 12, Cortland; July 24, Erasmus-Hall; August 15, Gouverneur; August 2, Ithaca; August 10, Lewiston; August 27, Middlebury; August 17, Oneida Conference; August 3, Palmyra; August 2, Onondaga; July 29, Union-Hall.

Gooseberries ripe.—August 10, Bridgewater.

Blackberries ripe.—July 26, Erasmus-Hall; August 16, Lansingburgh; July 29, Union-Hall.

Apples ripe.—August 16, Canajoharie.

Pears ripe.—July 27, Erasmus-Hall.

Plums ripe.—August 26, Canajoharie; August 25, Lansingburgh; August 28, Middlebury.

Green corn.—August 16, Lansingburgh; August 28, North-Salem; August 13, Schenectady.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS, No. 2.

ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA.

AURORA BOREALIS NOTICED

January 14, Aurora borealis passing in parallel belts from N. E. to S. W. The end of the belts approximate or are convergent. Thermometer —9. The aurora borealis extended quite across the heavens. Onondaga.

January 24, Clinton.

January 25, Brilliant, Bridgewater, Cambridge Washington; red aurora, Albany. The following description is from a correspondent of the Albany Daily Advertiser.

The Aurora of Wednesday night.—After an interval of some months, during which many displays of the aurora borealis have been noticed in this city, it appeared on Wednesday night with surpassing brilliancy. Believing that a brief notice of this phenomenon may be interesting to our readers, we have endeavored to state the occurrence accurately.

It was first seen about 6 P. M. in the form of a broad, red coloured arch, extending from the eastern point of the horizon nearly to the northwest. The barometer was rising, and at that time stood at 30° 12′, with the thermometer falling, being 14½°. The intensity of the colour varied at different times in different parts of the arch; but the western extremity was generally the most brilliant. The sky was perfectly clear, excepting a long, narrow cloud on the verge of the eastern horizon. The whole of the northern sky was illuminated, and the colour strikingly different from that of the remainder of the heavens. Shortly after, seven beams of whitish light shot up from different parts of the horizon, and about half past seven, a complete corona was formed at a point a little north and east of the Pleiades. By an inspection of the celestial globe, its angular position was nearly 74° 30′, and about a degree east of the meridian, and probably corresponded with the extension of the dipping needle or the magnetic zenith. The whole heavens were covered with the aurora, exhibiting in one place brilliant white beams, and in others a mass of red or rose coloured light, in which the beams were absent or indistinct. About this time, through a small telescope, Jupiter and its moons were seen distinctly, although the aurora was then spread over it and the surrounding sky. At the point of convergence, the beams were bent as it were out of the direct line, which they afterwards resumed. This peculiarity was observed also in the splendid auroras of last year. The appearance of the aurora was continually changing; at one time fading almost away, and again flashing up with increased splendor. Probably its appearance at half past 10 surpassed that of every other part of the evening. It differed

from the aurora of November, 1835, in presenting colours of an intenser hue, though of less variety, as these were simply the red and white or yellowish, while in that all the colours of the spectrum were represented.

It is probable that this aurora was visible over a great proportion of the United States, Canada and the north of Europe, and it will be interesting to compare the hour of its appearance as noted at different places. Whether the intense cold of last winter which followed, and indeed accompanied, the very brilliant auroras that then occurred, will also accompany this display, is a question which the scanty collection of facts will not enable us to decide. It is certain, however, that the thermometer fell rapidly on Wednesday afternoon and evening, and that yesterday was much colder than many of the preceding days.

The moon shone brilliantly all the evening.—Albany.

Cortland, Delaware, splendid. The light appeared shortly after sunset in the N. W.; about 8 o'clock, red rays of light shot across the heavens to the S. E. forming a complete arch. At half past ten, the red rays again converged to the zenith, and then shot to the south-east and north, forming a most splendid canopy or dome of red light, the rays of which were reflected most beautifully from the snow with which the ground was covered. At 11, they chiefly disappeared, but at half past 11, again formed, if possible, in a manner still more splendid; but at a little after 12, they again disappeared, and were not afterwards observed; Erasmus Hall. The clouds were quite thick, yet the light was very bright, and of such a reddish cast, as to appear like the reflection of fire; Ithaca.

It was also seen in New-York. The following is copied from the New-York American.

The Aurora Borealis.—A more brilliant exhibition of this phenomenon is seldom witnessed, in this latitude, than that which occurred last evening. The appearance of the "memorable red aurora" which took place on the 17th November, 1835, was not more splendid. Soon after twilight, a sombre cloud, resembling the segment of a circle, and such as always precedes and accompanies these phenomena, was seen occupying the northern hemisphere. At about half past 6 o'clock, from the circumference of this cloudy segment, began to issue streams of light of every variety of shade and brilliancy, from a pearly white to a deep rose, or crimson colour. Columns of light, of a deep pink or rose colour, rising towards the zenith, from the northwest, gradually extended their rays to the east, and, for nearly an hour, spanned the heavens in a broad belt of crimson light. Beneath this arch, in the northern hemisphere, were innumerable columns of white and pink rays, having a vertical motion, and of such a height as to cross and intermingle with the crimson arch; presenting a peculiarly brilliant and magnificent appearance. This appearance of the phenomenon gradually declining, but not entirely disappearing, was succeeded, about 10 o'clock, by a luminous crown, formed in the zenith, from which rays of light shot out in every direction, like radii from the centre, and occupying almost the whole expanse of the heavens. Continuing this appearance for a while, it contracted itself at length, on the northwest side, and entirely disappeared towards the south.—New-York.

The following is a description of it as seen at Buffalo, by R. W. Haskins, Esq.

The appearance of the heavens, here, on the night of January 25th, 1837, was so unusual and extraordinary as to attract attention. The following details of the appearances and the attendant circumstances, drawn up from observations and notes taken during their continuance, may assist in forming an opinion of those appearances, but will give no indication of their producing cause.

After a winter's day, marked by no peculiarity, and near the close of which there was a very slight sprinkling of snow, evening sat in with the whole visible heavens quite uniformly covered by a thick *haze*, rather than cloud, sufficiently dense to wholly obscure every star and planet then above the horizon. At fifteen minutes before seven, P. M., mean time, on going abroad from a closed room, I found the whole visible heavens lighted up by a red illumination, in colour much resembling the light reflected from clouds during an extensive conflagration. This light, though *it was diffused over the whole hemisphere*, was not equally strong at all points. Some portions of the heavens were more, and others less strongly illuminated; and each of these peculiarities attached, in succession, to different, and often to the same portions of the heavens. For more than an hour I observed this scene with attention. The light, much of this time, was as strong as that cast by a full moon, when so obscured by clouds as wholly to conceal its disk. The earth was covered with snow, and to this a distinct red tinge was imparted, by the reflected light. At twenty minutes past seven, the strongest light having until then prevailed between south and west, and between the horizon and 45° above it; the horizon, at due south, and from this point to 60° west, suddenly lighted up, with increased brightness, and this increase, extending itself through the zenith, soon reached the horizon, in the northeast, where the light was of about the same intensity as at the opposite horizon; being in width from one to two degrees less. In the zenith the apparent width of this band was reduced about one-half, and the light was, also, at that point, much less vivid. This band, in from eight to ten minutes, faded, in the centre, until it did not exceed in brightness that of the regions immediately adjacent; but near each horizon the strong light continued longer. In the northeast this light began to fade in about fifteen minutes, and at the end of twenty minutes, the parts in question were of the same colour (a faint red) as the adjoining portions of the heavens. The strong light in the southwest endured still longer, but eventually faded in the same way. At ten minutes past nine, the whole phenomenon had ceased, the light fading gradually away from every point of the heavens, the last perceptible tinge of red disappearing, at the visible horizon, about 30° west of south. During this display the moon had not risen; and no star or planet was visible, up to this period, when my observations ceased.

A friend informs me that he saw a repetition of this light, equally strong, similarly coloured, and diffused over the whole heavens, some little time before midnight, which continued for more than an hour. The *general* appearance he represents to have been the same as the above; but he made no observations sufficiently minute to enable him to give any details. This last illumination occurred after the moon was above the horizon.—Fredonia.

On the evening of Wednesday the 25th, at about half past 7 o'clock, there was a most splendid exhibition of the aurora borealis. The northern part of the horizon bore the usual appearance of that phenomenon: streaks of white light radiating from the circumference of a dark segment of a circle below. But above that, the radiating streams of light assumed a light red, darkening, as they rose to a deep red, and converging to a centre on the meridian, about 10° south of the zenith, from which they descended, diverging, some distance south. A pale blue, crossed by reddish rays, surrounded the point of convergence. The light arose from all points of the horizon, from north to a little south of the east and west points. At times a part of the sky would be covered by one wide, unbroken sheet of blaze; soon it would break into columns, and particoloured streaks, rapidly changing in shape and hue, and displaying its playful and fantastic scenery for the admiration of the gazing thousands below; or, as if with soaring and majestic skill, to mock the pride of art. The reflection of the light from the snow, added to the mysterious appearance.—Mount-Pleasant.

A most remarkable aurora borealis, assuming ten thousand diversified appearances, arches, radiations, flashes, lurid banks, sometimes white, then red. No description is equal to what the heavens presented for three or more hours; Kinderhook. Splendid, commencing about 7 P. M. The entire northern hemisphere was soon covered, and about 8, it extended south, covering the whole heavens and presenting variegated colours, with a light as clear as a full moon. There was a return of the same, between 10 and 11, and also between 12 and 1 o'clock; Lansingburgh, Lowville. Red appearance of the atmosphere; Middlebury, Monroe, Newburgh. At 7 P. M. something resembling luminous clouds appeared, floating from west to east, shedding a light like that of an extensive fire. A red light was reflected from the snow, and the first impression of the beholder was, that the village was on fire. These appearances continued for 1½ hours, sometimes in the form of broken clouds and sometimes diffused over all the northern sky, and radiating from the horizon to the zenith; sometimes appearing in alternate streaks of red and yellowish white; the stars were visible through this light. At 9 P. M. cloudy and nothing unusual; Oneida Conference. Splendid red aurora, began in opposite (E. and W.) parts of the heavens, extended to the zenith—spread over to the N. N. E.—very variable—at times, of a very bright red in spots or streaks. It rendered the snow of a reddish cast. The sky was cloudy; clouds thin and light, and the redness beneath and among the clouds. At 12 P. M. the aurora borealis extended across the heavens, north and south, in long luminous waves or belts; Onondaga.

In the evening, a very singular appearance in the heavens undoubtedly caused by auroral light; its peculiar character could not be noticed, as our hemisphere was entirely covered with clouds. The clouds and the snow appeared of a bright pink colour, very much resembling the reflection from a great fire; Pompey. Very splendid; commenced in the N. W. and continued to expand, till the whole heavens, except the S. and S. W. were covered with streaks of light and red, flickering and shooting upwards in varied forms, towards the zenith. Its duration was about two hours; Redhook.

The day had been cold, but the temperature diminished very rapidly an hour before the phenomenon commenced. About 6 P. M. a lurid cloud arose in the north, having its convex edge directed towards the zenith, from the highest point of which sallied forth splendid coruscations, each shooting above the last, and others starting from more remote points of the cloud as it rose, until before 7, these radiations had converged to the magnetic pole about 5° N. W. of the Pleiades. The wind at once veered from N. to S.; the adjacent houses appeared to be on fire, such was the flood of red rays that enveloped every object; the magnetic needle was in constant agitation, and obviously attracted towards the west by the prevalence of more of the emanating electric fluid from that and the eastern point of compass. Alternate radiations of white and red light, at this stage of the phenomenon, diversified the scene. The point of concentration was like a light summer's cloud; soon the temperature increased, while similar streams of light *apparently* rising from the southern horizon, but in reality to be referred to the southern sky by the observer, because they were between him and the point of concentration, united at the common centre, at the southern electric pole. Next came small clouds of red from the north, and after rays of blood had bathed the same pole, the intensity of the calorific rays gradually diminished, until at 9, the phenomenon vanished.

It will be perceived that the above phenomenon indicates an intimate connection between electricity and magnetism. Is not this the true theory? The magnet has an affinity for the electric fluid, and as that fluid passes nearly north and south, do not its affinity and momentum, as a river wafts a log longitudinally, give direction to the balanced needle? Will not this account for the facts that the intensities and directions of the attraction of the needle are subject to diurnal variations, especially when we consider that according to the laws which govern electricity, the accumulated electric fluid of the north is conducted to the moist regions of the south, and hence while the dry cold air of the north gives origin to the north magnetic pole, may not the point of greatest humidity be that of the south magnetic pole? Does not the direction of the line of *no variation* over both continents, confirm this, as well as the greater intensity of the northern polar than that of the southern polar attraction? And may not the variations in declinations be attributed to changes in terrestrial temperature, owing to changes made by civilization and planetary attraction? Is not the modern appearance of the aurora, ascribable to the diminution of polar temperature, and the consequent increased accumulation of the electric fluid there? Is not this diminution going on even in this latitude, as your "mean temperature" for the last eleven years shews?—Rensselaer Oswego.

Splendid crimson aurora at 7 P. M. till 10; Rochester. Splendid, red arch from east to west; Schenectady. There was a very extraordinary appearance of light in the north this evening. About half past 6, the aurora borealis began to appear and continued to shine with increasing brightness as the evening advanced, till the whole northern hemisphere, extending from a line about 20° above the horizon seemed to glow with columns of light, all converging to a point at the zenith. This appearance continued with some diversity, until late at night; Union-Hall. Splendid; Utica.

January 26, Johnstown, Montgomery.
February 17, bright red, Schenectady.
February 25, Lewiston.
March 1, Albany.
March 3, Albany.
March 9, Lowville.
March 10, Albany.
March 29, Albany, Pompey, Rensselaer Oswego.
March 30, rather luminous, generally uniform, occasionally shooting up in light evanescent streaks or rays, all of which rise perpendicularly from the horizon and point towards the zenith; Onondaga.—Bright auroral arch and streams of light; Rochester.
April 5, between 9 and 10 P. M.; Auburn.
April 6, with red beams, Albany, Cortland, Fredonia; brilliant, Oneida Conference. 6 P. M. splendid auroral cloud, just above the setting sun, luminous, waved and streaked; 9 P. M. aurora borealis; Onondaga.
April 10, Onondaga.
April 21, extending near the zenith, half past 8 P. M.; Delaware, Newburgh.
April 25, Cherry-Valley.
April 27, Bridgewater.
May 27, Rochester.
May 30, Onondaga.
May 31, Rochester.
June 1, Albany, Hamilton, Onondaga.
June, 2, arch formed; Albany. As it was going off, small clouds of light were seen rapidly scudding in columns from the east, and on arriving at the zenith, passing circuitously towards the northwest; Erasmus Hall, Hamilton.
June 3, Albany, Onondaga.
July 1, beautiful from 10 to 11 P. M.; Canajoharie. Brilliant, with corona; Albany, Cortland, Fredonia. Very brilliant between 10 and 11 P. M.; Ithaca, Kinderhook, Kingston. Very brilliant, arching the whole heaven; Lowville. Very brilliant at half past 10; diffusing itself in the form of white luminous clouds in every direction from the north almost to the extreme south. Flashes somewhat like lightning darting through these, with distinct vibratory motions, which could almost be counted. These oscillations continued over the same place for perhaps a second, then the luminous cloud is left as it hatchelled out into rays, converging to a point a little south or southeast of the zenith. This radiant light soon filled every part, except the southern quarter, and so continued with some variation for about an hour. The light generally white, with some streaks of red; Oneida Conference. Splendid, luminous columns in the east; half past 10, columns met from every part of the zenith, sometimes arched, sometimes fiery red. Thermometer fell 5° in an hour; Onondaga. At 9 P. M. most splendid. Streamers appeared first in the northeast, then north, and soon in every part of the horizon, converging to a point near the zenith; Pompey. Very splendid from 10 to 11 P. M.; red, purple and white; Rochester.

July 2, Cortland, Kingston, Lowville, North-Salem.
July 25, Cortland.
July 31, small, slender columns in northwest; Onondaga.
August 17, Auburn.
August 25, Schenectady.
August 26, Schenectady.
August 28, Lowville, Mount-Pleasant, Onondaga.
August 29, Clinton.
September 5, at half past 10 P. M. shooting up in tall columns; Onondaga.
September 7, Rochester.
September 18, Ithaca.
September 20, Bridgewater, Oneida Conference, Onondaga.
September 21, Auburn, Pompey.
September 23, Cherry-Valley, Ithaca, Kinderhook, Lewiston, Monroe, Newburgh, Onondaga, Pompey, Rochester, Schenectady.
September 24, Oneida Institute, Onondaga, Pompey.
September 30, Monroe. Beautiful; Onondaga.
October 6, Ithaca.
October 22, very brilliant in the evening. There was a very heavy thick fog during the morning, with large banks of clouds nearly around the horizon; Gaines, Ithaca.
November 4, Schenectady.
November 5, Ithaca, Schenectady.
November 12, beams of red light in north-north west, 8 P. M.; North Salem.
November 13, the clouds tinged with a red blood like hue; Gaines. Splendid and red colour; Schenectady.
November 14, from northwest and northeast very bright and of a reddish cast, (9 P. M.) The heavens present a beautiful appearance. Light from every quarter seems to centre in a point immediately over head; Bridgewater. Very beautiful, covering at times the whole horizon; Canajoharie. The red rays shot up to the zenith, which reflected a rosy light from the snow on the earth; Erasmus-Hall. All this evening, remarkably bright; at 9 o'clock, streaks of red or yellowish light were rising from all directions towards a point about 8° south of the zenith. Through this point, a heavy arch of red light extended in a northwest and southeast direction. Towards the south-southeast, and north of the zenith, dense streaks of light yellow were seen in constant and rapid movement, changing the whole appearance every moment. The wind was blowing very briskly in the direction of the arch, and the thermometer was at 19°, having fallen six degrees in three hours; Fairfield. Brilliant, of a deep red colour, and extending from the zenith, east and west, nearly to the horizon; Gouverneur. Brilliant; Hamilton. Very splendid about a quarter past 9 P. M. Lines of light proceeded from every point of the compass, converging at a point a little south of the zenith. Some of the light was white, while much of it, especially at an about its apparent point of meeting, was deep crimson. It continued about half an hour; Hartwick. Very beautiful; it commenced in the northwest about 6 o'clock; the sky was covered with light clouds. It

was of a bright red, and gradually spread, till the whole heavens were covered, and appeared to fade away at the rising of the moon, but between 9 and 10, it broke forth with greater beauty; Ithaca, Johnstown, Newburgh.

The following is a description of the aurora on the 14th of November, as it appeared at Buffalo. Mr. Haskins, the writer, communicates it to the principal of Fredonia Academy.

Aurora Borealis.—Evening before last, Nov. 14th, a renewed display of the aurora borealis was visible, from this city, which, though not so brilliant as that phenomenon has often been, within a few years past, was nevertheless distinguished by several peculiarities which I have not before observed.

The day had been pleasant, with only flying clouds to partially obscure the sun's rays: but these gradually increased as night approached. At 5h. 15m. P. M. a friend called my attention to the appearance of the heavens; and we both immediately repaired to the roof of a lofty building, from whence we could command an unobstracted view, from the zenith to the horizon, upon every side. At this time there were many small, detached masses of clouds, in various parts of the heavens; but due north, and 50° both east and west of this point, the sky was wholly unobscured. This whole region when first viewed by us, was of its usual appearance; but still farther east and also west, the clear sky, as well as the broken clouds, exhibited the deep ruddy hue sometimes witnessed in the west, at sunset. This soon faded, leaving barely a perceptible tinge; and instantly, when nearly all colour had disappeared elsewhere, a space some 15 degrees in diameter, immediately west of Cassiopeia and Andromeda, and north of Pegasus, was lighted up with red of a deeper hue than any we had yet seen. This was entirely disconnected, on every side, from any auroral light or appearance whatever; and from its centre, pencils of white radiated to the periphery, on every side.

This continued some five minutes, when the white lines disappearing, the whole space in question assumed an uniform red colour, which was almost instantly thereafter extended, in an arch of the same width, through our zenith and down to the horizon, about 60° west of north. On the east this light did not extend itself. During all this time the clear space in the north, which has been mentioned, retained its usual colour and appearance. When this arch faded, streamers, of the usual form, and of a deep red colour, with pencils of white intermingled began, for the first time, to rise in the north, and on either side of this point for about 60°; but the most brilliant were east of north. All these rose, faded, and were renewed again and again, with great rapidity; but they did not exhibit any of that tremulous motion sometimes denominated *Merry Dancers;* nor did the numerous streamers, at any time have the appearance of convergence at their extremities, as is not unfrequent. When this display began to fade in the north and northwest the streamers to the north of east, retained their full splendor, and moved slowly, and with an uniform motion eastward, and did not fade until near the east point, where all disappeared at a given vertical line. At 5h. 43m. the usual haziness in the north began first to appear and rapidly thickened, for some minutes.

At 5h. 47m. the clouds had become more dense and dark, (though still in detached masses,) particularly throughout that portion of the heavens which had been occupied by the red arch above mentioned, and these isolated clouds now assumed an appearance at once novel and striking. Those west of our zenith, and lying within the track of the crimson arch already described, suddenly exhibited the most vivid red along their entire *southern borders*, while the like clouds east of our zenith, and following the same track, and prolonging it quite down to the eastern horizon, assumed the same vivid colour upon their *northern borders*: while no other portion of these clouds exhibited the least appearance of auroral light, in any of their parts. South of this line there was, at no time, any auroral light whatever; and at the moment in question there was very little in any other parts of the heavens, save on the borders of these clouds. At 5h. 51m. the red edgings of these clouds began to fade, and immediately a wide space in the northeast, that was still free from clouds, was most brilliantly lighted up. The colour was the same deep red, but it did not extend down to the horizon; and this had scarcely endured four minutes, when the whole region north of our zenith, to within about 8° of the horizon, was again reddened and glowing; while beyond these limits, either north or south, no vestige of the aurora was visible. At 5h. 58m. the moon appeared above the horizon; and as it was only two days past the full, its beams soon surpassed in brightness those of the aurora, and farther observation of these last became impossible.

On ascending the roof, as stated, my friend, to whom I have mentioned I was indebted for the opportunity of witnessing this occurrence, carried with him a compass, which we believe was in very perfect order. This, he carefully observed on the roof, during our stay there, as I did, occasionally, myself; but neither of us was enabled to detect the slightest disturbance of the needle, although placed in the full light of a lamp, to favor the observation. We left the roof, on the appearance of the moon; and the same compass, with another, believed to be equally good, was carefully observed, for some time, in a closed room, but with identically the same result: no disturbance whatever was detected in either needle.

One meteor, only, and that of the kind and appearance usually denominated "falling stars," was noticed during the observation. This was first visible a little north of the star Algenib, in the constellation Perseus, and fell obliquely towards the east point of the horizon. The wind, the whole time, was from the west, but very light; and during most of the time of observation, buildings and other terrestrial objects were tinged with reflected red.

R. W. HASKINS.

Buffalo, November 16.

Magnificent columns of light of every hue, from dark red to the purest white shot up, with gentle undulations from all parts of the horizon, concentrating in a focus at the zenith, obscuring the stars and spreading a lurid glare upon the face of night. From 6 to 7 and 9 to 10 P. M.; Lowville. Bright, with red streaks reaching to the zenith; Mount-Pleasant.

Evening, half past 5, aurora borealis very brilliant, radiating to the zenith. It subsided after about an hour, and reappeared at 9, more imposing than at first, like a splendid pavilion, distinctly striped with red and yellow all round the zenith, and extending generally half way down to the horizon; Oneida Conference. Began early in the west northwest, and extended in a bright red belt to the east. It soon expanded over towards the north, forming a kind of arch across the northern sky, with rays of light and red shooting down towards the horizon. It faded in the west and grew lighter in the east; the evening somewhat cloudy, and the clouds even down to the southern horizon were deeply tinged with red—disappeared in about an hour; Onondaga. Very splendid, resembling very much that of July 1, with stronger light and more brilliant colours; Pompey. Crimson aurora at sunset, rose in the east and extended to the zenith; Rochester. Exceedingly beautifu', surpassing any phenomena of the kind which we have ever witnessed, both in splendor and extent. Its colours were various—silvery, every shade of red, and brilliant purple. The whole heavens were illuminated, even to the farthest south. At 8 o'clock, it appeared in the greatest splendor. At that time, tall columns of silvery light were seen in the northern horizon, sometimes shooting up towards the zenith and again moving slowly from east to west, as if impelled by a gentle breeze. A bow of the brightest red spanned the whole heavens, bearing a little north of west, passing directly through the zenith, at which point was a nidus or ring of bright silvery light. The whole southern part of the heavens was at the same time illuminated with a dark red light, as if reflecting the flames of a vast conflagration. The whole presented a scene of awful and imposing grandeur; St. Lawrence. Splendid; Utica. Very brilliant; Union-Hall.

December 1, North-Salem.

COMMUNICATION FROM GEN. ERASTUS ROOT.

Delhi, March 5, 1838.

DEAR SIR—I send you the extract you desired, from my thermometrical and meteorological diary, in relation to the very splendid arc, resembling a rainbow, which extended across the horizon, and at the zenith, on the evening of the 8th of May, 1836. I do not note, in regular columns, the state of the thermometer, but twice in the 24 hours: just before sunrise, when it is usually the lowest, and when at the highest in the afternoon.

Extract.—"1836, May 8. Sunrise, 36°; highest, P. M. 56°; clear; wind north; at 10 P. M. a very luminous arc extending from east to west, like a rainbow; at the same time very bright aurora borealis." A reference and note at the foot of the page, in these words:—"The arc seen on the evening of the 8th, was probably caused by the reflection and refraction of the aurora borealis upon the falling dew."

I recollect noticing at the time, that the aurora borealis was very brilliant and compact, a little to the east of north, and not shooting into sprays, nor far above the horizon. The arc was at right angles with the most brilliant point of the aurora borealis.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

ERASTUS ROOT.

GIDEON HAWLEY, Esq.

HALOES.

January 18. Lunar halo—Bridgewater. Beautiful—Kinderhook.
March 17. Lunar halo—Cortland, Oneida Conference, Onondaga, Pompey.
April 4. Solar halo in the middle of the day—Kinderhook. Very bright at half past 12—Rensselaer Oswego.
April 5. Solar halo—Kinderhook, Onondaga.
April 10. Solar halo—Rensselaer Oswego.
April 12. Lunar halo—Oneida Conference, Rensselaer Oswego.
April 15. Lunar halo—Oneida Conference, Onondaga.
April 17. Lunar halo—Kinderhook, Onondaga, Pompey, Rensselaer Oswego.
April 18. Lunar halo—Cherry-Valley.
April 26. Solar halo—Pompey.
May 2. Solar halo, A. M.—Onondaga.
May 4. Solar halo—Bridgewater.
May 12. Solar halo—Onondaga.
May 13. Lunar halo—Oneida Conference; Solar halo, A. M. Lunar halo, P. M.—Onondaga.
May 14. Solar halo—Rensselaer Oswego.
June 13. Large lunar halo—Onondaga.
September 14. Lunar halo—Union-Hall.
October 3. Solar halo, 8 A. M.—Rensselaer Oswego.
October 7. Lunar halo—North-Salem.
October 14—Zodiacal light—North-Salem.
October 18. Lunar halo—Onondaga.
October 28. Solar halo—North-Salem.
October 30. Solar halo, P. M.—Cortland, Onondaga.
November 9. Lunar halo—Oneida Conference.
November 10. Lunar halo—Bridgewater, Hartwick, Kinderhook, half past 10, P. M., North-Salem, Onondaga.
December 5. Beautiful lunar halo—Kinderhook, North-Salem, Onondaga.
December 7. Beautiful concentric circles round the moon—Kinderhook. Lunar halo—Lewiston, Onondaga.

METEORS.

January 25. A meteor observed in the evening passing from northwest, attended with a train of red light. When near the zenith it broke into a number of silver white stars; Erasmus-Hall.
April 3. A meteor passed over this place directly against a stiff north wind; Kinderhook.
April 17. A small meteor descended in the vicinity of this village about 8 P. M; Kinderhook.
July 5. Meteor seen in the east; very splendid; moving northward, and inclined to the earth at an angle of about 36 degrees; Auburn. Seen about 7 P. M.; nearly 30° in apparent diameter; moving northeast; a little above and inclined to the horizon, below which it sunk in a few seconds; Rensselaer Oswego.
September 8. Several meteors passed to the north this evening about 8; Kinderhook.

November 13. Shooting stars seen; Auburn.

WEATHER.

June 25, 26, 27. Atmosphere very smoky and hazy. The same was noticed at Montreal by John McCord; Albany.

June 3. A tornado of unusual occurrence was witnessed this day. The day had been remarkably sultry; the heat oppressive. About 3 o'clock P. M. clouds were observed to gather in the horizon; emitting flashes of lightning and peals of thunder awfully grand and terrific. At about 6 o'clock the clouds, as if unable longer to sustain themselves, began to discharge their burden in copious torrents of rain, accompanied with wind. Commencing near the Hudson river in the southwest part of the town, it moved in an easterly direction to the distance of about thirty miles, occasionally converging and diverging, at times 70 or 80 rods in width. At its points of converging, such was the force of its violence that nothing appeared effectually to resist the shock—trees were hurled from their foundation, buildings shattered and torn in fragments; even domestic animals were unable to escape its approach, some of which were killed on the spot, and in one instance a human being "was on the road with his team, loaded with a hogshead of sugar, (1,250 lbs.) horses, wagon and sugar were hurled over a stone wall into a perfect wreck, himself blown in an opposite direction about 15 rods, against a gate post and stones, where he clung fast;" Redhook.

HUDSON RIVER.

March 28. River opened at Albany. March 31. First steam-boat, the Robert L. Stevens, arrived at Albany at 7 P. M. Dec. 14. River closed at Albany. March 14. The ice broke up in the Hudson from the Hoosick river to Troy, and so dammed it up above Troy as to overflow the village of Waterford. About twenty families left their houses; Lansingburgh. March 31. Navigation open to New-York; Lansingburgh. December 15. River closed; Lansingburgh. February 27. First steam-boat at Sing-Sing from New-York; Mount-Pleasant. March 18. River open; Newburgh. 21. First steam-boat from New-York; Newburgh. March 27; River open to Redhook.

MOHAWK RIVER.

April 1. Ice cleared above Mohawk bridge; Schenectady. November 26. River frozen; 30. Open again. December 8. River frozen; Schenectady.

ERIE CANAL.

April 16. Water let into the canal. April 18. Boats began to run; Oneida Institute. November 26. Canal frozen; 30th, open. December 8. Frozen; Schenectady. November 26. Frozen; Canajoharie. December 9. Frozen; Rochester.

LAKE ERIE.

December 31. Perfectly open; no obstruction from ice to the navigation; Fredonia.

LAKE LINCKLAEN.

May 3. Clear of ice; Cazenovia, Oneida Conference. December 15. Frozen; Oneida Conference.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

April 29. Steam-boat Franklin arrived; Plattsburgh.

TEMPERATURE OF WELLS.

Days.		Temp. of well.	Temp. of air.	Lowest deg. on morn. of obser.	Temp. of air on previous day.			REMARKS, &c.
					Lowest.	Highest	Mean.	
January	3	44°*	8°	— 2°	0°	4°	2.00	*Dec. 10, 1836; ther. in well 48°; diff. 4°.
	9	45	24	24	25	32	28.16	
	16	44½	22	21	8	24	20.16	Ther. generally sunk into the water about 8 inches.
	18	44	— 4	— 5	12	25	14.00	
	20	44*	1	0	6	26	15.66	* Temp. of air near the water about 32°.
	23	44	17	16	16	24	20.83	
	28	44½	33	30	22	35	30.33	Temp. of water rises with the temp. of the air,
	30	45	42	30	22	44	35.00	
	31	45½	33	17	30	47	36.16	
February	1	45½	42	39	17	44	33.33	and falls as the air becomes colder.
	2	44½	18	16	34	43	34.83	
	3	44	11	11	16	23	17.83	
	4	43½	10½	10	11	24	16.16	
	7	44	25	24	26	31	27.33	Wells in the vicinity unusually low. Ours is scarcely a foot deep.
	10	43½	9	4	5	25	15.16	
	14	42	— 2	— 5	1	4	1.16	
	15	43½*	32	31	— 5	33	25.66	* Noon; temp. of w. 44°; air, 49°; eve. well, 44°; air, 43°.
	16	44	26	27	31	49	40.00	
	17	42	7	6	22	27	21.50	

	18	42	10	2	1	7	4.00	
	20	43*	29	29	20	40	31.83	* Temp. of air near the water about 34°.
	22	44	37	27	30	33	30.83	
	23	44*	33	32	27	43	33.83	* P. M.; temp. of well, 44½°; air, 33°.
March	3	42	— 2	— 6	— 8	24	9.66	
	4	42	0	— 8	— 6	16	5.00	
	8	44	48	42	37	50	46.50	
	15	45½	24	18	25	28	25.33	Water in well about 4½ feet deep.
	25	47	45	34	33	37	35.16	do do 5½ do

These observations appear to establish the following positions, viz: 1st. That every considerable change in the temperature of the air, is followed by a change in the temperature of the water in the well. This change is not immediate, but becomes manifest after several hours. 2d. That small changes in the former do not sensibly affect the latter. 3d. That the rise of the temperature of the water is sometimes prevented by the melting of the ice at the top of the wells. (See the three observations on the 15th Feb. &c.) 4th. That these changes cannot be effected by the heating and cooling of the earth, but must be caused by contact of the air and water. The phenomenon is easily explained. From the observations of January 20th and February 20th, it appears that the temperature of the air in the well near the water, is seldom if ever so low as 32°, perhaps never; for if it were, it would be found in the well. Hence, as warm air is lighter than cold, it follows, that when the temperature of the air is much below 32°, the air in the well, being warmer, must be constantly rising from contact with the water, and its place be supplied by a quantity of colder air from above. The air in the well, then, must derive its warmth, in part, at least, from the water, and to this end the water must part with a portion of its caloric, and the colder the atmosphere, the greater will be the quantity of caloric that escapes from the water in a given time; consequectly the temperature of the water must be diminished, and the diminution must be more or less rapid, according as the difference in temperature between the air and water is greater or less. The amount of this diminution varies from ½ to 1°, in 3 to 6, 12, or 24 hours, according to the intensity of the cold. (See observations from January 28th to February 4th inclusive, compared with the register of atmospheric temperature for the same time; also February 15th to 23d inclusive.)

While the temperature of the air is but little above or below 32°, the temperature of the water rises. The rise, however, is slow, for in this case, the water parts with its caloric nearly as fast as it receives it from the surrounding earth. (See register of atmospherical temperature, January 3d to 9th, and February 20th to 23d.)

It appears that 42° is the *minimum*, or nearly so, of the temperature of the well, even though the air be very cold for several successive days; (see observations for March 3d and 4th.) I say *nearly*, because, on the 4th, after four extremely cold days, the temperature was only a mere trifle below 42°; perhaps, about 41½°. The reason of this probably is, that when the temperature of the water is reduced to 42°, it is supplied with caloric from the earth as fast as it parts with it to the air.

The observation on February 22d and 23d, gives temperature of well 44° and 44½°; January 31st, 45½. This difference, (for which the temperature of the atmosphere does not account,) is accounted for as the effect of a month's cold upon the temperature of the earth. Hence, also, the temperature of the well is lower in March and April than in December.

TEMPERATURE OF WELL FOR THE YEARS 1835, 6, & 7.

1837.		1836.		1835.		
January	9, 45°	January	8, 48°	January	7, 46°	
February	7, 44	February	11, 46	February	10, 46.5	
March	15, 45.5	March	20, 46	March	9, 48	In these four months I have taken only one observation for each month.
April	15, 46	April	9, 47	April	8, 48	
	18, 46					
	21, 45.5					
May	16, 45.5	May	12, 46	May	15, 47	
	17, 45.5	* Water in well about 2 feet.				
	31, 45	* do 20 inches.				* These have reference to the year 1837.
June	7, 45.5	June	8, 47	June	11, 47	
	26, 46					
	30, 46					
July	11, 46	July	12, 48	July	8, 47.5	
	19, 47	* Water in well about 18 inches.				
	27, 47					
August	8, 47.5	* do 1 foot, clear, pure.				N. B. In making out the results only one observation is taken for each month.
	19, 48	August	8, 50	August	7, 48.5	
	23, 48	* (Spring mentioned last year, 48.)				
	31, 48.5	* do do 48.				
September	7, 49.25	September	7, 50.5	September	9, 50	
	16, 49.5	* Spring mentioned above 48.				
	30, 50					

TEMPERATURE, &c.—Continued.

1837.		1836.		1835.	
October 9,	49	October 17,	50.5	October 10,	50
26,	50				
November 4,	49.5	November 13,	49.5	November 13,	50
29,	48				
December 20,	46	December 10,	48	December 14,	46.5
	46.56		48		47.9

The annual mean temperature for the year 1835 was 46.84°; for 1836, 45.16°; and for 1837, 45.24°. Temp. of well for '35 was 47.9°; for '36, 48°; and for '37, 46.56°. These differences may be accounted for by supposing that, as the temp. of w. (especially in winter,) varies with the atmospheric changes, the observations may have been made at times when the temp. of the well was more or less affected by these changes. Another reason why the whole range of observations for 1837 is lower than for either of the preceding years, may be, the unusually cold and cloudy season.

It will be observed that the temp. of the well during the latter part of April, and the whole of May, was lower than during the latter part of March and former part of April. Perhaps this may be accounted for in this way: that as the infiltration of snow and rain water into the well through the earth increased considerably the quantity of water, it may have raised the temp. of the well at the same time above what it would otherwise have been, and that the falling of the water to its ordinary level restored it to its ordinary spring temperature. This seems the more probable, as a similar phenomena occurred in '35 and '36. In '35, temp. of w. March, 46°; April, 47°; May, 46°. In '36, temp. of w. March, 48°; April, 48°; May, 47°. So in '37, temp. of w. March, 47°; April, 46°, 45.5°; May, 45.5°. Perhaps 45° may be regarded as near the natural temperature of the well, and the changes above and below may be attributed to the change of seasons, heavy rains, &c. &c.

Onondaga.

February 14, 43°, in a well twenty feet deep; Palmyra. September 2, 52°, in a well thirty-one feet deep; Palmyra. July 20, 45°; Oneida Conference.

TEMPERATURE OF LAKE ONTARIO.

The observations on the temperature of this lake were made the last season, at my request, by Mr. Wm. McAnslan, engineer of the steamboat Traveller. He had received in Europe much education which fitted him for an intelligent performance of the duties of his situation. He appears to be a careful, faithful man. As a matter of curiosity alone, I felt greatly obliged to Mr. McAnslan, for his persevering attention to this matter. The results are interesting.

1. In the spring and till after midsummer, the temperature of the lake gradually decreased from either shore towards the middle; the difference between the temperature of the water decreasing till the month of September.

2. In October, the lake was warmer through its middle part, than towards the shores; and in November, this difference considerably increased.

3. The temperature of the air varies greatly, as was to be expected, from that of the water.

4. The coldest part of the lake in the spring months, was sometimes nearer and sometimes farther from the same side, according to the course and force of the wind.

5. It is probable that the body of water from Niagara river holds a pretty direct easterly course through the lake, so that its waters are not greatly mingled by the winds with the body of water in the lake.

6. The exceedingly low temperature of the middle of the lake in May, is to be accounted for in part, from the melting of the ice on Lake Erie, which continued through the month of May.

7. Obvious influence on the climate of the adjacent country.

	Temperature.	*May 15.*	*May 22.*	*June 19.*	*Aug. 7.*	*Sept. 4.*	*Oct. 16.*	*Nov. 13.*
1	Water, ...	60°	68°	63°	73°	63°	47°	44°
	Air, ...	63	66	64	73	65	60	45
2	Water, ...	45	46	60	70	63	52	46
	Air, ...	63	77	65	72	64	54	38
3	Water, ...	38	39	58	69	60	54	46
	Air,.....	50	44	54	74	63	54	36
4	Water, ...	37½	38	55	68	58	55	44
	Air,.....	52	40	58	72	63	53	38
5	Water, ...	37½	38	42	64	57	54	45
	Air,.....	48½	41	55	71	60	56	38
6	Water, ...	38	38	40	64	58	54	45
	Air,.....	54	39½	54	72	59	59	36
7	Water, ...	39½	38	40	65	59	53	46
	Air,.....	55	40	50	73	59	59	36
8	Water, ...	40	39	42	66	62	52	47
	Air,.....	54	44	55	73	63	57	33
9	Water, ...	42	40	50	66	64	52	46
	Air,.	55	45	62	73	65	56	32
10	Water, ...	44	42	53	66	64	51	47
	Air,.....	55	49	63	73	65	54	33
11	Water, ...	52	51	56	63	64	52	45
	Air,.....	52	54	64	72	63	54	40

The first observation was made at and within the mouth of the Genesee; the 2d, where the water of the Genesee seemed to be mixed with that of the lake, about half a mile out; the others were made every six to eight miles, across to Coburg, in Canada, at which place the last was made. This course across the lake is nearly from south to north, or a little west of north, and the distance is about sixty miles.

The observations were made on water drawn from about a foot below the surface; the temperature did not sensibly vary to the depth of two or three feet.—Rev. C. Dewey, Rochester.

TEMPERATURE OF LONGMUIR'S SPRING, NEAR ROCHESTER.

This spring has been obtained by boring, near the edge of the Genesee, 200 feet into the rock, extending downward through the calciferous slate and other rocks of Eaton, into the red sandstone. The water is strongly hepatic, and contains considerable common salt, soda, gypsum, &c. The temperature must be near 50°, which ought to be the temperature of this part of the State.

April 24,.....	48.00°
June 6,.....	49.60
July 7,.....	50.00
August 2, ...	51.80
November 29,.....	51.80
December 30,.....	50.00

Rev. Mr. Dewey, Rochester.

TEMPERATURE.

Comparative observations at the same place or in its vicinity.

ROCHESTER.

The Rev. Dr. Chester Dewey of the Rochester High School, in addition to the observations required by the Regents, made daily observations at 7 A. M. and 2 and 9 P. M. From these he has deduced two means—one is a third of the sum of the daily observations and is called the *first mean*. The *second mean* is obtained from the same observations in the manner the Regents require in their directions. The monthly results are given below:

Result of observations at 7 A. M., 2 P. M. and 9 P. M.

	1st half M.	2d half M.	Monthly mean.
January, ...	17.02	16.83	20.16
	23.31	23.71	20.27
February,.....	21.64	21.90	23.04
	24.45	24.33	23.11
March,.....	26.36	26.54	29.62
	32.89	32.86	29.70
April, ...	39.64	39.75	41.50
	43.37	43.13	41.44
May,.....	54.27	54.59	54.66
	55.06	55.36	54.97
June,.....	66.64	66.50	65.74
	64.84	64.98	65.72
July,.....	68.24	68.01	68.54
	68.85	68.99	68.50
August,.....	70.22	68.92	67.76
	65.31	64.91	66.91
September,.....	61.60	61.73	59.74
	57.89	57.89	59.81
October,.....	47.22	46.99	46.95
	46.69	46.56	46.77
November,.....	42.91	42.88	41.71
	40.51	40.80	41.84
December,.....	30.86	20.90	29.19
	27.52	27.79	29.34

Mean of the 1st series for the year, 45.75.
do 2d do 45.71.

ITHACA.

Comparison of the Thermometer at different heights, within a short distance of each other.

		Mean temperature.								*Winds.*								Prevailing wind.
		1st half.	2d half.	Month. Mean.	Highest deg.	Lowest deg.	Range.	Warmest day.	Coldest day.	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.	
Jan.	Academy,	18.34	22.85	20.59	42	— 2	44	31	2	3½	2	2½	1½	5½	1	4	11	NW.
	Hill,	18.23	23.49	20.84	47	— 4	52	30	2	5½	....	2	2	4½	2	10	5	W.
Feb.	Academy,	23.44	26.34	24.89	50	— 3	53	15	13	1½	1½	½	7	4	1½	3½	8½	NW.
	Hill,	23.24	28.94	26.09	58	0	58	15	13	2½	1½	1	6	3	2½	1½	10	NW.
Mar.	Academy,	25.73	34.92	30.32	62	—10	72	7	3	2	4	4	8½	1	1½	....	10	NW.
	Hill,	26.99	36.18	31.58	59	—12	71	7	3	6½	2½	½	8½	5	....	....	8	SE.
April	Academy,	38.82	40.18	39.55	77	19	58	29	4	1	3	3	1½	1½	2½	2½	15	NW.
	Hill,	39.33	41.44	40.63	80	22	58	29	4	3	....	1½	3	2	2	1½	17	NW.
May	Academy,	52.88	51.64	52.26	86	20	66	14	1	2½	4½	1	9½	5	2½	1	5	SE.
	Hill,	54.71	54.50	54.60	93	22	71	14	1	3	½	2½	6½	3	3½	1	11	NW.
June	Academy,	64.44	62.71	63.57	86	48	38	30	21	3	4½	3	2	4	6	2	5½	SW.
	Hill,	65.55	63.71	64.63	89	48	41	30	21	6	1½	½	½	4	6	1	10½	NW.

July	Academy,.....	66.20	66.00	66.10	92	45	47	14	9	½	5½	1	5	1½	3	½	14	NW.
	Hill,.....	66.04	65.97	66.01	94	44	50	14	16	6	1	2	6½	½	2	1	12	NW.
Aug.	Academy,.....	67.84	62.95	65.39	92	40	52	2	5	1	½	2	4½	6	3	3½	10½	NW.
	Hill,.....	67.71	63.19	65.45	91	40	51	2	23	5	....	½	7½	5½	1½	2	9	NW.
Sept.	Academy,.....	59.94	56.93	58.43	83	32	51	10	23	1	3½	½	8	10	1	....	6	S.
	Hill,.....	59.71	57.62	58.66	84	33	51	10	13	3	....	½	15½	3	1	½	6½	SE.
Oct.	Academy,.....	45.32	46.38	45.85	80	20	60	23	29	2	2½	1	5½	3	2	1	14	NW.
	Hill,.....	44.25	45.25	44.75	76	19	57	23	13	7½	1	½	9	4½	....	....	8½	SE.
Nov.	Academy,.....	40.51	41.22	40.86	71	18	53	21	25	....	1½	½	3½	5	2	4	13½	NW.
	Hill,.....	39.32	41.31	40.31	70	11	59	21	25	2½	½	½	7½	2½	3½	1½	11½	NW.
Dec.	Academy,.....	32.26	27.63	30.20	63	8	55	2	15	1	1½	....	7	2½	2	3½	13½	NW.
	Hill,.....	32.65	28.45	30.55	62	6	56	2	22	3½	1	1	8½	3½	....	½	13	NW.
	Annual Results.																	
	Academy,.....	Ann. Mean,.		49.33	92	—10	*72	†2	‡2	19	34½	19	63½	49	28	25½	126½	NW.
	Hill,.....	do		45.34	94	—12	*71	†2	‡2	54	9½	13	81	41	24	20½	122	NW.

* Greatest mo. range. † August. ‡ January.

Mr. Cogswell, the Principal of the Ithaca Academy, transmits the foregoing comparative table. He obtained a thermometer and compared it with the one used in the Academy. Having found them to agree, he gave it to Mr. Tracy Eddy, residing on a hill 300 feet higher than the site of the Academy and half a mile distant from it. The result of the observations is given above.

Meteorological Observations made at Rochester, N. Y., by Rev. CHESTER DEWEY, *from 6 o'clock, A. M. Dec. 21, 1837, to 6 o'clock P. M. next day, every half hour. Elevation above the sea, 507 ft.*

Hours of observation.		Barom.	Attached Ther.	Ther. exposed.	Winds.	Remarks.
A. M.	6	29.55	24.0	16.5	N	Cls. cir. cum. Slight
	6½	—.54	24.3	16.4	do	Flakes of snow. [wind
	7	—.54	24.5	16.3	do	Scat'g flakes of snow
	½	—.53	27.0	16.6	do	through most of the
	8	—.50	24.0	16.0	do	day; weather very
	½	—.52	30.0	16.0	do	uniform; clouds cir-
	9	—.51	29.0	17.0	NE	ro cumulous & wind
	½	—.50	27.0	17.0	do	only just to be per-
	10	—.51	28.0	20.0	do	ceived through the
	½	—.50	28.0	21.0	do	36 hours; cloudy
	11	—.50	29.0	23.0	do	days.
	½	—.48	30 0	24.0	do	
Noon.	12	—.49	30.0	24.0	do	
	½	—.48	34.0	26.0	do	
	1	—.48	34.0	26.0	do	
	½	—.47	34.0	26.5	do	
	2	—.47	32.0	25.5	do	
	½	—.46	32.0	25.0	do	
	3	—.49	30.0	25.0	do	
	½	—.47	30.0	21.5	do	
	4	—.47	25.5	20.5	do	
	½	—.48	29.0	19.0	E	
	5	—.48	29.0	17.5	do	
	½	—.50	28.0	17.1	do	
	6	—.50	27.5	17.0	S of E	
	½	—.51	28.0	16.6	do	
	7	—.52	23 3	16.0	do	
	½	—.54	25.0	15.2	SE	
	8	—.54	24.7	15.0	do	
	½	—.53	22.7	14.8	do	
	9	—.52	22.2	14.3	do	
	½	—.53	24.0	14.1	do	
	10	—.54	22.0	14.1	do	
	½	—.51	21.0	13.5	do	
	11	—.50	22.0	11.5	do	
	½	—.50	21.0	12.0	do	
Midnight.	12	—.51	20.0	11.0	do	
	½	—.51	19.5	10.5	do	
	1	—.50	20.0	11.0	do	
	½	—.51	19.5	11.0	do	
	2	—.51	19.0	11.5	do	
	½	—.50	19.5	11.0	do	
	3	—.51	19.0	10.0	do	
	½	—.50	19.0	11.5	do	

Meteorological Observations—Continued.

Hours of observation.		Barom.	Attached Ther.	Ther. exposed.	Winds.	Remarks.
	4	29.55	20.8	12.0	SE	
	½	—.55	20.8	11.8	do	
	5	—.56	18.6	12.2	do	
	½	—.57	18.0	12.0	do	
	6	—.57	18.0	12.2	do	
	½	—.58	18.2	12.2	do	
	7	—.59	22.0	11.7	do	
	½	—.59	26.0	12.2	do	
	8	—.60	23.0	12.2	do	
	½	—.64	23.7	14.0	do	
	9	—.64	24.0	14.0	do	
	½	—.65	26.5	17.0	do	
	10	—.67	26.0	18.0	do	
	½	—.66	26.0	19.0	do	
	11	—.68	25.5	19.5	do	
	½	—.69	32.0	19.0	do	
Noon.	12	—.69	33.0	21.5	do	
	½	—.69	29.0	22.0	do	
	1	—.70	29.0	19.5	do	
	½	—.69	29.0	19.0	do	
	2	—.67	29.0	20.5	do	
	½	—.70	27.0	19.5	do	
	3	—.70	26.0	18.0	do	
	½	—.71	25.0	17.0	do	
	4	—.73	25.5	16.0	do	
	½	—.73	25.0	16.0	do	
	5	—.75	27.8	15.8	do	
	½	—.75	26.8	15.7	do	
	6	—.76	26.5	13.8	do	

These observations were made at my house.

C. DEWEY.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE

Kept at Rochester for seven years, commencing January 1, 1831.

[*From the Genesee Farmer.*]

Synopsis of temperature, weight or pressure of the atmosphere, depth of rain and snow, temperature of the earth deduced from that of spring water, &c. &c.

Temperature of the air.

Months.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	*Ave.*
January,	23	26.4	31.4	26	30.1	27.6	24.1	26.9
February,	23.5	26	26	37.5	22.4	21.7	28.5	26.5
March,	41.8	38.6	35.4	38	35.5	29.7	34.4	36.2
April,	47.5	47.4	52.5	51	44.8	44.8	41.8	47.1
May,	59.7	57.2	62	60.7	59.8	58.5	55.7	59
June,	71.6	70.3	62	65.7	66.9	66	65.8	66.7
July,	71.3	74	70.9	76	72	72	68.8	72.1
August,	71	70.5	68	73.8	68.7	65	67.9	69.2
September,	60.9	62.8	63.5	65	57.7	61.3	61	61.7
October,	51.5	52.6	49.5	51.7	53.8	44.4	47.6	50.1
November,	38.9	41.5	40.4	40	41.3	38.9	42.6	40.5
December,	19.5	34.5	34	30.4	28.5	29.4	32.1	29.7
Ann. means,	48.4	50.1	49.6	51.3	47.5	46.6	47.5	48.7

The mean temperature for every day of the seven years, deduced from the above table, is 48.7; and may fairly be considered the true temperature of this locality.

It has been observed that the medium of the extremes for the year is a near approximation to the mean temperature of the place of observation. The extremes for the past seven years have been registered, and the subjoined table will show with how much truth the remark may be applied to this place.

Year	*Lowest temp.*	*Highest temp.*	*Medium*
1831	Feb. 7, 4 below 0	June 3, 95 above 0	45.5
1832	Jan. 27, 6 below 0	June 25, 88 above 0	41
1833	Jan. 17, 4 above 0	July 21, 91 above 0	47.5
1834	Jan. 4, 10 above 0	July 9, 95 above 0	52.5
1835	Feb. 3, 3 below 0	June 11, 90 above 0	48.5
1836	Feb. 2, 5 below 0	July 19, 87 above 0	41
1837	Feb. 13, 2 above 0	July 13, 88 above 0	45

The extremes of the registers, made at 10 o'clock, furnish a medium differing somewhat from the above, and are as follows:

Year	Lowest temp. at 10 o'clock.	Highest temp. at 10 o'clock.	Medium
1831	Feb. 6, A. M. 2 above 0	June 12, A.M. 90 above 0	46
1832	Jan. 26, P. M. 4 below 0	June 25, do 88 do 0	42
1833	Mar. 2, do 2 above 0	July 24, do 84 do 0	43
1834	Jan. 4, do 12 do 0	July 9, do 86 do 0	49
1835	Feb. 7, do 4 do 0	July 19, do 83 do 0	43.5
1836	Feb. 1, do 2 below 0	July 7, do 82 do 0	40
1837	Jan. 2, do 2 do 0	July 1, do 80 do 0	39

It will be seen from these tables that the medium of the two extremes for the year differs widely in some instances from the true temperature, and in every year is too much at variance with the actual result to be relied upon.

Our registers have been made at 10 o'clock, morning and evening, and for the reason that these will in all cases give a mean daily range approximating nearer in the aggregate to observations made every hour, than two made at any other points of time. We have carefully noted also, sudden and remarkable fluctuations, which are beginning to be quite too common and severe to pass unnoticed; but we have neither time nor space at present to refer to them.

Annexed is shown the temperature of the seasons, beginning with the spring of 1831, and a notice of early and late frosts for seven years.

Year.	Sp. mo.	Su. mo.	Fa. mo.	Wi. mo.	Late frost.	Early frost.
1831	49.6	71.3	50.4	25.4	May 10	Sept. 30
1832	47.7	71.2	52.3	23.9	May 24	Oct. 15
1833	49.9	66.3	51.2	30.6	April 26	Sept. 10
1834	49.9	71.7	52.2	29.1	May 15	Sept. 28
1835	46.7	68.8	50.9	27.5	May 21	Sept. 29
1836	44.3	67.6	48.2	25.9	May 13	Sept. 29
1837	43.9	67.5	53.7	27.2	May 3	Aug. 4
Ave. 7y	47.4	69.2	51.2	27		

The frost of August, 1837, was not general in this section, and vegetation in this city was not interrupted until Sept. 20, on which night the frost was more severe.

The temperature of the earth, deduced from that of spring water, it has been clearly demonstrated, differs but slightly from that of the atmosphere. It will however be observed, that there is a want of correspondence in periods so short as that of a month, and for reasons obvious enough, and hence for a shorter time than one year these observations can be of little use. There is, however, a popular error, that well or spring water (the terms are used synonimously) is warmer in winter than in the summer, which a reference to the following table of registers, made accurately once a month, will correct.

Month.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	*Ave.*
January,	37	39	35	39	43	48	38	38.4
February,	36	37	37	39	40	46	41	38
March,	38	38	36	42	40	46	39	39.8
April,	42	41	41	45	40	46	41	42.2
May,	48	48	50	45	44	45	44	46.2
June,	52	50	52	49	51	50	49	50.4
July,	58	54	54	55	56	54	54	55
August,	60	56	56	59	54	54	59	56.8
September,	57	56	55	59	55	58	59	57
October,	54	52	55	53	56	54	54	54.1
November,	48	49	50	46	52	48	49	48.8
December,	40	44	42	41	50	42	44	43.2
Mean for year,	47.5	47	46.9	47.5	48.4	49.9	42.5	47.3

Mean temperature for 7 years, deduced as above, 47.3.
do do by first table, 48.7.

The temperature of all large towns is higher than the country about them, or even their immediate vicinity; owing in summer to the reflection of the sun's rays from many non-absorbing surfaces, and in winter to the existence in a small area of many fires. Hence the discrepancy in the result of the observations made in the air and in spring water.

BAROMETRICAL TABLE

Giving the mean monthly range of the Mercury for seven years.

Month.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	*Ave.*
January,	29.45	29.56	29.42	29.67	29.54	29.60	29.43	29.53
February,	.70	.63	.51	.54	.56	.63	.48	.58
March,	.39	.44	.50	.58	.59	.60	.65	.53
April,	.38	.48	.54	.52	.41	.62	.44	.48
May,	.42	.51	.51	.48	.50	.56	.49	.49
June,	.53	.50	.42	.38	.48	.56	.43	.47
July,	.49	.50	.51	.55	.48	.54	.48	.50
August,	.61	.60	.49	.50	.49	.43	.54	.52
September,	.50	.54	.54	.57	.55	.61	.67	.57
October,	.54	.50	.46	.68	.52	.55	.69	.56
November,	.44	.51	.48	.37	.60	.51	.59	.50
December,	.49	.47	.56	.60	.56	.60	.57	.55
Annual mean,	29.49	29.52	29.49	29.52	29.52	29.56	29.54	29.52

Thus the average weight of the atmosphere in Rochester for the past seven years has been 29.52 inches for every day of that time. The fluctuations observed during the entire period have been less than 2 inches, to wit:

March 9, 1831, lowest range, 28.40.
Jan. 13, 1834, highest do 30.20—differ. 1.80 inch.

Rain and snow.

The following tables exhibit the depth of rain in inches for every month of the past seven years; and also that of snow, measured in every case as soon as it ceased falling.

Rain.

Months.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	*Ave.*
January,	.3	.9	1.4	.3	1.3	....	.5	.67
February,	.5	.4	....	.5	.8	....	.5	.38
March,	1.8	.8	.1	1.5	.5	.5	3.	.78
April,	.8	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.6	.5	1.85
May,	2.8	4.3	6.1	.3	1.	5.5	3.5	3.35
June,	3.4	1.2	2.6	1.9	4.5	3.6	3.5	2.95
July,	5.4	4.	3.8	1.8	1.8	2.	2.	2.97
August,	1.2	2.	2.	1.8	3.5	1.8	3.5	2.25
September,	2.4	1.7	1.5	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.18
October,	4.2	2.3	1.3	3.4	5.4	3.	4.4	3.42
November,	1.6	2.8	1.	1.8	1.5	2.8	3.	2.
December,	....	2.4	1.	.5	.5	1.5	2.5	1.12
Amount,	24.4	24.3	22.6	18.1	25.9	27.1	29.2	24.5

Average depth of rain in one year, 24.5 inches.

Snow.

Months.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	*Ave.*
January,	15	15	11	13	7	29	16	14.1
February,	33	29	35	9	19	10	28	24.1
March,	5	9	7	8	16	11	3	8.4
April,	2	....	1	2	9	2	....	2.2
May,	6	....	....	4	....	....	....	1.4
September,	....	....	....	....	....	1		
November,	3	6	8	2	7	6	8	5.7
December,	13	13	13	14	10	9	7	11.2
Amount,	77	72	75	52	68	73	62	68.4

Average depth of snow in one year, 68.4 inches.

The amount of water contained in snow can only be ascertained by melting it, and must continually be varied by the temperature when it is falling. We will, however, suppose one foot of snow to contain .75 inches water; this added to 24.4 inches, the actual amount of rain in one year presents the following result:

From 68.4 inches snow, 4.27 inches water.

Add annual depth rain, 24.4=28.67 inches.

The amount of rain for the different seasons can easily be deduced from the above table. We will only add, that for the three months of October, November and December, 1837, the amount is 9.9 inches, which is 2.5 more than fell during the same period in any of the seven previous years, and more than ⅓ above the average of the six preceding.

TABLE, *Showing the comparative results obtained by the Common and Conical Rain Gages.*

Academies.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Albany, ...	Common,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.06	4.38	3.96	1.95	3.59		
	Conical, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.25	3.36	2.63	1.30	2.32		
Bridgewater,.....	Common,	5.99	2.87	1.72	2.40	2.28	5.85	4.14	1.86	1.40	4.61	2.05	1.95
	Conical, .	5.80	2.80	1.70	2.25	2.20	5.70	4.04	1.75	1.40	4.50	2.00	2.95
Clinton, ...	Common,	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.09	.....	3.91	.....	0.93			
	Conical, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.37	.....	3.36	.....	0.85			
Fairfield,.....	Common,	1.58	0.34	3.22	1.10	2.92	5.10	3.85	3.17	2.78	5.74	1.15	1.60
	Conical, .	1.53	0.25	2.95	1.20	2.95	4.45	3.70	3.09	2.70	5.48	1.05	1.50
Lowville, ...	Common,	.....	.....	2.26	0.63	1.29	3.94	3.49	2.27	2.30	2.35	2.78	
	Conical, .	.....	.....	2.62	0.79	1.00	4.61	3.77	2.66	2.46	4.08	2.80	
Mount-Pleasant,...	Common,	1.84	0.91	5.32	4.26	5.75	4.24	3.04	0.99	1.35	2.16	2.36	1.01
	Conical, .	1.74	0.85	5.05	4.09	5.50	3.98	2.81	0.92	1.28	2.03	2.28	0.97

Newburgh, ...	Common,	2.20	0.30	4.10	.....	4.17	2.65	1.92	2.07	1.39	1.49	2.50	1.08
	Conical, .	2.20	0.30	4.10	.....	4.33	2.46	1.73	1.68	1.36	1.26	2.41	1.08
North-Salem, ...	Common,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.56	2.07	0.68	
	Conical, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.61	2.10	0.72	
Oneida Conference,	Common,	.....	.....	.....	1.59	3.53	5.53	4.88	4.27	2.63	5.29	.....	
	Conical, .	.....	.....	.....	1.60	3.49	5.44	4.76	4.23	2.63	5.27	.....	
Onondaga, ...	Common,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.27	4.99	4.29	4.41	2.36	4.25	.....	
	Conical, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.69	5.01	4.04	4.59	2.36	4.30	.....	
Oxford, ...	Common,	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.23	4.12	4.63	.....	2.55	5.13	.....	
	Conical, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	4.00	4.60	.....	2.45	5.14	.....	
St. Lawrence, ...	Common,	0.74	1.31	2.80	1.55	3.49	1.91	2.87	3.13	3.46	2.87	3.30	1.15
	Conical, .	0.70	1.22	2.00	2.17	3.79	1.80	2.69	3.07	3.51	2.82	3.22	1.08
Union-Hall, ...	Common,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.58	3.58	3.12	1.28	1.32	.....	
	Conical, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.64	3.60	3.11	1.27	1.33	.. ...	

MAGNETIC VARIATION.

The variation, as taken in October, 1837, was 4° 30′ west. The magnetic meridian was established with the utmost care in 1834. Several eminent individuals assisted in this, and by a calculation from the meridian in October, the above result was obtained; Hamilton.

August 17. 4° west—Oneida Conference.

REPORT

Of John B. Jervis, Esq. Civil Engineer, to the Canal Commissioners of the State of New-York, on the ratio between drainage and the fall of rain and snow in the district supplying the Chenango canal. Dated Jan. 14, 1836.

In former calculations for reservoirs designed to supply water for the Chenango canal, the question in regard to the ratio of drainage to the falling water, was much embarrassed from the paucity of facts, or the limited number of experiments that had been made to determine it. Under these circumstances prudence demanded that the ratio assumed for the case under consideration, should rather fall below than exceed the actual drainage. As it was obviously important to determine this ratio for the district in which the reservoirs were located, experiments were directed for the purpose, which have been made during the past year.

On the Madison brook and on Eaton brook, gauge sluices have been put in, and the water gauged daily at each during the whole time exhibited in the following tables.

A rain gauge was established at Eaton brook, and the quantity of falling water carefully recorded; at Madison brook the rain gauge kept at the Hamilton Academy has been furnished for this purpose. The country descending to the sluice in each case has been measured, and the results from the table afford correct data to determine the question of drainage.

Table No. 1. Eaton Brook Valley.

1835.	Rain gauge.	Falling water on an area of 6,800 acres.	Amount of same passing sluice from same area.	Per centage of drainage to fall.
Months.	Inches	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	
June,	6.72	165,876,480	59,407,394	0.358
July,	2.74	67,634,160	27,994,240	0.414
August,	2.86	70,596,240	13,547,058	0.192
September,	1.34	33,076,560	9,586,513	0.290
October,	3.00	74,052,000	20,694,651	0.272
November,	2.20	54,304,800	23,772,620	0.438
December,*	0.96	23,696,640	36,525,544	1.541
June to Dec. inclusive,	....	489,236,880	191,528,020	0.392
June to Oct. inclusive,	....	411,235,440	131,229,856	0.319

* Drained the snow of November.

Table No. 2. Madison Brook Valley.

1835.	Rain gauge.	Falling water on an area of 6,000 acres.	Amount of same passing sluice from same area.	Per centage of drainage to fall.
Months.	Inches	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	
* Snow on ground which fell in Nov. and Dec. of 1834,	....	87,120,000		
January,	2.17	47,262,600	23,192,079	0.491
February,	2.50	54,450,000	35,377,594	0 649
† March,	1.03	22,443,400	43,284,656	1.928
† April,	5.00	108,900,000	80,776,974	0.741
† May,	1.98	43,124,400	58,013,176	1.345
‡ June,	8.05	175,329,000	20,138,006	0.115
‡ July,	3.87	84,288,600	23,141,302	0.274
‡ August,	3.06	66,646,800	23,725,060	0.356
‡ September,	0.88	19,166,400	19,158,957	0.999
‡ October,	3.86	84,070,800	19,544,880	0.232
‡ Novemcer,	2.10	45,738,000	18,232,372	0.399
‡ December,	0.76	16,552,800	19,401,364	1.172
	35.26			
Jan. to Dec. inclusive& snow	....	855,092,800	383,986,420	0.449
Jan. to May do	....	363,300,400	240,644,479	0.662
June to October, inclusive,	....	429,501,600	105,708,205	0.246

* Shows the quantity of water furnished by the snow on the ground when the gauging commenced.

† With melting snow.

‡ Drainage equalized by reservoir.

From table No. 1. it appears, the average drainage from June to December, inclusive, (7 months,) was 0.392 of the falling water or nearly ⅖; and the average from June to October, inclusive, (5 months,) was 0.319, or nearly ⅓ of the fall: August is the minimum month, and shows a drainage of 0.192, or nearly ⅕ the fall: July is the maximum month, (except December, which drained the snow of November,) and a drainage of 0.414, or over ⅖ of the falling water.

From table No. 2 it appears, the average drainage for the year 1835, including the snow on the ground the 1st of January, was 0.449, or nearly half of the falling water: January to May, inclusive, (5 months,) 0.662, or say ⅔ of the fall: June to October, inclusive, (5 months,) 0.246, or say ¼ of the fall. It will be observed the quantity drained from June to October, inclusive, was very uniform; although the falling water is very different, which causes a great range in the ratios for the several months. This was produced by the reservoir on Madison brook, which retained the flood waters, and discharged them nearly uniform

through the reservoir pipes, causing the highest ratio to appear in the month of the least fall, and the smallest ratio in the month of the greatest fall of water. It is therefore obvious, that an average of June to October, (5 months,) will be required to give a proper view of the drainage during the season of the greatest evaporation.

From June to October the Eaton brook valley gave a drainage of 0.319, and Madison brook valley 0.246 of the falling water. This result, it is believed, has been produced by the different characters of the two districts drained. The Eaton brook valley is, in itself, very narrow, and the grounds that drain into it are, generally, quite steep, and the soil is mostly of a very close texture. The Madison brook valley is much wider, the slopes of the adjoining lands that drain into it are more easy; and the soil, in some parts, is more porous than that on Eaton brook. In both cases the country is cultivated, and presents the usual proportion of cultivated and timbered lands, that is generally considered necessary in farming districts.

The Eaton brook valley, I should think, would afford more than an average drainage over a large district of country, including the usual varieties of soil; and the Madison brook would, probably, not differ materially from the general average.

The calculations which the undersigned originally submitted on this subject were based on a drainage equal ½ of the falling water, which the experiments thus far show to have been too low. The average for the year, for the Madison brook valley, is 0.449, or over ½ of the falling water; and if we assume the drainage on Eaton brook, during the winter months, to be equal to that on Madison brook, for the same time, (which may be taken with safety,) the average for the year would be 0.523, or over half the falling water.

For the 5 months from June to October, inclusive, the ratio of drainage from Madison brook valley was about ⅓, and from Eaton brook valley nearly ⅓ of the falling water: and although the whole year is to be taken in the calculation for a supply, still it is important to have the summer drainage, as it fills the reservoirs after the drawing to supply the canal commences, and renders a smaller reservoir sufficient to retain the whole drainage.

The ratio of drainage will, no doubt, vary in different years; it will be higher in a rainy than a dry season. The quantity of falling water the last year has been 35.26 inches, which is about the usual average in the district under consideration; and the result of the experiments may be considered as affording very conclusive evidence that the reservoirs will not only be filled, but will be maintained at a very considerable elevation during the greatest part of the summer.

The gauging by which the ratio of drainage has been determined on a large scale, is not only important in relation to the Chenango canal, but affords to the public information highly valuable. The undersigned is not aware of any measurements having been made in this country, previous to those above referred to, for determining this question.

Respectfully submitted,
By your ob't serv't,
JOHN B. JERVIS,
Chief Engineer Chenango canal.

Latitude, Longitude, and Elevations of the respective places.

Academies.	N. Latitude.	W. Longitude.	Elevation of places of observation above tide.	*Topographical Remarks.*
Albany, ...	42°39	73°44	130	On the west side of the valley of the Hudson, and on the edge of a plain extending back to the Mohawk.
Auburn, ...	42 55	76 28	650	In the valley of the outlet of the Owasco lake, about 100 feet below the lake, and 250 above the canal at Port-Byron.
Bridgewater, ...	42 55	75 17	1286	In the valley of the west branch of the Unadilla.
Cambridge Washington, ...	43 01	73 23	....	On the Hoosac river, an eastern branch of the Hudson.
Canajoharie, ...	42 53	74 35	284	On the west side of the valley of the Mohawk.
Canandaigua, ...	42 50	77 15	....	Elevation above Canandaigua lake, 145 feet.
Cayuga, ...	42 43	76 37		
Cherry-Valley, ...	42 48	74 47	1335	In an elevated valley on the height of land which divides the tributary waters of the Susquehanna from those of the Mohawk.
Clinton, Long-Island, ...	41 00	70 19	16	On the eastern part of Long-Island.
Cortland, Homer, ...	42 38	76 11	1096	In the valley of the Homer river, 98 feet below the Tully lakes.
Delaware, ...	42 16	74 58	1384	In the valley of the west branch of the Delaware river.
Dutchess County, ...	41 41	74 45	....	On the eastern bank of the Hudson.
Erasmus Hall, ...	40 37	73 58	40	On an inclined plane, gradually descending to the ocean, near the western extremity of Long-Island.
Fairfield, ...	43 05	74 55	1185	About 300 feet above the valley of West Canada creek, and 800 feet above the canal at Herkimer.

Farmer's Hall,	41 20	74 11	....	Elevation above tide water 425 feet, as ascertained by the recent rail-road survey.
*Fredonia,	42 26	79 24	645	On the east side of Canadaway creek, on a flat about 80 feet above Lake Erie, distant 2½ miles from the lake. On the southeast the highlands of Chautauque are distant seven miles.
Gaines,	43 17	78 15		
Gouverneur High School,	44 25	75 35	490	On the Oswegatchie river, probably about 400 feet above tide.
Hamilton,	42 49	75 34	1127	In the valley of a branch of the Chenango, 702 feet above the canal at Utica.
Hartwick,	42 38	75 01	1100	On a tributary of the Susquehanna, at least 1,100 feet above tide water.
Hudson,	42 15	73 45	150	On the east side of the valley of the Hudson, about 150 feet above the river.
Johnstown,	43 00	74 23	....	On the north side of the valley of the Mohawk.
Ithaca,	42 27	76 30	417	In a valley at the head of Cayuga lake, about 30 feet above the surface of the water.
†Kinderhook,	42 18	73 40	125	On a plain elevated 125 feet above the Hudson, on the east side of the river.
Kingston,	41 55	74 02	188	On an extensive plain 188 feet above the Hudson river, on the west side.
Lansingburgh,	42 47	73 43	30	In the valley of the Hudson, on the east side of the river.
Lewiston,	43 09	79 10	280	On the eastern bank of the Niagara river, near Lake Ontario.
Lowville,	43 47	75 33	800	In the valley of a branch of the Black river, about 100 feet above the level of the river.
Middlebury,	42 49	78 10	800	In the valley of Allen's creek, a tributary of the Genesee river; estimated to be from 200 to 300 feet above the canal at Rochester.
Monroe,	43 06	77 39	600	Seven miles south of Rochester.
Montgomery,	41 32	74 00	....	On the Walkill, a western branch of the Hudson.

CONTINUED.

Academies.	N. Latitude.	W. Longitude.	Elevation of places of observation above tide.	*Topographical Remarks.*
Mount-Pleasant,.....	41 09	73 47	....	On the east side of the valley of the Hudson, 125 feet above its level.
North-Salem,.....	41 20	73 37	170	On the north bank of the river Titlicus, about 20 miles from Peeks-kill, and about 170 feet above the level of the sea.
Newburgh,.....	41 30	74 05	150	On the west side of the valley of the Hudson, probably 150 ft. above the surface of the river.
Oneida Conference, ...	42 57‡	75 46§	1250	Near Cazenovia lake, probably from 600 to 700 feet above the canal at Utica.
Oneida Institute, ...	43 07	75 14	....	Valley of the Mohawk, on the same level as the canal.
Onondaga,.....	42 59	76 06	....	On the west side of Onondaga creek, in Onondaga valley, about 50 rods from the same, and 20 feet above the level of its banks.
Oxford, ...	42 28	75 32	961	In the valley of the Chenango river.
Oysterbay,.....	40 50	73 49		
Palmyra, ...	43 05	77 16	450	
Plattsburgh,.....	44 42	73 25		
Pompey,.....	42 56	76 05	1300	On one of the highest points of land in the county, not less than 900 feet above the canal at Salina.
Rensselaer Oswego,.....	43 27	76 14	....	Elevation above Lake Ontario 99.7 feet. South from the lake about 4 miles.
Redbook, ...	42 02	73 56	....	On the east side of the valley of the Hudson.

Rochester High School,.....	43 08	77 51	506	On the Genesee river.
Salem Washington, ...	43 45			
Schenectady, ...	42 48	73 55		
Springville,.....	43 30	.....	....	Elevation supposed to be about 500 feet above the canal at Buffalo.
St. Lawrence, Potsdam,.....	44 40	75 01	394	On the Racket river, 169 ft. above the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburgh.
Union, Ellisburgh, Jeff. Co...	43 45	76 10	....	Near the eastern shore of Ontario.
Union-Hall, ...	40 41	73 56		
Utica, ...	43 06	75 13	173	In the valley of the Mohawk, on the south side of the river. Place of observation 48 feet above the canal.

* The latitude of Fredonia, as above stated, is the mean deduced from *four* series of observations, made on the 24th and 25th of April, 1837, by Professor Edward H. Courtenay, and by him communicated to Henry Chaney, Principal of Fredonia Academy.

† Latitude, 42°18; Longitude, 73°40. By comparison with the corrections of Latitude and Longitude of Albany, by the editor of the American Almanac. It is my impression that the above is more correct than what has hitherto been given as the L. & L. of Kinderhook Academy.—[*Principal of Kinderhook Academy.*]

‡ Found by taking sun's altitude.

§ Found by observing eclipses of Jupiter's satellites.

Mem.—No alteration has been made in this table since last year, unless reasons have been assigned for it. These are in every case subjoined.

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A CATALOGUE

Of plants found growing chiefly in the vicinity of Onondaga Academy, collected during the summer of 1836 and 7.

Explanations—o, banks of Onondaga creek; c, cultivated; e, exotic; n, naturalized.

I. *Herbaceous Plants.*

Angelica atropurpurea, o
Arethusa bulbosa,
Anemone nemorosa, c
Allium tricoccum, o
Artemisia absynthium, e
Botrychium simplex,
Crinus repandus, e ?
Convallaria trifolia,
multiflora, o
borealis,
Cistus ramuliflorum ? *
Cochlearia aquatica, ? o *
Epigaca ripens,
Eupatorium trifoliatum,
Euphorbia corollata, o
Galium boreale,
micranthum,
Gnaphalium plantg. var. dioicum, o
Helianthus tuberosa, c e
Hypopeltis obtusa,
Lonicera hirsuta,
Ledum latifolium,
Marchantia polymorpha,
Orobanche uniflora,
Polygala pauciflora,
Sarracenia purpurea,
Streptopus aurens,
Saponaria vaccaria, n
Sisyrinchium anceps,
Solanum nigrum,
Silene virg. var. erecta,
Turritis glabra,
Vernonia corymbosa.

II. *Woody Plants.*

Acer spicatum,
saccharinum,
rubrum,
Alnus glauca,
Betula lenta,
Berberis vulgaris,
Crataegus crus-galli, o
Cupressus thyoides,
Celtis crassifolia, o
Carpinus americana, o
Carya sulcata,
amara,
Corylus rostrata,
Dirca palustris,
Fagus sylvatica,
Fraxinus pubescens, o
sambucifolius, o
Gymnocladus canadensis, e ?
Hamamelis virginica,
Juniperus communis,
Juglans cinerea,
Liriodendron tulipifera,
Morus rubra, o
Ostrya virginica,
Pinus strobus,
canadensis,
Prunus pennsylvanica,
Populus tremuloides,
angulata,
balsamifera,
Platanus occidentalis,
Quercus alba,
rubra,
discolor,
castanea, &c.
Salix vitellina,
conifera, o
discolor, &c.
Taxus canadensis,
Tilia glabra, o
Ulmus fulva, o
americana, &c. o

* See remarks.

Vaccinium dumosum,
Viburnum acerifolium.*

III. *Grasses.*

Arundo coarctata, o
Andropogon furcata, o
Alopecurus geniculatus,
Agrostis vulgaris, o
Bromus secalinus, e ?
purgans, o
Carex stipata,
cespitosa,
blanda, o
polytrichoides,
anceps,
pedunculata;
folliculata, o
retrorsa, o
lupulina, o
plantagineum,
nigro-marginata,
miliacea, o
Carex cristata,
bullata, o
trichocarpa, &c. o
Dactylis glomerata,
Elymus canadensis, o
virginicus, o
hystrix, o
Festuca tenella,
Glyceria brevifolia,
Leersia oryzoides, o
Milium pungens,
Phalaris americana; v. picta, c
Phleum pratense,
Piptatherum ramosum;
Poa pratensis, o
compress,
Sisyrinchium anceps,
Scirpus americanus, o
lacustris, o
biennis, o
atrovirens, o

Remarks.

Cistus. I have shown this plant to several who have formerly been teachers of botany, but none of them could give any information about it. I have called it c. r. not because I am satisfied with his name; but because it more nearly resembles this plant than any other that I have found. The same is the case with the *Cochlearia*, which is unquestionably named wrong; although I have named it thus for the same reason as above. The *C. aquatica* is a perennial plant, while this is an annual. In the generic description it agrees with the C. but not in the specific.

In the remarks accompanying the catalogue of plants published last year, I promised to attend to the examination of forest trees and exotics. This promise I have only partially redeemed; for, in regard to the former, the difficulty of collecting specimens, and the little time that I could devote to the subject, have prevented my accomplishing my then intended object; and in regard to the latter, as they are not the *native* productions of this county, they will not show its *native* character. I have therefore omitted them. Of the "Herbaceous plants" I suppose I have collected *nearly* all that grow in this vicinity; but of the "grasses," comparatively few. Of the natural order "Filices," I have nearly all, of the lower Cryptogamiæ, only few.

J. L. HENDRICK,
Principal of Onondaga Academy.

APPENDIX.

The following is an abstract from the last annual report of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New-York, which was not received in time to have the abstract made and included with the abstracts of the other college reports, published in a previous part of this report.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Number and description of Professorships and names of Professors and other officers.

J. AUGUSTINE SMITH, M. D., President, and Professor of Physiology.
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery.
J. M. SMITH, M. D., Professor of Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine.
EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
JOHN B. BECK, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Botany.
JOHN R. RHINELANDER, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
ALBAN G. SMITH, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
AMARIAH BRIGHAM, M. D., Lecturer on Special Anatomy.
JAMES QUACKENBOSS, Demonstrator of Anatomy.
THOS. COCK, M. D., Vice-President.
FANNING C. TUCKER, Esq., Treasurer.
NICOLL H. DERING, M. D., Registrar.

The professorship of Special Anatomy is vacant, being created, but not filled, by the Regents. In the mean time its duties are discharged by Dr. A. Brigham, appointed by the trustees lecturer for that purpose. None of the professors receive any salary except the demonstrator of anatomy, who is paid by the professor of anatomy. Dr. Stevens lectures at the hospital without charge to the pupils, or remuneration to himself. His course is not sub-graduate.

Number of Students.

Whole No. of students during the last session,..... 115
No. of graduates since the last report, ... 20
None of the students are under 14 years of age.

Classification of Students, and College Terms or Sessions.

There is no classification of students. The only session commences on the 1st Monday of November, and ends the last day of February.

Examinations.

There are no examinations except for degrees. The first of these examinations is before the professors alone; the second by the professors before the trustees.

The *mode of instruction* is entirely by lectures.

There are no rules of *discipline* except those of propriety and decorum.

Gratuitous Aid.

Students of theology and missionaries are, on application, admitted gratis to all the lectures. Indigent medical students are, under peculiar circumstances, admitted on easy conditions.

The matriculation fee of $5, which is the property of the college, is required, except from students who have already paid for three matriculation tickets. The professors do not charge after the second course.

College Building and Property.

The college building, situated in Crosby-st., and recently fitted up, is imposing in appearance, ample in its dimensions, and perfectly commodious in its arrangements. In the last particular it is supposed not to have its equal in the U. S. It cost about $32,500.

In the anatomical department it is especially convenient, as well for students as practitioners, the latter having private rooms for themselves. As the supply of subjects is constant and ample, it may be said with truth that in no school can practical anatomy be more steadily pursued than in this college.

The college library consists of about 750 volumes.

The museums and apparatus belong to the individual professors. These are very ample in their respective departments.

The anatomical museum, commenced by the late distinguished Professor Post, has been greatly increased by the present professor of anatomy, and now contains upwards of 1,200 preparations. It possesses all the means for illustrating a full course of lectures. The obstetrical department possesses the most ample means of illustrating the subjects which it teaches, and abundant as these means now are, they are regularly increasing. They consist of casts in plaster of the larger and more striking objects with which the student should be familiarly acquainted; preparations in wax of those whose more minute structure requires greater accuracy of discrimination, and of specimens of the parts themselves, prepared in the mode best calculated to exhibit them, as well as the numerous morbid changes to which they are liable. The variety and extent of the obstetrical museum is such as to furnish the professor of that branch with every thing that can be desired to facilitate the full understanding of his course.

The cabinet of materia medica is ample and well selected. It contains specimens of every article on which the professor is called to lecture. In this institution, materia medica has always been considered a demonstrative science, and no subject is treated of which is not illustrated by drawings and specimens. Medical jurispsudence is taught in a similar way. Every subject is illustrated by preparations and plates, and in the important department of poisons, the tests of every individual article treated of are exhibited in detail. The chemical apparatus

is of the most extensive character, and every subject connected with the science of chemistry is illustrated by actual experiment.

Revenue.

A matriculation fee of $5, paid by each student, amounting during the last session to,	$510 00
Each graduate pays $25, amounting this year to	500 00
Annual appropriation from the State for anatomical museum, &c.,	500 00
Rent of lecture room, (used one evening in the week and three times on Sunday, by a religious society,)	500 00
Total annual revenue of college,	$2,010 00

The amount of tuition received by professors for lectures is from $4,000 to $5,000. ($150 a year have been appropriated to the library and a librarian has been appointed, with a salary of $50 per annum.)

Debts.

The acknowledged debts of the college amount to about $15,000. In addition to this, there is an unsettled claim of about $2,000.

Expenditures.

The expenditures are small, except for interest, consisting of porter's salary, fuel, &c.

The income of the college exceeds only a little its expenditures for interest, salaries, &c.

Price of Tuition.

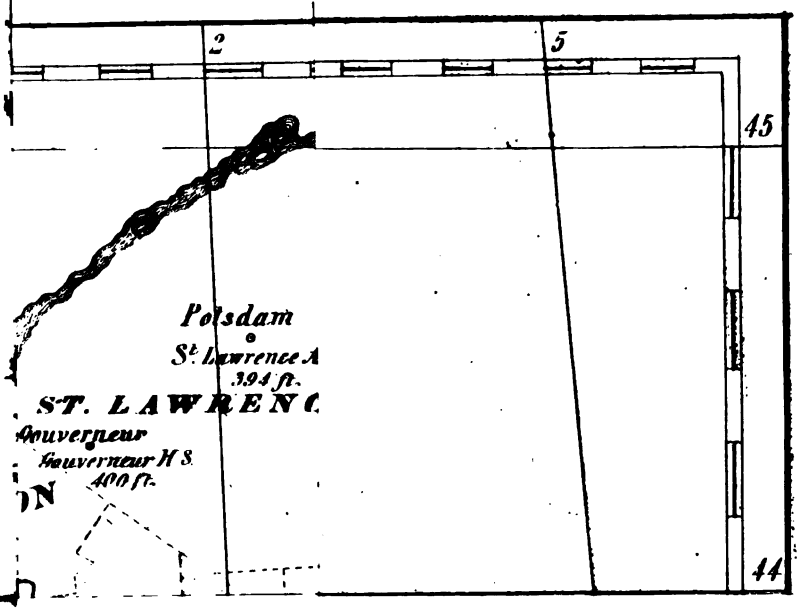
For all the lectures, ... $108 00

Remarks.

The trustees are happy to add, that their institution is now, in their judgment, on a firmer basis than it has ever heretofore been; and if a loan could be obtained at a reduced rate of interest, the college would, in a few years, present the somewhat novel spectacle of a scientific institution free from debt.

A true abstract.

GIDEON HAWLEY, *Secretary, &c.*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FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

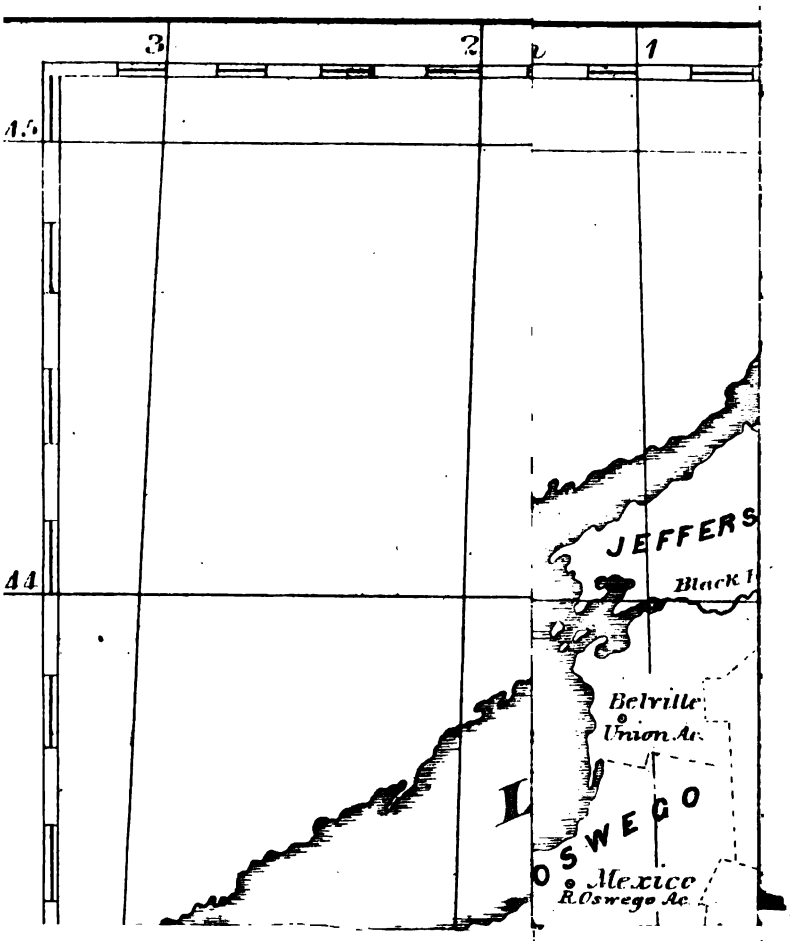
REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK

MADE TO THE LEGISLATURE, JANUARY 1, 1859

ALBANY:
PRINTED BY C. CHARLES, PRINTER TO THE SENATE.
1859.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FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

MADE TO THE LEGISLATURE, MARCH 1, 1839.

ALBANY:
PRINTED BY E. CROSWELL, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
.....
1839.

The following gentlemen composed the Board of Regents of the University, at the time of making the report herewith published. The dates of their appointment are prefixed to their names.

The GOVERNOR, ex-officio.
The LIEUT. GOVERNOR, ex-officio.
1807, Febr'y 11, ELISHA JENKINS.
1822, Febr'y 7, JAMES THOMPSON.
1823, Febr'y 14, JAMES KING.
" " PETER WENDELL, M. D.
1825, Jan'ry 12, JOHN GREIG.
1826, Jan'ry 26, JESSE BUEL.
" " GULIAN C. VERPLANCK.
1829, March 31, GERRIT Y. LANSING.
" " JOHN K. PAIGE.
1831, March 23, JOHN A. DIX.
1833, Febr'y 5, WILLIAM CAMPBELL.
" " ERASTUS CORNING.
" April 4, PROSPER M. WETMORE.
1834, April 17, JAMES McKOWN.
" " JOHN L. GRAHAM.
1835, Jan'ry 20, AMASA J. PARKER.
" April 8, JOHN McLEAN.
" May 9, WASHINGTON IRVING.
1839, Febr'y 18, JOSEPH RUSSELL.

JAMES KING, *Chancellor.*

GIDEON HAWLEY, *Secretary.*

The committee of the Regents to prepare the report herewith published, were Messrs. Verplanck, Paige and McKown.

REPORT, &c.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The Regents of the University, in discharging the duty required of them by law, to make an annual report to the Legislature, embracing a general view of the various matters contained in the reports made to them for the last year from the several colleges and academies in the State subject to their visitation, respectfully submit the following, being their fifty-second annual

REPORT:

That during their present annual session, reports have been made to them from all the colleges, and from 106 of the academies subject to their visitation.

Colleges.

In the abstracts from the collegiate reports herewith transmitted, the Regents are enabled to present what they consider a satisfactory view of the condition of the several colleges subject to visitation. For a view of their relative condition, the Regents refer to a tabular statement at the close of the abstracts.

Academies.

The whole number of academies in the State, subject to the visitation of the Regents, including the grammar schools attached to Columbia college and the University of the city of New-York, with the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, is 118. Of that number, 32, heretofore incorporated by the Legislature, have, during the last year, placed themselves under the visitation of the Regents, and become entitled to participate in the distribution of the public money, by complying with the provisions of the 8th section of the act to appropriate the income of the United States Deposite Fund to the purposes of educa-

tion, and the diffusion of knowledge, passed April 17, 1838. The grammar schools attached to Columbia college and the University of the city of New-York, having also complied with the provisions of the same act, have claimed and been allowed a like participation in its benefits. And all the academies subject to the visitation of the Regents, have complied with the provisions of law entitling them to participate in such distribution, except Oysterbay, White-Plains, Dutchess County, Sullivan County, Greenville, Schenectady, Bridgewater and Steuben academies, the Union Literary Society in Jefferson county, the Palmyra High School, Yates County Academy and Female Seminary, and Buffalo High School.

Of the 32 academies incorporated by the Legislature, which have become subject to the visitation of the Regents during the last year, as above stated, 3 are in the 2d Senate District,

8	"	3d	"
5	"	4th	"
3	"	5th	"
1	"	6th	"
4	"	7th	"
8	"	8th	"

The act of the Legislature above referred to, having introduced a new principle of distribution—that of requiring every academy subject to the visitation of the Regents to show property invested in suitable academic buildings, library and philosophical apparatus, to the value of at least $2,500, as the only condition on which it can be permitted to enjoy any share of the public money;—and the Regents of the University having been required by the same act to judge of the suitableness and value of such property, which could only be done from evidence to be furnished by the academy itself, it therefore became necessary to prescribe, with great minuteness and precision, the kind and character of the evidence to be so furnished. The Regents accordingly, in their capacity of academic visitors, required every academy already subject to their visitation, or applying to become so, to make, verify and return to them a full report of its condition in respect to the value and character of its buildings, library and philosophical apparatus, as well as in respect to various other matters considered important as subjects for statistical information. With the requirements thus made, all the academies from which any returns have been received for the last year, have, with only a few exceptions, complied, both in form and substance, to the entire satisfaction of the Regents.

From the returns obtained in the manner above stated, it appears that nearly all the academies are endowed with buildings, libraries, and philosophical apparatus, suitable in character, and sufficient in value to satisfy the provisions of law relating to such endowments. According to the view of those provisions taken by the Regents, it became their duty, in cases where it appeared that an academy had no library or philosophical apparatus, (although the value of its lot and buildings might exceed $2,500,) to require it to supply itself with a suitable library or apparatus, as a condition of receiving its distributive share of the public money. In all such cases, therefore, the payment of such share has been suspended, until such condition be fulfilled. But where it appeared from the report of an academy, that it had a library and philosophical apparatus, although of small amount in value, the report was accepted as sufficient for the present year, as no order had been taken by the Regents on the subject of such value; they having deferred acting on it until they should be better informed of the actual condition of academies, in respect to their libraries and philosophical apparatus. Such information having now been obtained, it is the intention of the Regents to establish, for the future, a minimum in value of the library and apparatus, which every academy will be required to possess.

A series of schedules, accompanying this report, numbered from 1 to 11, will exhibit a view of the relative progress and condition of the several academies in the State, from which reports, for the last year, have been received.

Schedule No. 1 exhibits the whole number of students taught in the several academies, (exceeding 10,000,) with the number claimed and allowed to be classical students, or students in the higher branches of English education, as defined by statute, (exceeding 7,000,) and the apportionment founded on the latter number of $40,000, being that part of the income of the Literature Fund, required by law to be distributed among academies. The amount allotted to the academies in each Senate district, being $5,000, and that sum being equally distributed among all the scholars in the district, the rate of distribution, for each scholar in each Senate district, is thereby ascertained. A tabular statement, at the close of the schedule, exhibits a comparative view of the rates in the different districts, from which it will be seen, that the inequality, noticed by the Regents in several previous reports, although somewhat reduced, is still great.

Schedules No. 2 and 3 contain tabular statements of the relative condition of the 106 academies, from which reports for the last year have

been received, in respect to their permanent endowments and other funds, their annual revenues and expenditures, together with the amount of debts due from them respectively. From the total results collected under the different heads in these schedules, may be seen how great is the amount of fixed or permanent capital invested for academies in lots, buildings, libraries and philosophical apparatus, and in other property set apart for their support, (exceeding in the whole $1,047,000.) From the same results may also be seen how much annual income academies derive from tuition fees, amounting in one case, (that of the Albany Female Academy,) to nearly $10,000, and in another case, (that of the Troy Female Seminary, to nearly $9,000; and varying in several other cases from $2,000 to $5,000; and from which may also be seen what amount is paid for salaries, or compensation of teachers, being for the last year upwards of $140,000, and exceeding by more than $33,000 the amount reported as paid for the year next previous to the last.

In schedule No. 4 will be found a statement of the number of departments and number of teachers, with the frequency of exercises in composition and declamation, and the number of students instructed gratuitously in the several academies.

Schedules No. 5 and 6 are referred to by the Regents, as containing a detailed view of the various subjects of study taught, and class or text books used in the several academies from which reports have been received for the last year; and in the next succeeding schedule, No. 7, will be found various extracts from academic reports, exhibiting either general views on the subject of education, or whatever appears to be special or peculiar to any academy, in the mode of instruction pursued in it.

Schedule No. 8 contains abstracts from the academic reports, showing the various prices charged for tuition in the several academies, with the average price of board in their vicinity.

Schedule No. 9 contains a statement of the appropriations made by the Regents of the University, since their last annual report, for the purchase of books and apparatus for the use of academies, pursuant to the provisions contained in the act of the Legislature, relating to the distribution and application of the revenues of the Literature Fund, passed April 22, 1834.

The Regents have the satisfaction to communicate in the schedules above referred to, more ample information on the various subject mat-

ters contained in them, than they have ever before been enabled to do. The information thus communicated, will form a collection of statistics on the subject of academic instruction, which it is believed will be of great value to the academies, for whose immediate use it has been collected, and not without benefit to the general cause of education. Its value to academies may be estimated from the fact of its enabling each one to compare its own condition with that of other kindred institutions, and thereby to discover and supply its own deficiencies.

Abstracts from the reports of such academies as have departments for the education of teachers of common schools established in them, are herewith presented in schedule No. 10. These departments being under the particular charge of the Secretary of State, as Superintendent of Common Schools, the abstracts above referred to have been taken from the last annual report of that officer.

Under the provisions of the 9th section of the act of the 17th of April last, "to appropriate the income of the United States deposite fund to the purposes of education and the diffusion of knowledge," it is the duty of the Regents of the University to require every academy, receiving a distributive share of the moneys distributed under the preceding section, equal to seven hundred dollars per annum, "to establish and maintain in such academy, a department for the instruction of common school teachers, under the direction of the said Regents, as a condition of receiving the distributive share of every such academy."

By Schedule No. 1, it will be perceived, that each of the four institutions in the first Senate district, which participate in the distribution of the income of the funds set apart for the support of the academies, will receive, the present year, more than $700. But of these institutions, Erasmus Hall, at Flatbush, in Kings county, is the only academy; and therefore, as the Regents construe the act, the only one in which it is their duty to cause to be established a department for the education of common school teachers. Such a department was established in this academy in the year 1835; but after the lapse of about a year, it was voluntarily relinquished by the trustees; the expensiveness of living in the vicinity of the city of New-York, having proved an insurmountable obstacle to its success. If the Deaf and Dumb Institution, or the grammar schools of the University of the city of New-York and Columbia College, were within the provisions of the act of April last, so as to make it obligatory on the Regents to establish teachers' departments in them, the cause which led to the failure of the depart-

ment in Erasmus Hall, would be likely to be followed by the same results, as all these institutions are within the boundaries of the city.

In the second Senate district, the Amenia Seminary, at Amenia, in Dutchess county, is the only one which receives as large a sum as $700. In the Montgomery Academy, at Montgomery, in Orange county, a department is now in operation, under the act of May 2, 1834.

In the third Senate district, the Albany Female Academy, and the Troy Female Seminary, are the only ones which will receive as large a sum as $700. Though it will be the duty of the Regents, under the act of April last, to cause teachers' departments to be established in them, it must be obvious, that neither the local situation, nor the particular design of these institutions is favorable to the object in view. They were established exclusively for the promotion of female education; but if such departments are established, they must be open to the admission of male candidates for teaching. When this objection is taken, in connexion with the consideration, that both of them are on great thoroughfares, and in the heart of cities, in which the standard of expense is far above that of interior villages, there can be little hope that the departments will be successful. In this district there is a teachers' department in the Kinderhook Academy, at Kinderhook, in Columbia county, established under the act of 1834.

In the fourth Senate district, not a single academy will receive $700. There are, however, three teachers' departments in the district; one in the St. Lawrence Academy, at Potsdam, in St. Lawrence county; another in the Washington Academy, at Salem, in Washington county; and a third in the Fairfield Academy, at Fairfield, in Herkimer county. The first of these departments was established in this district, in 1835; the second was transferred to it in 1836, from Erasmus Hall, in Kings county; and the third, which was originally established in the fifth district, was, by a reorganization of the Senate districts, thrown into the fourth.

In the fifth Senate district no academy will receive $700; nor is there a department for the education of teachers now established in it, though it has more than one-eighth part of the population of the State, and nearly one-sixth of the whole number of school districts.

In the sixth Senate district, the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, in Livingston county, the Oxford Academy, at Oxford, in Chenango county, and the Ithaca Academy, at Ithaca, in Tompkins county,

will each receive more than $700. In the Oxford Academy, a teachers' department is already established under the act of 1834.

In the seventh Senate district, the Canandaigua Academy, at Canandaigua, in Ontario county, and the Cortland Academy, at Homer, in Cortland county, will each receive more than $700. In the former, a teachers' department is already established, under the act of 1834.

In the eighth Senate district, the only academy which will receive $700, is the Rochester Collegiate Institute. As this institution is in a large city, and on a great thoroughfare, the teachers' department to be established in it will be subject to the same causes of embarrassment, as others similarly situated. There is, in this district, a teachers' department in the Middlebury Academy, at Middlebury, in Genesee county, established under the act of 1834.

Thus it appears, that eight departments for the education of common school teachers are to be established under the act of April last; that four of them will be connected with academies, so situated as to afford no reason to suppose that they will promote to any considerable extent, the objects of their institution; that the third and eighth Senate districts will derive little, if any, benefit from the act; and that the fifth Senate district will not be benefited by it at all.

The Regents cannot forbear to express their regret that the very liberal addition, ($28,000,) to the amount to be annually distributed to the academies, is to accomplish so little for an object so intimately connected with the improvement of the common schools, as the education of teachers. The progress of the departments, established under the act of 1834, as shown by Schedule No. 10, is highly satisfactory: the same success might be expected from others connected with academies in the interior of the State, where the standard of expense is suited to the usually moderate means of young persons, preparing themselves for the business of teaching; and the influence which they would have upon the character of the common schools, cannot, it is believed, be too highly appreciated.

Abstracts of the usual returns of meteorological observations for the last year, will be found in sundry voluminous and elaborate schedules, accompanying this report; and observations on the variations of the magnetic needle, made at one of the colleges, and a few of the academies, will also be found in another schedule, No. 11.

In their two last annual reports to the Legislature, the Regents, adverting to the probable errors in some of the meteorological observations, made to them, from more than forty academies in the State, "suggested, as the best means of correcting such errors, that only a limited number of the academies, to be selected at suitable stations in different parts of the State, should be required to make such observations; that a reasonable compensation should be annually allowed, by law, for such services; and that, in consideration of such allowance, a more careful discharge of duty should be required." The experience of the last year having furnished additional evidence of the propriety of the suggestions above referred to, the Regents consider it proper, on this occasion, to advert again to those suggestions, and to solicit for them the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

In their last annual report, the Regents had occasion to call the attention of the Legislature to the importance of placing at their disposal, increased means for the support and aid of the academies of this State. The very liberal provision, made by the act of April last, for this purpose, leaves to the friends of these institutions, nothing to desire, so far as the amount of money to be distributed, is concerned. The Regents believe the Legislature will be satisfied, from the facts and details accompanying this report, that their condition is such, as to render the public munificence, in this case, a source of public benefit. Occupying, as these institutions do, a middle ground between the colleges and common schools; preparing for the higher fields of literary and scientific knowledge, those who are destined to professional pursuits; fitting for usefulness those who look for their subsistence to mechanical occupations, and the application of physical laws to the practical business of life, and extending to the elementary schools the benefit of competent instructors, they are justly regarded, with great interest, by all classes of citizens. The increased means which the Legislature has bestowed on them, and which they are to receive for the first time during the present year, cannot fail to be advantageously felt in the augmentation of their libraries and philosophical apparatus, and the improvement of the established systems of education. Nor is it unreasonable to anticipate, that it will give an impulse to the cause of public instruction, which will have its influence, not only upon the primary schools, but upon institutions of a higher grade, and thus contribute to elevate the honorable reputation, which the State already enjoys through its efforts to improve the intellectual character of its citizens.

The Regents having been deprived, by the death of their lamented Chancellor, Stephen Van Rensselaer, of the valued services of that dis-

tinguished friend and patron of our literary institutions, have elected James King, Chancellor of the University, to supply such vacancy.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Regents.

JAMES KING, *Chancellor.*

GIDEON HAWLEY, *Secretary.*

Albany, March 1, 1839.

DOCUMENTS.

ABSTRACTS

From the Reports of the several Colleges in the State subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University, made for the year 1838, *or for a year ending on some day of* 1838.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Number and Description of Professorships.

The professorships were the same as stated in the report for the preceding year, with the addition of an adjunct professorship of the Greek and Latin languages, instead of a tutor, for the classical instruction of the freshman class.

Faculty and other College Officers.

The same during the last as during the preceding year, except that the services of a teacher of elocution were discontinued, and that the places of two instructors in the literary and scientific course were vacated by resignations, and supplied by the appointment of an instructor in their stead. A librarian was also appointed distinct from the office of classical instructor of the freshman class.

Number of Students.

Whole number of students, undergraduates, during said year was	120
Number who left college during the year was.....	7
" remaining at the close of the session, ...	113
" of graduates at the last annual commencement, ...	20
Whole number of students at present in the college is.....	156

Of the students matriculated at the last session, 6 were under the age of 14, and the average age of the graduates was about 19.

Classification of Students.

The students were classified as follows:

1st. Full course.	In the senior class, ...	20
	" junior class, ...	24
	" sophomore class, ...	39
	" freshman class, ...	31
2d. Literary and scientific course.		
	1st class.....	none
	2d. "	3
	3d. "	3

College Terms, or Sessions.

These, as well as the vacations, remain as stated in the last report.

Subjects, or Courses of Study.

The sub-graduate course of study, in each class, in said college, was as follows, viz:

The *Freshman class* pursued and completed a similar course of instruction from the same text-books as the class of the preceding year, to which the same time was devoted; and it also pursued a similar course in English composition, two hours in each week. The mathematical course of this class was the same as in the two preceding years; conducted in the same manner, to the same extent, and with the use of the same text-books. In the classical department, the class continued to attend recitations three hours daily, during the session, and read in Latin, the Odes and Epodes of Horace, the treatise De Senectute of Cicero, and the Germany of Tacitus. In Greek, selections from the Græca Majora, consisting of extracts from Herodotus, Thucydides, Lysias, and Isocrates, and from Homer's Odyssey. It was also exercised daily in the grammatical analysis of the portions read, and in Latin metrical composition, with special reference to the various metres of Horace. The subject of Latin prose compositions was also regularly attended to, being sometimes conducted as an extemporaneous exercise, and at others by regular preparation and study at home. The kindred studies of the antiquities of Greece and Rome, and of ancient geography, were also systematically pursued in this department. Adams' Roman and Cleveland's Grecian Antiquities were the text-books adopted in the former, and Butler's Ancient Geography in the latter study, while additional notes were furnished to the class as occasion required.

The *Sophomore class* attended one hour daily, during the session, in the studies of modern history and the theory and practice of English composition. The text-book used was Heeren's Outlines, of which each member of the class was required to prepare a written abstract, adding notes from instruction given in the lecture room. In addition to daily oral examinations, these note books were weekly handed in and examined. Two days in each week were given to English themes, on subjects connected with the course, which themes were read and criticised in the lecture room, corrected and returned to the professor. In the classical department this class attended also one hour daily, and read in

Greek selections from the Orestes, Phœnissæ, Hippolitus, Andromache, Alcestis, Rhesus, Troades, and Bacchæ of Euripides, making in all over 1500 lines. They read also 48 chapters of Herodotus, from the 2d, 6th, and 7th books. In Latin, the class read selections from the Georgics of Virgil, making, in all, near 600 lines; selections from the Satires of Horace, making 550 lines; selections from Lucan's Pharsalia, making 500 lines; and 35 chapters of the Annals of Tacitus, from the 2d, 3d, and 4th books. The class attended also weekly to Latin and Greek composition in the lecture room, pursued a course of ancient geography, connected with the examination of maps, and without a text-book, and attended also to Greek and Roman Antiquities. In the studies of elementary chemistry and physics, the courses pursued by this class, and the hours of attendance were the same as during the preceding years; neither have its courses of study in the mathematical department materially varied since the last report. The progress required by the statutes was satisfactorily effected, and the professor was occasionally enabled to introduce some useful applications of mathematical science not enumerated in the prescribed series of subjects.

The *Junior class* attended one hour daily in the studies of taste and criticism, and the history of modern literature. The course was conducted by lecture, with references and examination, as in the sophomore class, of note books and authorities. English themes, on subjects assigned by the professor, and connected with the course, were read, criticised and handed in two days in each week. In the classical department, this class also attended one hour daily, and read in Greek the Eumenides of Aeschylus, and large selections from the Seven against Thebes, the Persians, and the Prometheus, of the same author. These selections exceeded 1100 lines. They read also selections from the 1st, 2d and 3d Olynthiacs of Demosthenes, the 1st Philippic, the Oration concerning the Peace, and the Oration concerning Halonesus. In Latin, the class read Horace's Art of Poetry, selections from the epistles of the same writer, selections from the Heautontimoroumenos, Phormio, and Andrian of Terence, and one half of the 1st book of Cicero de Officiis. The class attended also, weekly, to Latin and Greek compositions in prose and verse; the exercises being performed in the lecture room. They pursued, also, a course of dramatic antiquities with weekly examinations: a full course of lectures in Roman literature was given; after which, private and public examinations were held. In chemistry, applied to the arts, their course was the same as in the preceding years. In the study of geology, a text-book was printed by the class, from notes furnished by the professor, by which the acquisition of that science has been rendered less laborious. In the mathematical department, a similar statement and similar remarks may be made as with respect to the sophomore class.

The *Senior class* pursued, during the first term of the session, the course on the Constitutional Jurisprudence of the United States, conducted by the president in the manner stated in the preceding reports, and to which two hours in each week were assigned. During the second term, an equal portion of time was allotted to a course of International Law, in which the same text-book was used, as stated in last year's report. The class, also, attended one hour daily, in the various studies

of the department of moral, political and intellectual philosophy. One day in each week was devoted to the evidences of natural and revealed religion, one to English essays, on subjects prescribed by the professor, and connected with the course, and the remaining days of attendance to the history of philosophy, moral and intellectual philosophy, together with a course of political economy. The notes of each member of the class, enlarged by his private reading, were once every week handed in, examined and corrected. In the classical department, the class also attended one hour daily, and read in Greek the Philoctetes, and Antigone of Sophocles, and the first five Olympic Odes of Pindar. In Latin, they read the first book of Lucretius, and 300 lines of the second, and also 35 chapters of the first book of Cicero de Oratore. They attended also twice a week to Latin and Greek composition in prose and verse; this exercise being performed in the lecture room, under the immediate superintendence of the professor. Four courses of lectures were also given to the class on the following subjects, viz: Grecian literature, from the earliest times to the decline of the language, numismatics, architecture, and ancient music. On these, the class was examined at stated periods, both in the lecture room and publicly. A course of philology was also pursued, in which examinations were held twice every week, and written answers given on the spot to questions proposed. This class also attended the professor of natural philosophy, and chemistry, one hour daily, and completed the courses of theoretic and practical mechanics and optics prescribed by the statutes; the text-books being the same as those used during the preceding year. It was also engaged three hours every week in the department of mathematics and astronomy, and pursued the course prescribed by the statutes, with such variations as are stated in regard to the two former classes.

The *third class* of the *literary and scientific course* attended at the same hours and pursued the same studies as stated in the report of the preceding year.

The *second class* of this course was organized at the commencement of the session, and attended four hours daily; one of which was devoted to the rhetorical and historical studies of the junior class with which they attended in that department, another to the course of chemistry applied to the arts which they pursued in common with the same class; a third to an experimental course of manipulation in chemical arts, and an examination and essay of earthy minerals as used in the arts, of ores, and of metals, and to topographical drawing of edifices, and of apparatus used in the chemical arts, and drawing in descriptive geometry alternately, which studies are exclusively appropriated to this course; and at the remaining hour of each day they attended the mathematical professor with the sophomore class, their studies in that department being the same.

The *Exercises, Examinations, Mode of Instruction, Discipline, Gratuitous Aid, Statutes and By-Laws, Description and Value of College Buildings*, &c. are as stated in the last report.

Debts.

Amount due by college,..... $51,548 49

Income.

Rents,.....		$9,080 34
Students fees for tuition, &c.		9,495 00
		$18,575 34

Expenditures.

Salaries of professors, &c.....	$13,995 00	
Interest on debts due by college,.....	3,193 69	
Repairs,.....	406 05	
Library and apparatus,.....	658 62	
Other contingent expenses,.....	1,459 15	
		$19,712 51

Price of Tuition.

The same as stated in the last report.

Remarks.

During the last year, regular series of meteorological observations have been conducted by George C. Shaeffer, the chemical assistant and teacher of drawing, &c. in the literary and scientific course.

The President states, that the discipline of the institution has been maintained in such a manner, as to repress and diminish irregularity of conduct and promote the progress and improvement of the students.

UNION COLLEGE.

Number and description of Professorships.

1. A professorship of the Greek and Latin languages.
2. " " rhetoric and moral philosophy.
3. " " natural philosophy.
4. " " Oriental languages.
5. " " mathematics.
6. " " intellectual philosophy.
7. " " chemistry and natural history.
8. " " modern languages.

Faculty and other College Officers.

The faculty are a president, six professors, one assistant professor, and three fellows.

The other officers and servants are a librarian, a clerk to the board of trustees, a treasurer, a register, an architect and superintendent, a postmaster, a carpenter, a smith, a gardener, a farmer, two stewards, 7 servants and 3 bellringers.

Number of Students.

Whole number of under-graduates during the year,.....		322
Of which there were honorably dismissed,.....	2	
" " died,.....	2	
" " left from causes unknown,.....	13	
	—	17
Number remaining at the close of the year,.....		305
Number of graduates at the last commencement,.....		93
Number in college Jan. 12, 1839,.....		285

Classification of Students.

The students were classified as follows:	
In the senior class,.....	100
" junior class,.....	109
" sophomore class,.....	73
" freshman class,.....	23
	305

College Terms or Sessions.

1st term commenced 8th Sept. 1837, and closed 30th Nov. 1837.
2d " " 5th Jan. 1838, " 29th March, 1838.
3d " " 27th April, 1838, " 4th Wed. of July.

Subjects or Courses of Study.

The sub-graduate course of study in each class during the collegiate year ending July last, was as follows:

Freshman Class.

1st Term. Sallust, the whole.
Horace, the Odes, with Roman Antiquities.
Græca Majora, whole of the excerpts from Xenophon.
2d Term. Horace finished, the Epistles, Satires and Art of Poetry.
Græca Majora, the excerpts from Herodotus and Thucydides.
Cicero de Officiis, (nearly the whole.)
3d Term. Livy, 2½ books.
Algebra, Bourdon by Davies, about 100 pages 8vo.
Græca Majora, Lysias, Isocrates and 2 Orations of Demosthenes.

Sophomore Class.

1st. Term. Tacitus, about 2½ books.
Græca Majora countinued, 70 p. Philosophy of Arithmetic, Algebra continued, about 100 pages.
2d Term. Tacitus' History finished, also life of Agricola and Hist. of Germany, Græca Majora continued, excerpts Aristotle, Dionysius and Longinus, Nat. Theology.
Geometry, Davies' Legendre, first 5 books.
3d Term. Homer's Iliad, 6 books, Philosophy of Nat. History.
Solid Geometry, (Legendre) 4 books.
Logic—nearly the whole of Whateley.

Note. The sophomore class recite in divisions of 20 each. An option is allowed to the students of this class during the 1st term, between Græca Majora and Philosophical Arithmetic; during the 2d term, between Græca Majora and Natural Theology; during the 3d term, between Græca Majora and the Philosophy of Natural History. About ⅓ of the class choose arithmetic instead of Greek; about ⅓ natural theology in place of Greek. The division in natural theology read ⅓ of Paley, in connection with parts of the Bridgewater Treatises. The division in natural history read the whole of Smellie, with Ware's Introduction.

Junior Class.

1st Term. Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric, the whole.
Trigonometry and its applications, (Legendre and Day) 135 pages.
Græca Majora, excerpts from Hesiod and Sophocles.
Algebra, higher parts, Bourdon, chaps. 6, 7, 8, &c.
Rudiments of Italian language, and Follen's Reader.

2d Term. Natural Philosophy, Somatology and Statics, in Cambridge course.
Conic Sections, (Bridge) 80 pages.
Cicero de Oratore, 2 books.
Chemistry.
Descriptive Geometry, (Davies') the right line and plane.
Terence—nearly the whole.

3d Term. Natural Philosophy, Dynamics and Hydrostatics.
Political Economy, (Say) ⅓ of the vol.
Græca Majora, Medea.
Analytic Geometry, (Boucharlat) nearly the whole.
Calculus, Differential and Integral, (Boucharlat.)

Note. The junior class recite in divisions of about 25 each. The whole class study Rhetoric, Conic Sections, Trigonometry and Natural Philosophy. A choice is allowed between languages and higher mathematics; those who prefer the latter, are said to pursue the *scientific course.* The remainder pursue the usual *classical course.* The number taking the scientific course varies during the year from 25 to 10, being greater in some studies and less in others.

Each student is required to pursue 3 studies each term. Lectures are delivered to the junior class on Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy and Political Economy, while they are engaged in those studies; also on Chemistry.

Senior Class.

1st Term. Intellectual Philosophy, the whole of Abercrombie, with lectures.
Optics, Electricity and Magnetism, (Brewster's Optics, and lectures.)
Kames' Elements of Criticism 1st volume, and lectures.
Bourcharlat's Mechanics.

2d Term. Moral Philosophy, (Paley) the whole volume and lectures; also Wayland to one section of the class.

Astronomy, Herschell's, and lectures.
Kame's Elements, 2d volume.
Hebrew Grammar, and Stewart's Chrestomathy, 30 pages.
3d Term. International and Constitutional Law, (Kent's Com. 1st volume.)
Physiology, (Magendie, 175 sections.)
Botany, Mineralogy and Geology, Comstock and lectures.
Lectures on Chemistry.

Besides the lectures given to this class in connection with their daily recitations, about 45 lectures were delivered during the year, at extra hours, on the following subjects: the Philosophy of History, Intellectual Philosophy, Technology, Encyclopedia, Natural Philosophy and Natural History. The members of the senior class were allowed to study Pure Mechanics instead of Intellectual Philosophy or Optics, and Hebrew instead of Astronomy or Moral Philosophy. About 6 members of the last class availed themselves of this permission in regard to Mechanics, and about 12 in regard to Hebrew.

Exercises.

One student from each of the three upper classes is required to declaim on the chapel stage daily, after evening prayers, throughout the year. The senior class declaim privately before the president once a week during the year. They also meet the Professor of Rhetoric once a week, to read compositions. While studying Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, they are required to prepare essays on subjects connected with those sciences, the subject being selected and assigned to each student by the professor. During the first term of senior year, the class also engage in extemporaneous debates in the presence of the Professor of Rhetoric.

The junior and sophomore classes are exercised in elocution and composition by the instructors in Rhetoric, Natural Theology and Political Economy.

A company of *firemen* has been formed from the three higher classes. It is attached to a *fire engine* belonging to the college, and is expected to aid in extinguishing fire on the college premises, or in the city.

Examinations.

Examinations were held three times during the last year. The first in Nov. 1837, was continud four days, and was held in the presence of a committee appointed by the trustees, besides citizens and strangers. The second in March last, was continued four days, in presence of the same committee, besides others as usual. The third in July, on the week preceding commencement, was continued five days, in presence of the same committee and of other literary gentlemen. At each of these examinations, all the classes were examined on all the subjects of study pursued by them during the previous term.

Mode of Instruction.

Instruction has been given both by text-books and lectures. The reliance from day to day is on recitations from text-books, connected with familiar colloquial lectures. The student is required to read and analyze a portion of his author daily, and then to recite it (except in the

languages) without recurrence to the text. The instructor interposes questions in order to elicit knowledge, expose ignorance, stimulate inquiry, and enliven the monotony of the exercise. He also adds any explanations and illustrations which he thinks necessary, and takes special pains to awaken and foster a spirit of original and independent inquiry.

Each student is required to attend three recitations daily, except on Saturday, when he attends but one, the remainder of that day being granted to the literary societies, and spent by them in voluntary exercises in composition, declamation and debate. The recitations are usually one hour in length.

It has been stated already, that lectures at extra hours are given, in addition to the daily recitations.

The black board is used not only in mathematics, but also in logic, chemistry and in Latin prose composition. The lower classes are exercised in preparing written translations of select portions from Greek and Latin authors.

Discipline.

The discipline of Union college has been conducted during the last year, as in preceding years, on the parental and preventive system. The object is to *prevent*, by the exercise of vigilance and of a kind moral influence, the formation of vicious habits and the commission of specific offences, and at the same time to cherish manly and generous sentiments of action, and to establish principles on the only sure foundation, that of virtue and religion.

No public punishments were inflicted during the last collegiate year.

The relative merits of the students in regard to scholarship, attendance and conduct, are noted daily; and at the close of each term, the aggregate is transmitted privately to each parent. A merit roll is also formed, at the close of every term, from this record; the standing of the student being indicated upon it in regard to conduct, attendance and scholarship in each branch that he has pursued: 100 represents the maximum of scholarship in one study; 300 the maximum in all; 100 also represents the maximum in conduct or attendance; 500, therefore, represents the maximum standing in the class.

Gratuitous Aid.

The annual income of the several charity funds belonging to the Institution, amounts to $3,300, from which 94 students have been assisted during the past year.

College Buildings.

Two buildings on the hill eastward from the city of Schenectady, each 200 feet long by about 40 wide, and 4 stories high; a colonnade extending in rear from each building 156 feet in length by about 30 feet in width, and two stories high. The foregoing furnish residences for the president, 4 professors, and about 175 students, and contain recitation rooms, libraries, &c. The other buildings are two boarding halls, a farm house, hospital, house for a professor, and two small tenements for servants, &c. These buildings and site, including 230 acres of land, are estimated at cost, (including stone college in the city,) at..... $225,010 12

Brought forward,.....		$225,010 12
Library and Apparatus.		
The several libraries contain about 13,000 volumes, and with the apparatus, are worth,.....		26,993 17
Total amount of fixed capital applied to purposes of instruction,.....		$252,003 29
Other College Property.		
Amount of funds for the support of president, professors, classical library for indigent students, support of indigent students, library and apparatus, and buildings,..		196,200 00
Total value of college property, ...		$448,203 29

[The manner in which the above mentioned funds are invested, or the securities taken for them, &c. is not stated in the report of the college.]

Revenue.

Amount charged for tuition, room-rent, &c. during the year, ...		$10,378 50
" " " collected or collectable,...		$7,783 87
Interest on the permanent funds above specified,.....		13,734 00
Total,.....		$21,517 87

Debts.

Amount owing by the college at the close of the year, ..		$117,924 87

Income and Expenditures.

Total amount of income as above stated, ...		$21,517 87
" " expenditures, viz:		
Officers, agents and servants, ...	$17,370 41	
Charity students.....	3,173 54	
Library and apparatus,.....	649 84	
		21,193 79

Price of Tuition, &c.

Tuition three terms, $30; room-rent, $6; use of library, $2.25,.....	$38 25
All other necessary expenses, ...	77 75
Total annual expense,.....	$116 00

Remarks.

All moneys intended for students are required to be transmitted to the college register, who acts as their fiscal guardian.

During the last year the students have generally prosecuted their studies with diligence, and conducted in a manner satisfactory to the faculty.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

Number and Description of Professorships.

1. A Professorship of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.
2. " Law, History, Civil Polity and Political Economy.
3. " Logic, Rhetoric and Belles Letters.
4. " Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.
5. " Latin and Greek Languages.
6. " Mathematics and Astronomy.

A teacher of the French language was also employed during a part of the year. The duties of the third professorship were discharged during the year by the president and professor of law.

Faculty and other College Officers.

The faculty consisted of a president, four professors and one tutor. The only other officer is a treasurer, who is also secretary.

Number of Students.

Whole number of under-graduates during the year, was	94
Of whom left college during the year, ...	14
Number of graduates at the last annual commencement, ...	20
Number of students at the end of the year, ...	64

No student was under 14 years of age. Average age of graduates was 22.

Classification of Students.

The students were classified as follows:

In the senior class, ...	22
" junior, ...	31
" sophomore, ...	28
" freshman, ...	13
Total, ...	94

College Terms or Sessions.

1st.	From the 1st Wednesday in	September, ...	13	weeks.
2d.	" "	January, ...	13	"
3d.	" "	April, ...	13	"

Vacations in all, 13 weeks.

Subgraduate course of Study.

The *Freshman class* attended three recitations daily through the year, pursuing the critical study of the Greek and Latin classics, and the elements of mathematical science. In Latin they read and analyzed the first four books of Livy, Folsom's selections and the Odes of Horace. In Greek, the Anabasis and Memorabilia of Xenophon. In mathematics they completed and reviewed Day's algebra and Nulty's geometry.

The *Sophomore class* also attended three recitations daily through the year.

In Latin they completed Horace, and read one book of Cicero de Oratore. In Greek the extracts from Lysias, Isocrates and Demosthenes, of the Græca Majora, together with four books of Homer's Iliad. And in mathematics they completed Legendre's Geometry, Day's Mathematics, and conic sections from the Cambridge course.

The *Junior class* attended three recitations daily. They read 2d and 3d books of Cicero de Oratore, and three books of Tacitus' History. In Greek the Alcestis of Euripides, and one (the fifth) book of Homer's Iliad.

In science they were instructed in Spherical Trigonometry, in the principles and applications of the Differential and Integral Calculus, and in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and Chemistry. The text books employed in these subjects respectively, were the Cambridge course of mathematics, Olmsted, Herschell, Turner and Silliman; but in all those departments admitting of experimental illustration, copious lectures and illustrations, followed by strict examinations, were alternated with recitations from the text books.

The *Senior class* attended in like manner three recitations daily, reciting and receiving instructions in Mental, Moral and Political Science, the Evidences of the Christian Religion and the French language. They were also occupied during a part of the time in critical reviews of Latin and Greek authors, accompanied with lectures on Classical Literature. Under the Maynard Professorship, they also attended: 1st. A course of instruction in the principles of Civil Polity, accompanied by a detailed examination of the American Constitutions, following generally the order of topics presented in Duer's Outline of Constitutional Law. 2d. A series of lectures on International Jurisprudence, with thorough examinations on the several titles discussed. No text book was used, but general reference made to standard writers. 3d. A full course on Political Economy, by lectures and recitations. In the discussion of the principles and applications of this science, the arrangement of subjects in Say's Political Economy, was mainly followed, with the addition of illustrations drawn from American History and Statistics. Besides the text books already mentioned, those used in this class where Whately's Rhetoric and Logic, Locke, Cousin and Brown, and Butler's Analogy.

Exercises.

All the classes were employed in divisions weekly in the practice of composition and speaking in the English language; the Freshman class in translations from the ancient languages; the Sophomore class in the composition of original essays; the Junior class in written disputes; and the Senior class in debates orally delivered in the class room, and orations delivered publicly in the chapel. The three lower classes also delivered selected pieces by divisions weekly in the chapel, as exercises in declamation. All these performances were subjected to criticism and correction, by the officers having charge of the department to which they respectively belonged. Biblical instruction was given weekly to all the students, and preparation and recitation from the original sacred Scriptures made the duty of every student.

Examinations.

All the classes were examined at the close of the spring and at the close of the summer term, in presence of a committee of educated gentlemen, appointed and invited to attend. The examinations occupy about five days each, and are minute and rigid. A comparative numerical estimate of each student is made on examination, as well as from the average of his daily recitations, and goes to make up his College standing on the College register. The Senior class was examined four weeks previous to the commencement, as candidates for the first degree, on all the studies of the course.

Mode of Instruction.

This has continued the same as reported before, being a combination of recitations from text-books, with familiar or more formal lectures, followed by strict examination. The design is in all cases to discipline the mental faculties to original and independent inquiry, and to store the memory with acquired knowledge, chiefly through the exercise of the understanding.

Discipline.

Strict attendance on every college exercise is required of every student, and failure or delinquency of any kind is made a matter of record and of kind admonition. Incorrigible irregularity, after a series of five warnings to the student and his parent or guardian, is followed by his removal from the institution. A student who has incurred warnings may have them removed from the record by his subsequent regularity. A merit roll is also kept, and the proficiency of each student recorded by a numerical estimate made up from the average estimates of each particular recitation. These records are open to the inspection of the students, and others who have a right to know their contents.

College Buildings.

These consist of three stone buildings, four stories high, for study and lodging rooms, a chapel, President's dwelling-house, boarding-house and servants' house, and 41 acres of land.

The original cost of the college grounds and buildings was about	$80,000 00
The present value is estimated at.....	55,000 00

Library.

No. of books in the college library about 2,500, value,	3,000 00
Value of chemical and philosophical apparatus, ...	2,000 00
	$60,000 00

Other College Property.

A permanent fund, chiefly invested in bonds and mortgages, the interest appropriated to pay salaries; amount collected, is	$38,234 95
Carried forward, ...	$98,234 95

Brought forward, ...	$98,234 95
The Dexter Fund, created by S. Newton Dexter, Esq. consisting of his bond for $15,000, the interest is appropriated as follows: $1,000 annually to the payment of the salary of the professor of classical literature, and the balance to the increase of the college library, ...	15,000 00
Bonds, notes and book debts, due chiefly from graduates and students, valued at.....	2,700 00
Total, ...	$115,934 95

There is also the Rochester Fund, consisting of 21 bonds executed by citizens of Rochester, conditioned to pay Rev. Dr. Penney, the President, $6,125 in 5 annual instalments. It does not technically belong to the college. The obligation only continues in force while Dr. P. remains president. The money is appropriated to the payment of his salary. The receipts from this fund during the last year, were $864.

No part of the property bequeathed to the college by the late Wm. H. Maynard, Esq. for the endowment of a Professorship of Law, History, Civil Polity, &c. has yet come into the hands of the trustees.

Revenue.

Amount charged for tuition, room rent, &c. for year ending 15th Aug. 1838, was		$3,193 13
Amount collected for ditto, including former balances,....		3,489 47
Interest on permanent funds,.....		3,215 57
Instalments paid on Rochester bonds, ...		864 00
Subscription for repairs, &c.		118 00
		$7,687 04
Appropriation by the Legislature, ...		3,000 00
		$10,687 04

Expenditures.

Paid college officers, ...	$7,696 41	
" other expenses and repairs, ...	1,392 51	
		$9,088 92

Debts.

Amount of debts due by college, 15th August 1838, ...	$27,409 11

Price of Tuition, &c.

Tuition, room rent, &c. of Senior and Junior classes per annum, $45.
do Sophomore and Freshman do $36.

GENEVA COLLEGE.

Number and Description of Professorships.

1. A professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
2. " Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c.
3. " Civil Engineering and Statistics.
4. " Latin and Greek Languages and Literature.
5. " Modern Languages, History and Belles Lettres.
6. " Theology, called "Startin Professorship," but partially endowed, the duties discharged by the President.

In the Medical Department.

7. A professorship of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
8. " the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
9. " Obstetrics and Materia Medica.
10. " Anatomy and Physiology.
11. " Botany and Medical Jurisprudence.

The services of the Professor of Civil Engineering, &c. are only voluntary and occasional. The Professorship of Botany, &c. vacant. The President discharges the duty of Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

Faculty and other College Officers.

The faculty consists of a President, five Professors and a Tutor.

Number of Students.

Whole number of students during the year was..... 26
Graduates in the regular course,..... 2
Whole number at the close of the year,..... 24

Classification of Students.

Seniors, 2; Juniors, 6; Sophomores, 5; Freshmen, 9; English class, 4; total, 26.
Number of medical students, about 60
" who received the degree of M. D. in 1837-8,..... 17

College Terms or Sessions.

1. From Sept. 14, 1837, to Dec. 20, 1837.
2. From Jan. 11, 1838, to April 18, 1838.
3. From May 9, 1838, to August 1, 1838.

SUBJECTS OR COURSE OF STUDY.

Freshman Class.

1st Term. Folsom's Livy, 135 pages, and reviewed.
Adams' Roman Antiquities, 245 pages.
Adams' Latin Grammar, and Anthon's Valpy's Greek Grammar.
Xenophon's Anabasis, 5th, 6th and 7th books, and reviewed.
Greek Testament, on Monday mornings.
Bourdon's Algebra, 158 pages, 6 lessons a week.

2d Term. Anthon's Latin Prosody, recited through 3 times.
Horace's Odes and Epodes, and 40 Odes reviewed.
Adams' Roman Antiquities through, and most of it reviewed.
Butler's Ancient Geography, 8 articles.
Herodotus, part of 2 books, and reviewed.
Bourdon's Algebra, p. 158 to 290. In addition to the solution of examples in the text-book, the professor constantly prepared extra examples for the class, to train them to a readiness in applying their knowledge to the subjects under discussion.

3d Term. Horace, Epistles, including Art of Poetry.
Latin Composition, from Zumpt's Exercises, 20 pages.
Greek Testament, 12 chapters of Acts.
Greek Prosody, 10 lessons.
Homer's Illiad, 3d book, and 400 lines of 4th, and reviewed.
Davies' Legendre, 6 books, 4 recitations a week.
Levizac's French Grammar, nearly the whole, and translated 1½ books of Charles XII, 3 recitations a week.

Strict attention paid in all classical studies to construction and prosody. Whole number of recitations in classics, 437. English compositions once in 2 weeks, and during the last term, exercises in reading Shakspeare.

Sophomore Class.

1st Term. Cicero de Senectute, from 10th chapter through.
Anthon's Latin Prosody, through twice.
Horace, scanned 1st book Odes and part Epodes, 2 books Odes and 4 Satires, read and reviewed.
Greek Testament, 12 chapters Monday mornings.
Herodotus, 76 chapters, and reviewed.
Legendre's Geometry, 7 books and reviewed, and 17 problems in application of Algebra to Geometry.

2d Term. Horace, Satires and Epistles, (except Art of Poetry) reviewed.
Adams' Roman Antiquities, 97 pages, and reviewed.
Greek Testament, Monday mornings.
Greek Prosody, Sandford's Exercises, 10 lessons.
Homer's Iliad, 1st book, and reviewed.
Legendre's Geometry finished, and part of appendix.
Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, completed and reviewed.
Mensuration of planes and solids, do
Ancient History, 2 recitations a week.

3d Term. Horace, Art of Poetry and reviewed.
Cicero's Letters between 60 and 70 pages.
Homer's Iliad, 8th book and reviewed.
Euripides, *Phœnissæ* 500 lines and *Hecuba* 400 lines, and reviewed.
Davies' Descriptive Geometry.

Whately's Rhetoric finished and reviewed. Exercises in reading Shakspeare.

Three hundred and eighty-four recitations in classics during the year. English compositions once a fortnight throughout the year.

Junior Class.

1st Term. Tacitus, Agricola and Germania read and reviewed.
Euripides, Alcestis finished.
Theory and Practice of Surveying, Levelling, Spherical Trigonometry and its application to Astronomy; Heights and Distances, the use of the Theodolite, and Mensuration of Planes and Solids.
History of Ancient Literature, weekly lectures, of which the class took notes and were examined on each lecture.
Paley's Natural Theology, finished and reviewed.

2d Term. Juvenal, four Satires read and two reviewed.
Greek Testament, Monday mornings.
Davies' Analytical Geometry, six lessons a week.
Paley's Moral Philosophy.
Spanish Language, two recitations weekly.

3d Term. Plato, 32 sections Phœdon read and reviewed.
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Whately's Logic completed and reviewed.

English compositions once a fortnight, and readings in Shakspeare throughout the year.

Senior Class.

1st Term. Boucharlat's Mechanics, four recitations weekly.
Lectures on Chemistry, with daily examinations.
English compositions.
Stewart's Philosophy, vol. 1 completed.
Cicero de Officiis.

2d Term. Brewster's Optics, Electricity, Magnetism and Electro-Magnetism by lectures, 4 exercises a week.
Spanish, 2 lessons a week.
French Testament, Monday mornings.
History of Italian and Provençal Literature, weekly lectures.
Butler's Analogy, completed and reviewed.
Wayland's Political Economy, do.

3d Term. Herschell's Astronomy, with making observations, 4 lessons a week.
Mineralogy and Geology, 20 lectures.
Kent's Commentaries, vol. 1.

English Class.

One class only in the English course existed during the collegiate year.

1st Term. Bourdon's Algebra, with Freshman class.
Legendre's Geometry, with Sophomore class.
Blair's Rhetoric.
Worcester's History.
2d Term. Algebra continued, with Freshman class.
Geometry completed, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry and Mensuration, with Sophomore class.
Ancient History, 2 lessons a week with do.
English Syntax and Composition, twice a week.
French Language, twice a week.
3d Term. Descriptive Geometry, with Sophomore class.
Algebra reviewed, 4 lessons a week.
English Syntax and Composition ½ the term 3 times a week; French, with Freshman Class latter part of the term.
Whately's Rhetoric, with the Sophomores.

Lectures.

Lectures were given on Sunday evenings in the chapel. During the first term on the book of Daniel, and about half the time during the second and third terms on various subjects connected with the evidences of christianity.

The Senior class also attended lectures, in the medical department in Anatomy and Physiology, and in Chemistry, as mentioned above.

Exercises.

Original compositions by all the classes except the Freshman once a fortnight; by the Freshman, translations or compositions. These were handed to the Professor upon a fixed day, by him carefully read, marked and returned for correction, and afterwards read over by him with the writers, the reading accompanied with such remarks as might be necessary.

Declamations once a week in rotation. It came the turn of each student to declaim publicly in the chapel about once in four weeks. The Professor heard each rehearse in private the day before his public declamation. Reading in Shakspeare as mentioned above.

Examinations.

The classes were examined before the faculty on Saturday mornings, each class being examined once in four weeks; and also at the close of each term, the time spent in examinations being as follows, viz:

At the close of first term, from December 14 to Dec. 20, 6 days.
" second " April 9 to April 18, 8 days.
" third " July 24 to July 30, 6 days.

Mode of Instruction.

The views and methods given in the last report have been carried out during the past year. The faculty have acted upon the conviction that they can render a useful service to the public only by a thorough course of instruction. The greatest difficulty experienced in this has resulted from the very unequal, and in most cases very imperfect preparation of students for admission to College. In order to remedy this

defect, the students, as will be seen in the preceding view of the course of instruction, are upon their entrance put upon the study of the grammars. Prosody is almost universally neglected, and much time has consequently to be spent in college in remedying the neglect, as it is in vain to attempt to make classical scholars, or to give a finished education without it.

Discipline and Gratuitous Aid.

Same as stated in the last report.

College Buildings.

Same as last year. The new building has been completed and named Trinity Hall, the funds for its erection having been derived from Trinity church in New-York. The other college building is named Geneva Hall, the cost of its erection having been provided for by the citizens of Geneva. The building heretofore described as a medical college, has been purchased by the Trustees, and will be applied to the uses of the college. Values as last year, of all under this head.

Other College Property.

Bonds, mortgages and notes,	$17,170 21
Interest due on the same, August 1, 1838,	7,531 09
Term bills and rents due, " 1, 1838,	491 04
Three houses in Geneva,	6,000 00
Lots of land in Geneva and other places,	7,372 00
	$38,564 34

Revenue.

Tuition, room rent, &c	$675 00
Interest on bonds and notes,	992 71
Annual allowance of Protestant Episcopal Society,	500 00
Rents,	156 00
	$2,323 71
Annual allowance by the Legislature of New-York; first payment due on the first day of August, 1838,	6,000 00
	$8,323 71

Expenditures.

Expenditures for the year ending August 1, 1838, for officers' salaries, and the ordinary incidentals	$5,050 00

Debts.

Due August 1, 1838,	$8,852 27

Remarks.

The foregoing exhibition of the "course of study" pursued during the last year, shows that it is liberal and extensive; that the classes are successively improving upon each other; and that the faculty have accomplished much in their efforts to give to the college education its proper character. Much more attention is given to the classics than is usual, and they are required to be studied closely, with an exact grammatical analysis of every sentence, and careful attention to prosody, &c.; while the course in the mathematics and other departments is extensive and rigorous.

The general regularity of the students during the year deserves remark, almost no case of discipline having occurred of sufficient magnitude to be noticed in the records of the faculty. And while in all the classes there was a commendable degree of regularity and attention to college exercises, it may with justice be said of some of them, that they labored with uncommon assiduity and spirit.

The course of study of the English class for the last year, was extensive and well digested. At present, (January 1839,) there are two English classes, and time equal to the labor of one professor is devoted exclusively to them, besides their recitation with other classes. In our next report we shall be able to exhibit the English course more fully. Formerly the English classes recited only with the other classes, and of course they were not fully occupied. The faculty are now digesting a course of study for them which will include, not only the English part of the regular course of instruction in college, but other studies of a practical and useful character, which will fill up all their time, and make a well arranged system of instruction.

The number of students at this date is 50, and larger than at any former time in the history of the college; and comparing the condition of the college in this respect, and its system of instruction and discipline, and in its whole tone, with what it was but a short time ago, the trustees think they have reason to congratulate themselves both upon its present character, and its future prospects.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Number and Description of Professorships.

Faculty of Science and Letters.

A Professorship of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Logic.
" History and Belles Lettres.
" Evidences of Revealed Religion.
" Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
" Chemistry, Botany, Geology and Mineralogy.
" The Latin and Greek Languages.
An Assistant Professorship of do

Faculty of Letters and Arts.

A Professorship of Civil Engineering and Architecture.
" the Literature of the Arts of Design.
" Popular Education.
" the French Language and Literature.

A Professorship of the Italian Language and Literature.
" the Spanish " "
" the German " "
" the Hebrew " "
" Arabic, Syriac, Persian and Ethiopic.

Faculty of Law.

A Professorship of the Laws of Nature and of Nations and of Constitutional Law.
" the Law of Personal Property and Domestic Relations.
" Pleadings and Practice.

Faculty of Medicine.

A Professorship of Anatomy.
" Physiology.
" the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
" Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Medical Jurisprudence.
" Surgery.
" Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
" Clinical Medicine.
" Clinical Surgery.
" Clinical Midwifery.
" Pathological Anatomy.
" Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery.
" Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
" Diseases of the Skin.
" Diseases of the Chest.
" Mental Diseases.
" Medical Physics and Physical Diagnosis.
" Hygiene.
" Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

With the exception of the professorships of the medical faculty, all the various professorships are now filled, and instruction given in each of them.

Number of Students.

Whole number of students during the year,..... 304
of whom 122 were in the undergraduate classes,
" 162 students under professors of faculty of letters and arts.
" 20 students of law.

College Terms.

These are the same as were stated in the last report.

Subjects or Courses of Study.

The under-graduate course of study was the same as presented in the last report. The students under the faculty of letters and arts, were divided into classes according to the subjects pursued. The class in civil engineering and architecture, was instructed by lectures and recitations, together with exhibitions of models for the purposes of illustration.

The instruction of teachers for common schools, was chiefly by lectures and examination on the subjects thus explained. In modern, and especially in oriental languages and literature, the recitations have been accompanied more or less with critical expositions intended to illustrate the genius and characteristics of the several languages which were thus taught. In the faculty of law, instruction has been given by lectures accompanied by examinations.

Discipline.

This is conducted as previously reported, and with increasing evidence of its happy results.

Gratuitous Aid.

The number of students educated during the past year without charge, was thirty-seven.

Description and Value of University Buildings and other Property.

This may be estimated at about the same amount as in the former report.

Revenue.

The University has no revenue from any other source than those enumerated in the report of last year, except the annual grant of $6,000 from the State, made by an act of the Legislature in April last, and also whatever may be derived from the literature fund, through the University grammar schools.

Grant from the State,	$6,000
The amount of income from rents was,	5,650
The amount of income from students,	5,239
Total,	$16,889

Expenditures.

Paid for salaries of professors,	$10,250
" " other officers,	1,850
Interest on debt,	7,600
Repairs, insurance, &c.	1,200
Total,	$20,900

The grant from the State, being by law, specifically appropriated to the payment of professors and other teachers, has accordingly been so applied.

Debts.

Owing to the difficulty of determining with accuracy when the last report was made, the entire cost of the buildings, the Council were then unable to state precisely what the debt of the Institution would be when all the various accounts should be rendered. They have since been accurately ascertained, and exclusive of the amount due the State for marble used in the building, the indebtedness of the Institution amounts to $153,000. The Council are now taking active measures to accomplish

a reduction of this debt. Liberal subscriptions are already made with that view, and should the Council be released by the Legislature from the amount now due to the State, they entertain much confidence of being able to place the Institution in a situation of ease and safety.

Price of Tuition.

This has not been varied since the last report.

Remarks.

Since the close of the last year, changes have been made in the number of salaried officers, in order to bring the expenses of the Institution more entirely within its income. The measure, however, has been so introduced as not to affect injuriously the advantages of the student or the integrity and completeness of those systems of instruction which it has been the great object of the University to introduce and to establish. It indeed requires a much greater amount of labor from the professors employed, but this is rendered by the present officers with great cheerfulness and perseverance.

The Council felt it to be a duty which they owe both to the community and the Legislature, which has allowed them to share its bounty, so to regulate the ordinary expenses of the Institution as not to allow its existence to be jeopardized by a constant accumulation of debt; and they are now happy to state, that when the present floating debt shall have been discharged, the condition of the University may be considered as freeing it in a great degree from any hazard growing out of ordinary contingencies.

A delay has occurred in completing the appointments for the Medical Professorships, which it is hoped will not be allowed long to continue. The Council still expect to open the lectures in the Medical School early in November, 1839, and their measures will be taken with that view.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Number and description of Professorships, and names of Professors and other Officers.

J. AUGUSTINE SMITH, M. D., President, and Professor of Physiology.

ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery.

JOSEPH M. SMITH, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine.

EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

JOHN B. BECK, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

JOHN TORREY, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Botany.

JOHN R. RHINELANDER, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

ALBAN G. SMITH, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.

ROBERT WATTS, Jr. M. D., Lecturer on Special Anatomy.

JAMES QUACKENBOSS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
THOS. COCK, M. D., Vice-President.
FANNING C. TUCKER, Esq., Treasurer.
NICOLL H. DERING, M. D., Registrar.

The Professorship of Special Anatomy is vacant, being created, but not filled by the Regents. In the meantime, its duties are discharged by Dr. Robert Watts, Jr. appointed by the trustees lecturer for that purpose. None of the professors receive any salary except the Demonstrator of Anatomy, who is paid by the Professor of Anatomy. Dr. Stevens lectures at the hospital without charge to the pupils, or remuneration to himself. His course is not sub-graduate.

Number of Students.

Whole number of students during the present session, ... 95
Number of graduates since last report, (which was made after the graduation in April last,)..... ... 6
None of the students are under 14 years of age.

Classification of Students, and College Terms or Sessions.

There is no classification of students. The only session commences on the 1st Monday of November, and ends the last day of February.

Examinations.

There are no examinations, except for degrees. The first of these examinations is before the professors alone; the second by the professors before the trustees.

The *mode of Instruction* is entirely by lectures.

There are no rules of *discipline* except those of propriety and decorum.

Gratuitous Aid.

Students of theology and missionaries are, on application, admitted gratis to all the lectures. Indigent medical students are, under peculiar circumstances, admitted on easy conditions.

The matriculation fee of $5, which is the property of the college, is required, except from students who have already paid for three matriculation tickets. The professors do not charge after the second course.

College Building and Property.

The college building, situated in Crosby-street, and recently fitted up, is imposing in appearance, ample in its dimensions, and perfectly commodious in its arrangements. In the last particular, it is supposed not to have its equal in the U. S. Its value is over $32,500.

In the anatomical department it is especially convenient, as well for students as practitioners, the latter having private rooms for themselves. As the supply of subjects is constant and ample, it may be said with truth, that in no school can practical anatomy be more steadily pursued than in this college.

The college library consists of about 750 volumes.

The museums and apparatus belong to the individual professors. These are very ample in their respective departments.

The anatomical museum, commenced by the late distinguished Pro-

fessor Post, has been greatly increased by the present professor of anatomy, and now contains upwards of 1,200 preparations. It possesses all the means for illustrating a full course of lectures. The obstetrical department possesses the most ample means of illustrating the subjects which it teaches, and abundant as these means now are, they are regularly increasing. They consist of casts in plaster of the larger and more striking objects with which the student should be familiarly acquainted; preparations in wax of those whose more minute structure requires greater accuracy of discrimination, and of specimens of the parts themselves, prepared in the mode best calculated to exhibit them, as well as the numerous morbid changes to which they are liable. The variety and extent of the obstetrical museum is such as to furnish the professor of that branch with every thing that can be desired to facilitate the full understanding of his course.

The cabinet of materia medica is ample and well selected. It contains specimens of every article on which the professor is called to lecture. In this institution, materia medica has always been considered a demonstrative science, and no subject is treated of which is not illustrated by drawings and specimens. Medical jurisprudence is taught in a similar way. Every subject is illustrated by preparations and plates, and in the important department of poisons, the tests of every individual article treated of are exhibited in detail. The chemical apparatus is of the most extensive character, and every subject connected with the science of chemistry is illustrated by actual experiment.

Revenue.

A matriculation fee of $5, paid by each student, amounting during the last session to,	$385 00
Each graduate pays $25, amounting this year to	150 00
Annual appropriation from the State for anatomical museum, &c,	500 00
One quarter's rent of lecture room, (used one evening in the week and three times on Sunday, by a religious society,)	125 00
Total annual revenue of college,	$1,160 00

The amount of tuition received by professors for lectures is not stated.

Debts.

The acknowledged debts of the college amount to about $18,000. In addition to this, there is an unsettled claim of about $2,000.

Expenditures.

The expenditures are small, except for interest, consisting of porter's salary, fuel, &c.

Price of Tuition.

For all the lectures, ... $108 00

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

Number and Description of Professorships.

1. An Emeritus professorship of obstetrics.
2. A professorship of chemistry and pharmacy.

3. A professorship of materia medica and medical jurisprudence.
4. " " anatomy and physiology.
5. " " the practice of physic and the diseases of women and children.
6. " " surgery and midwifery.

The professorship of surgery is vacant by the resignation of the late incumbent. The lectures on surgery during the last session, were delivered by the professor of anatomy, and the lectures on midwifery by the Emeritus professor of obstetrics.

Faculty and other College Officers.

These consisted of five professors, a president, vice-president and treasurer, who also acted as register.

Number of Students.

Whole number of students attending the lectures, 114.

In this number are included 4 graduates, who attended the various lectures, one physician in practice, and one preparing as a missionary.

Some students take tickets for a portion of the courses only, and the classes in anatomy and chemistry are generally the most numerous.

Number of graduates at the last annual commencement, 32.

Graduates are required by law to be of the age of 21 years.

Average age of graduates is about 24 years. No student in the college is under the age of 18.

Classification of Students.

There is no classification as in literary colleges. The only distinction is as to the number of courses of lectures each student may have attended. A student who has attended two courses, is entitled to a free ticket. Number thus entitled varied during the last term from 26 to 28.

College Session.

This commences first Tuesday of October, and continues sixteen weeks without any vacation.

Subjects or Courses of Study.

The whole course consists of lectures delivered by the respective professors. Text-books recommended to students for perusal, are the following:

On Surgery—Sam'l Cooper's first lines of the Practice of Surgery.
" Obstetrics—Burns' Midwifery, Valpeau's Midwifery.
" Chemistry—Beck's and Turner's Chemistry.
" Materia Medica—Beck's Murray's Materia Medica.
" Anatomy and Physiology—Bell's Anatomy, London Dissector, Magendie's Physiology, or Dunglison's Physiology.
" Practice of Physic—Gregory's, or Eberle's, Practice of Physic.
" Medical Jurisprudence—Beck's Medical Jurisprudence.

Examinations.

Each professor daily examines his class on the subject of the preceding lecture. Candidates for graduation are examined separately, in the

presence of a majority of all the professors, and a distinct vote is taken on the recommendation of each individual for the degree of doctor of medicine to the Regents of the University.

Discipline.

The professors consider they have the power of expulsion for misconduct of any kind, whether in or out of the lecture room. The State Medical Society, by a resolution, passed February 1836, has aided in the preservation of order, which resolution is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That when a student has attended lectures, he furnish a certificate from the college in which he attended, that he has attended a full course, or if not a full course, the extent of his attendance; and that his attendance has been regular, and his conduct as a student, proper and respectable."

Any attempt, proved on a student, to disinter the dead, is punished with expulsion.

Candidates for graduation are required to present certificates of their moral conduct during the period of their study, and without this they are not admitted to examination.

Gratuitous Aid.

There is no provision for the gratuitous education of indigent students, but the professors are obliged annually to admit a considerable number on credit to their lectures. Much of this is seldom realized.

Statutes, or By-Laws of the College.

There are no general statutes or by-laws. The charter of the college, as granted by the Regents of the University, and the laws of the State, relative to the medical profession, comprise the statutory powers of the college.

College Buildings and Property.

A three story stone building, containing lecture rooms, laboratory, museum, library, &c. value, ...	$6,000 00
A four story stone building, for students, ...	5,000 00
which are erected on the grounds of the college, two acres, ...	1,000 00
Number of books in college library, 1,425, ...	2,900 00
Chemical apparatus, anatomical museum, and other apparatus, ...	500 00
Collections of professors for their respective branches of instruction, ...	4,900 00
	$20,300 00

Revenue.

Total amount of lecture fees, ...	$3,484 28
Amount of do. unpaid, collection of which is uncertain, .	907 72
Amount collected for room rent and use of library, ...	93 50
	$4,485 50

Each student graduating pays $20, which is appropriated to the payment of the debt for erecting one of the college buildings, and repairs and contingencies.

Debts.

The trustees owe no debts, as the professors defray all the expenses. The professors were indebted 1st February 1839, for the balance due on one of the above described buildings, $1,750.

Price of Tuition.

Price of all the tickets, ...			$56 00
Room rent in college buildings, for term of four months,	$4 00	to	5 50
Board when students room in college building, per week,	1 50	"	1 75
" " " village, per week, ...	2 00	"	3 00

True abstracts,

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, March 1st, 1839.

TABULAR STATEMENT,

Showing the relative condition of the several Colleges subject to the visitation of the Regents, taken from the preceding abstracts.

	Columbia College.	Union College.	Hamilton College.	Geneva College.	College of P. & S., N. Y.	College of P. & S. of Western District.	University of the city of N. Y.
No. of professors and tutors,	11	11	6	11	10	6	
Whole No. of students,	120	305	94	*26	95	114	†304
Value of college grounds and buildings,	.....	$225,010	55,000	31,500	32,500	12,000	260,000
" library,	$6,000	.....	3,000	3,000	.....	2,900	7,000
" apparatus,	4,000	26,993	2,000	1,600	.....	5,400	10,000
Total value of grounds, buildings, library and apparatus,	.....	252,003	60,000	36,100	.....	20,300	277,000
Other college property,	.....	196,200	55,935	38,564	.....	none.	
Value of the whole,	.....	448,203	115,935	74,664		20,300	277,000
Debts due from college,	$51,548	117,925	27,409	8,852	18,000	none.	153,000
Annual Revenue.							
Tuition and room rent,	9,495	7,783	3,489	675	.....	4,485	5,239
Interest or income of permanent funds,	9,080	13,734	3,216	1,148	125	none.	5,650
Income from other sources,	.....	.....	982	500	.....	521	
Appropriation by Legislature,	.....	.....	3,000	6,000	500	.....	6,000
Total,	$18,575	$21,517	$10,687	$8,323		$5,006	$16,889

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

	Columbia College.	Union College.	Hamilton College.	Geneva College.	College of P & S., N. Y.	College of P. & S. of Western District.	University of the city of N. Y.
Annual Expenditure.							
Salaries of professors, &c.	13,995	17,370	7,696	5,050	.....	.....	12,100
Interest on debts,	3,193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,600
Repairs,	406						
Incidental expenses,	1,459	.....	1,392	.....	.....	.....	1,200
Charity students,	.....	3,173					
Library and apparatus,	658	650					
Total,	$19,711	$21,193	$9,088	$5,050			$20,900

* Besides these, there were 60 in the medical department.

† See Abstract for particulars.

A true statement.

G. HAWLEY, *Secretary.*

Albany, March 1, 1839.

SCHEDULE No. 1,

Containing Abstracts from the Academic Reports for 1838, *exhibiting the number of students taught in the several Academies from which such reports have been received, with the apportionment of their distributive shares of* $40,000, *out of the income of the Literature Fund, for said year.*

Names of Academies incorporated by the Regents; or subject to their visitation in each Senate District.	Where established.	Whole No. of students belonging to academy at the date of report.	No. of students claimed by the trustees to have pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, for four months of said year.	No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for 4 months of said year.	Amount of money apportioned by the Regents from the income of the Literature Fund.
First District.					
Erasmus Hall,.....	Flatbush, Kings Co.....	135	105	105	$996 20
Grammar School of Columbia Col.	New-York City,.....	377	151	151	1,432 65
" " University of the city of New-York,.....	do	222	116	116	1,100 58
N. Y. Inst. for Deaf and Dumb,..	do	155	155	155	1,470 57
		889	527	527	$5,000 00
Second District.					
Amenia Seminary,.....	Amenia, Dutchess Co.....	141	140	140	$802 76
Clinton,.....	Easthampton, Suffolk Co.	27	15	14	80 27
Farmers' Hall,.....	Goshen, Orange Co.....	100	44	44	252 29
Hempstead Seminary,.....	Hempstead, Queens Co.....	39	26	26	149 08

No. 1.—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies incorporated by the Regents, or subject to their visitation, in each Senate District.	Where established.	Whole No. of students belonging to academy at the date of report.	No. of students claimed by the trustees to have pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, for four months of said year.	No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for 4 months of said year.	Amount of money apportioned by the Regents from the income of the Literature Fund.
Kingston,	Kingston, Ulster Co.	80	52	52	$298 16
Montgomery,	Montgomery, Orange Co.	54	95	95	544 73
Mount-Pleasant,	Mount-Pleasant, Westchester Co.	83	78	78	447 25
Newburgh,	Newburgh, Orange Co.	53	52	52	298 16
New-Paltz,	New-Paltz, Ulster Co.	75	57	57	326 83
North-Salem,	North Salem, Westchester Co.	49	63	63	361 24
Peekskill,	Peekskill, do	47	24	24	137 61
Poughkeepsie Female Academy,	Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co.	60	64	64	366 97
Poughkeepsie Collegiate School,	do do	113	68	68	389 91
Redhook,	Upper-Redhook, do	32	13	12	68 82
Union Hall,	Jamaica, Queens Co.	156	83	83	475 92
		1,109	874	872	$5,000 00
Third District.					
Albany,	Albany City,	298	152	152	$575 74
Albany Female Academy,	do	367	281	281	1,064 36
Albany Female Seminary,	do	35	38	38	143 93

Claverack,	Claverack, Columbia Co	45	39	34	128 78
Clermont,	Clermont, do	20	14	14	53 08
Coxsackie,	Coxsackie, Greene Co.	75	30	30	113 63
Delaware,	Delhi, Delaware Co.	76	89	89	337 11
Delaware Literary Institute,	Franklin, do	61	56	56	212 11
Hudson,	Hudson City,	44	12	12	45 49
Jefferson,	Jefferson, Schoharie Co.	61	43	43	162 87
Kinderhook,	Kinderhook, Columbia Co.	115	105	105	397 71
Lansingburgh,	Lansingburgh, Rensselaer Co.	81	19	19	71 96
Schenectady Lyceum and Academy,	Schenectady City,	104	65	63	238 62
Schenectady Young Ladies' Sem.	do	59	61	61	231 05
Schoharie,	Schoharie, Schoharie Co.	78	23	23	87 17
Troy,	Troy City,	61	6	6	22 78
Troy Female Seminary,	do	194	296	294	1,113 61
		1,774	1,329	1,320	$5,000 00
Fourth District.					
Ames,	Ames, Montgomery Co.	44	40	40	$193 40
Cambridge Washington,	Cambridge, Washington Co.	38	46	46	222 41
Canajoharie,	Canajoharie, Montgomery Co.	44	61	61	294 93
Essex County,	Westport, Essex Co.	68	24	24	116 04
Fairfield,	Fairfield, Herkimer Co.	111	99	99	478 66
Fort Covington,	Fort-Covington, Franklin Co.	25	24	24	116 04
Franklin,	Malone, do	58	50	50	241 75
Galway,	Galway, Saratoga Co.	89	91	91	439 98
Gouverneur High School,	Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co.	67	61	61	294 93
Granville,	North-Granville, Washington Co.	60	34	31	149 88
Johnstown,	Johnstown, Fulton Co.	38	54	54	261 09

Names of Academies incorporated by the Regents, or subject to their visitation, in each Senate District.	Where established.	Whole No. of students belonging to academy at date of report.	No. of students claimed by the trustees to have pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, for four months of said year.	No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for 4 months of said year.	Amount of money apportioned by the Regents from the income of the Literature Fund.
Keeseville,	Keeseville, Clinton Co.	64	50	50	$241 75
Kingsborough,	Kingsborough, Fulton Co.	60	4	4	19 34
Ogdensburgh,	Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence Co.	83	21	21	101 53
Plattsburgh,	Plattsburgh, Clinton Co.	92	44	44	212 74
St. Lawrence,	Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co.	144	135	135	652 67
Stillwater,	Stillwater, Saratoga Co.	164	45	45	217 57
Washington,	Salem, Washington Co.	63	98	98	473 83
Waterford,	Waterford, Saratoga Co.	89	43	43	207 90
		1,401	1,024	1,021	* $4,936 44
Fifth District.					
Black River Literary and Religious Institute,	Watertown, Jefferson Co.	320	89	86	$365 96
Cherry-Valley,	Cherry-Valley, Otsego Co.	45	25	25	106 39
Clinton Grammar School,	Clinton, Oneida Co.	32	35	33	140 44
Clinton Liberal Institute,	do do	112	125	117	497 84
De Ruyter Institute,	De Ruyter, Madison Co.	80	73	72	306 38

Fulton Female Seminary,	Fulton, Oswego Co.	49	40	40	170 22
Hamilton,	Hamilton, Madison Co.	161	115	115	489 36
Hartwick Seminary,	Hartwick, Otsego Co.	26	23	23	97 85
Lowville,	Lowville, Lewis Co.	45	24	24	102 14
Oneida Conference Seminary,	Cazenovia, Madison Co.	282	163	154	655 34
Oneida Institute,	Whitesboro, Oneida Co.	85	66	66	280 85
Rensselaer Oswego,	Mexico, Oswego Co.	83	98	98	417 03
Utica,	Utica City,	86	135	135	574 47
Utica Female Academy,	do	168	126	126	536 15
Vernon,	Vernon, Oneida Co.	66	48	47	199 98
Whitesboro',	Whitesboro,' do	28	14	14	59 57
		1,668	1,199	1,175	$5,000 00
Sixth District.					
Franklin,	Prattsburgh, Steuben Co.	84	68	57	$432 48
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,	Lima, Livingston Co.	193	235	235	1,783 00
Groton,	Groton, Tompkins Co.	61	77	75	569 09
Livingston Co. High School,	Geneseo, Livingston Co.	87	18	18	136 60
Ithaca,	Ithaca, Tompkins Co.	87	122	122	925 63
Oxford,	Oxford, Chenango Co.	100	119	119	902 80
Owego,	Owego, Tioga Co.	100	33	33	250 40
		712	672	659	$5,000 00
Seventh District.					
Auburn,	Auburn, Cayuga Co.	83	39	39	$274 63
Canandaigua,	Canandaigua, Ontario Co.	165	101	101	711 26
Cayuga,	Aurora, Cayuga Co.	54	43	43	302 86
Cortland,	Homer, Cortland Co.	128	147	147	1,035 19

No 1.—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies incorporated by the Regents, or subject to their visitation, in each Senate District.	Where established.	Whole No. of students belonging to academy at the date of report.	No. of students claimed by the trustees to have pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, for four months of said year.	No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for 4 months of said year.	Amount of money apportioned by the Regents from the income of the Literature Fund.
Fayetteville,	Fayetteville, Onondaga Co.	123	39	39	$274 63
Manlius,	Manlius, do	135	48	48	338 01
Onondaga,	Onondaga Hollow, do	75	43	43	302 86
Ontario Female Seminary,	Canandaigua, Ontario Co.	124	89	89	626 74
Ovid,	Ovid, Seneca Co.	66	34	34	239 42
Pompey,	Pompey, Onondaga Co.	53	50	50	352 11
Seneca Falls,	Seneca Falls, Seneca Co.	59	25	25	176 10
Syracuse,	Syracuse, Onondaga Co.	86	52	52	366 19
		1,151	710	710	$5,000 00
Eighth District.					
Alexander Classical School,	Alexander, Genesee Co.	266	40	40	$254 44
Aurora,	Aurora, Erie Co.	71	59	58	368 95
Batavia Female Academy,	Batavia, Genesee Co.	70	66	66	419 84
Clarkson,	Clarkson, Monroe Co.	72	41	41	260 80
Fredonia,	Fredonia, Chautauque Co.	90	102	102	648 84
Gaines,	Gaines, Orleans Co.	45	53	53	337 16

Jamestown,.....	Jamestown, Chautauque Co.	35	53	53	337 16
Lewiston,.....	Lewiston, Niagara Co.....	.....	12	12	76 34
Mayville, ...	Mayville, Chautauque Co.	53	14	14	89 06
Mendon,.....	Mendon, Monroe Co.....	93	31	31	197 20
Middlebury, ...	Middlebury, Genesee Co.....	170	46	46	292 61
Monroe, ...	Henrietta, Monroe Co.....	70	8	8	50 89
Rochester Female Academy, ...	Rochester City,.....	81	59	59	375 30
Rochester Collegiate Institute,....	do	211	114	114	725 18
Springville,.....	Springville, Erie Co.....	60	52	52	330 84
Westfield, ...	Westfield, Chautauque Co.....	20	37	37	235 39
		1,407	787	786	$5,000 00

* See act for the relief of Essex County Academy, passed March 29, 1838, which required the Regents to deduct from the share of public money distributed among the Academies of the Fourth Senate District in 1839, the sum directed by the said act to be paid to Essex County Academy in 1838, being $63.56, which will account for the amount distributed to said academies the present year, being less than $5,000. G. H.

RECAPITULATION.

	Whole No. of students belonging to academies at the date of report.	No. of students claimed by the trustees to have pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, for 4 months of said year.	No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for 4 months of said year.	Amount of money apportioned by the Regents from the income of the Literature Fund.	Rate per scholar in each district.
1st District, ..	889	527	527	$5,000	$9 49
2d " ..	1,109	874	872	5,000	5 73
3d " ..	1,774	1,329	1,320	5,000	3 79
4th " ..	1,401	1,024	1,021	5,000	4 83
5th " ..	1,668	1,199	1,175	5,000	4 25
6th " ..	712	672	659	5,000	7 59
7th " ..	1,151	710	710	5,000	7 04
8th " ..	1,407	787	786	5,000	6 36
	10,111	7,122	7,070	$40,000	

The rate per scholar, if the apportionment had been made without reference to districts, would have been $5.66.

A true abstract and apportionment.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, March 1, 1839.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Containing Abstracts from the Academic Reports for 1838, *exhibiting a statement of the permanent endowments and other property belonging to the several Academies from which reports were received, with the amount of debts due from them respectively.*

Names of Academies.	Permanent endowments.			Total value of lot, buildings, library and apparatus.	Other academic property.	Total value of the whole.	Debts due by academy.
	Value of academy lot & buildings.	Value of library.	Value of apparatus.				
First District.							
Erasmus Hall,.....	$10,000	$1,670	$448	$12,118	$2,065	$14,183	$161
Second District.							
Amenia Seminary,.....	4,300	257	537	5,094	6,941	12,035	8,648
Clinton,.....	2,500	217	98	2,815	598	3,413	40
Farmers' Hall,.....	4,000	269	76	4,345	none.	4,345	none.
Hempstead Seminary,.....	10,000	468	75	10,543	.....	10,543	none.
Kingston,.....	6,500	248	138	6,886	310	7,196	none.
Montgomery,.....	6,500	283	382	7,165	none.	7,165	232
Mount-Pleasant,.....	16,000	13	.....	16,013	3,200	19,213	7,366
Newburgh,.....	19,375	484	213	20,072	300	20,372	4,775
New-Paltz,.....	7,500	170	534	8,204	.....	8,204	1,800
North-Salem,.....	2,636	411	121	3,168	233	3,401	none.
Peekskill,.....	7,590	165	137	7,892	none.	7,892	1,000
Poughkeepsie Female Academy,.....	15,963	29	423	16,415	325	16,740	none.
Poughkeepsie Collegiate School,.....	49,500	200	223	49,923	none.	49,923	20,625
Redhook,.....	2,200	357	50	2,607	165	2,772	none.

No. 2.—Continued.

Names of Academies.	Permanent endowments.			Total value of lot, buildings, library and apparatus.	Other academic property.	Total value of the whole.	Debts due by academy.
	Value of academy lot & building.	Value of library.	Value of apparatus.				
Union-Hall,	$7,600	$513	$249	$8,362	$2,380	$10,742	$1,700
Third District.							
Albany,	80,000	1,083	1,464	82,547	20,000	102,547	2,256
Albany Female Academy,	35,347	916	1,452	37,715	3,027	40,742	10,125
Albany Female Seminary,	7,000	650	860	8,510	500	9,010	1,600
Claverack,	2,700	186	32	2,918	.....	2,918	22
Clermont,	2,700	98	100	2,898	.....	2,898	none.
Coxsackie,	3,600	118	201	3,919	.....	3,919	900
Delaware,	2,610	435	297	3,342	5,405	8,747	none.
Delaware Literary Institute,	7,000	161	394	7,555	300	7,855	4,508
Hudson,	2,500	25	20	2,545	800	3,345	none.
Jefferson,	3,400	143	502	4,045	.....	4,045	1,078
Kinderhook,	4,000	587	408	4,995	294	5,289	68
Lansingburgh,	4,000	192	211	4,403	4,600	9,003	350
Schenectady Lyceum and Academy,	2,750	170	25	2,945	.....	2,945	none.
Schenectady Young Ladies Seminary,	2,750	161	33	2,944	6,500	9,444	none.
Schoharie,	3,350	113	45	3,508	24	3,532	none.
Troy,	6,500	30	361	6,891	1,500	8,391	105
Troy Female Seminary,	5,500	250	570	6,320	none.	6,320	none.

Fourth District.							
Ames,	2,300	296	93	2,689	457	3,146	74
Cambridge Washington,	2,700	193	37	2,930	1,531	4,461	407
Canajoharie,	2,650	108	96	2,854	47	2,901	225
Essex County,	1,800	152	337	2,289	800	3,089	527
Fairfield,	8,125	300	265	8,690	none.	8,690	
Fort Covington,	2,750	33	33	2,816	2,072	4,888	90
Franklin,	4,200	200	150	4,550	4,627	9,177	874
Galway,	4,400	100	400	4,900	.....	4,900	1,319
Gouverneur High School,	3,250	79	172	3,501	3,900	7,401	2,540
Granville,	2,650	63	138	2,851	30	2,881	none.
Johnstown,	2,500	85	64	2,649	1,311	3,960	none.
Keeseville,	1,812	422	268	2,502	59	2,561	none.
Kingsborough,	3,450	61	55	3,566	.....	3,566	
Ogdensburgh,	7,000	230	161	7,391	274	7,665	
Plattsburgh,	3,900	208	500	4,608	578	5,186	480
St. Lawrence,	9,000	534	402	9,936	3,255	13,191	4,300
Stillwater,	3,300	135	92	3,527	.....	3,527	
Washington,	4,700	353	290	5,343	none.	5,243	775
Waterford,	4,100	132	40	4,272	none.	4,272	627
Fifth District.							
Black River Literary & Religious Ins.	13,500	342	543	14,385	500	14,885	3,491
Cherry-Valley,	3,700	201	167	4,068	385	4,453	
Clinton Grammar School,	2,650	186	.....	2,836	.....	2,836	none.
Clinton Liberal Institute,	11,000	644	403	12,047	2,200	14,247	none.
De Ruyter Institute,	13,626	186	337	14,199	7,735	21,934	3,047
Fulton Female Seminary,	3,650	26	10	3,686	630	4,316	1,630
Hamilton,	6,350	821	81	7,252	1,131	8,383	3,301

No. 2.—Continued.

Names of Academies.	Permanent endowments.			Total value of lot, buildings, library and apparatus.	Other academic property.	Total value of the whole.	Debts due by academy.
	Value of academy lot & buildings.	Value of library.	Value of apparatus.				
Hartwick Seminary,	5,800	1,137	115	7,052	18,067	25,119	
Lowville,	6,000	66	267	6,333	2,370	8,703	1,200
Oneida Conference Seminary,	16,000	1,000	291	17,291	5,000	22,291	5,000
Oneida Institute,	21,240	1,016	581	22,837	13,445	36,282	7,573
Rensselaer Oswego,	3,350	183	358	3,891	100	3,991	400
Utica,	10,000	79	55	10,134	1,563	11,697	none.
Utica Female Academy,	15,000	50	250	15,300	none.	15,300	none.
Vernon,	3,500	165	114	3,779	none.	3,779	24
Whitesboro',	2,750	170	20	2,940	none.	2,940	
Sixth District.							
Franklin,	2,000	937	244	3,181	3,740	6,921	
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,	32,900	750	351	34,001	8,500	42,501	12,959
Groton,	3,850	164	282	4,296	250	4,546	
Livingston Co. High School,	11,000	114	197	11,311	100	11,411	192
Ithaca,	5,000	283	1,118	6,401	14,760	21,161	4,679
Oxford,	2,900	237	388	3,525	3,514	7,039	none.
Owego,	3,500	137	183	3,820	.....	3,820	500

Seventh District.							
Auburn,	6,000	122	129	6,251	....	6,251	500
Canandaigua,	13,000	316	776	14,092	16,735	30,827	none.
Cayuga,	5,025	250	83	5,358	3,714	9,072	none.
Cortland,	3,500	966	680	5,146	4,083	9,229	150
Fayetteville,	2,768	48	205	3,021	.....	3,021	245
Manlius,	3,000	26	205	3,231	340	3,571	91
Onondaga,	5,525	128	153	5,806	4,086	9,892	none.
Ontario Female Seminary,	13,500	452	139	14,091	.....	14,091	6,210
Ovid,	4,500	179	200	4,879	5,324	10,203	1,575
Pompey,	5,400	65	371	5,836	6,138	11,974	1,653
Seneca Falls,	3,500	35	60	3,595	2,000	5,595	35
Syracuse,	17,531	191	172	17,894	.....	17,894	7,214
Eighth District.							
Alexander Classical School,	6,000	93	257	6,350	725	7,075	1,550
Aurora,	2,500	272	180	2,952	1,217	4,169	243
Batavia Female Academy,	3,500	40	367	3,907	100	4,007	1,479
Clarkson,	2,647	20	480	3,147	3,623	6,770	none.
Fredonia,	3,000	1,474	167	4,641	526	5,167	none.
Gaines,	3,500	44	401	3,945	.....	3,945	none.
Jamestown,	3,360	191	223	3,774	300	4,074	350
Lewiston,	3,000	.....	340	3,340			
Mayville,	3,840	58	150	4,048	none.	4,048	636
Mendon,	2,600	.....	.....	2,600	.....	2,600	
Middlebury,	5,000	574	379	5,953	7,768	13,721	2,037
Monroe,	5,300	75	81	5,456	774	6,230	644
Rochester Female Academy,	7,450	88	93	7,631	930	8,561	1,092

No. 2.—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies.	Permanent endowments.			Total value of lot, buildings, library and apparatus.	Other academic property.	Total value of the whole.	Debts due by academy.
	Value of academy lot & buildings.	Value of library.	Value of apparatus.				
Rochester Collegiate Institute,.....	8,800	45	809	9,654	.....	9,654	1,555
Springville,.....	3,700	105	417	4,222	100	4,322	970
Westfield,.....	3,100	139	77	3,316	.....	3,316	70
	$772,270	$29,646	$28,271	$830,187	$220,881	$1,051,068	$151,892

True abstracts.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, March 1, 1839.

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Containing Abstracts from Academic Reports for 1838, *exhibiting a statement of the annual revenues and expenditures of the several Academies from which such reports were received.*

Names of Academies.	Annual Revenue.			Total annual revenue.	Annual Expenditures.				Total annual expenditure.
	Tuition money for year ending on date of report.	Interest or income of academic property accrued during said year.	Am't rec'd during said year from Regents, on their annual apportionm't.		Salaries or compensation of teachers.	Interest accrued during said year on debts due by academy.	Repairs of buildings or other academic property.	Fuel, and other incidental expenses.	
First District.									
Erasmus Hall,	$2,900	$1,040	$611	$4,551	$3,500	.....	$400	$177	$4,077
Second District.									
Amenia Seminary,	2,633	978	218	3,829	2,542	550	425	302	3,819
Clinton,	300	50	29	379	300	none.	205	30	535
Farmers' Hall,	1,600	none.	83	1,683	1,683	.....	.....	.....	1,683
Hempstead Seminary,	583	none.	none.	583	250	none.	none.	56	306
Kingston,	1,280	.....	113	1,393	1,368	.....	none.	.....	1,368
Montgomery,	1,050	.....	228	1,278	1,278	11	none.	75	1,364
Mount-Pleasant,	1,688	811	158	2,657	1,845	457	.....	28	2,330
Newburgh,	600	500	61	1,161	661	110	70	64	905
New-Paltz,	1,200	300	118	1,618	1,418	.....	1,100	.....	2,518
North-Salem,	572	60	27	659	542	.....	58	18	618
Peekskill,	678	270	none.	948	838	70	30	.....	938
Poughkeepsie Female Academy,	2,279	884	140	3,303	2,279	.....	100	41	2,420

No 3.—Continued.

Names of Academies.	Annual Revenue.			Total annual revenue.	Annual Expenditures.				Total annual expenditure.
	Tuition money for year ending on date of report.	Interest or income of academic property accrued during said year.	Am't rec'd during said year from Regents, on their annual apportionm't		Salaries or compensation of teachers.	Interest accrued during said year on debts due by academy.	Repairs of buildings or other academic property.	Fuel, and other incidental expenses.	
Poughkeepsie Collegiate School,...									
Redhook,	400	none.	70	470	400	.....	5	15	420
Union-Hall,	2,854	130	184	3,168	2,786	102	none.	100	2,988
Third District.									
Albany,	5,142	1,406	193	6,741	6,580	63	314	530	7,487
Albany Female Academy,	9,953	25	411	10,389	6,605	758	20	1,279	8,662
Albany Female Seminary,	1,000	.....	83	1,083	1,120	84	.....	50	1,254
Claverack,	550	.....	none.	550	550	.....	22	.....	572
Clermont,	367	43	none.	410	367	.....	6	23	396
Coxsackie,	1,100	.....	none.	1,100	1,000	42	.....	100	1,142
Delaware,	375	326	91	792	801	.....	20	.....	821
Delaware Literary Institute,	.....	.....	none.						
Hudson,	.....	.....	50	50					
Jefferson,	545	40	34	619	472	46	10	35	563
Kinderhook,	2,735	none.	128	2,863	2,735	.....	67	.....	2,802
Lansingburgh,	514	440	17	971	703	12	578	116	1,409
Schenectady Lyceum & Academy,	1,125	.....	none.	1,125	1,200	.....	.....	43	1,243

Schenectady Young Ladies Semi'y,	1,485		none.	1,485	1,369	.....	.....	540	1,909
Schoharie,	588	none.	none.	588	613	.....	.....	23	636
Troy,	450	none.	none.	450					
Troy Female Seminary,	8,677	250	395	9,322	7,300	.....	100	500	7,900
Fourth District.									
Ames,	460	none.	none.	460	460	.....	10	.....	470
Cambridge Washington,	419	130	119	668	419	8	none.	3	430
Canajoharie,	420	.....	124	544	544	6	95	41	686
Essex County,	600	275	63	938	975	60	15	35	1,085
Fairfield,	1,060	none.	225	1,285	1,285	.....	.....	.....	1,285
Fort-Covington,	340	120	31	491	400	8	5	25	438
Franklin,	647	256	125	1,028	867	16	477	54	1,414
Galway,	1,056	200	none.	1,256	1,053	none.	none.	203	1,256
Gouverneur High School,	1,536	100	29	1,665	1,914	63	10	87	2,074
Granville,	350	19	69	438	419	none.	none.	none.	419
Johnstown,	360	91	138	589	498	none.	91	.....	589
Keeseville,	973	18	none.	991	1,007	none.	5	36	1,048
Kingsborough,	393	none.	none.	393	393	.....	200	8	601
Ogdensburgh,									
Plattsburgh,	1,187	.....	53	1,240	1,250	.....	1,210	103	2,563
St. Lawrence,	1,209	129	347	1,685	2,650	262	100	284	3,296
Stillwater,									
Washington,	550	200	236	986	786	.....	13	5	804
Waterford,	1,600	50	none.	1,650	1,608	42	.....	.....	1,650
Fifth District.									
Black River Lit. and Rel. Ins.	3,106	250	159	3,515	2,519	100	20	190	2,829
Cherry-Valley,	644	.....	77	721	617	.....	17	64	698
Clinton Grammar School,	356	.....	42	398	398	.....	12	10	420

No 3.—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies.	Annual Revenue.			Total annual revenue.	Annual Expenditures.				Total annual expenditure.
	Tuition money for year ending on date of report.	Interest or income of academic property accrued during said year.	Am't received during said year from Regents, on their ann. apportionm't.		Salaries or compensation of teachers.	Interest accrued during said year on debts due by academy.	Repairs of buildings or other academic property.	Fuel, and other incidental expenses.	
Clinton Liberal Institute, ...	1,577	312	166	2,055	1,826	....	18	47	1,891
De Ruyter Institute, ...	1,100	365	60	1,525	1,482	132	21	104	1,739
Fulton Female Seminary, ...	842	75	none.	917	650	114	.....	102	866
Hamilton, ...	1,506	none.	97	1,603	1,764	175	83	63	2,085
Hartwick, ...	300	1,215	26	1,541	1,250	none.	150	161	1,561
Lowville, ...	450	136	52	638	502	84	80	75	741
Oneida Conference, ...	2,200	none.	229	2,429	2,550	350	200	60	3,160
Oneida Institute, ...	1,300	656	135	2,091	3,300	315	200	253	4,068
Rensselaer Oswego, ...	825	90	125	1,040	950	28	222	.....	1,200
Utica, ...	1,604	35	187	1,826	1,439	.....	23	137	1,599
Utica Female Academy, ...	3,425	.....	.....	3,425	2,705	.....	.....	.....	2,705
Vernon, ...	1,052	none.	none.	1,052	1,052	.....	24	50	1,126
Whitesboro', ...	390	.....	30	420	420	.....	30	30	480
Sixth District.									
Franklin, ...	710	262	120	1,092	925	.....	.....	77	1,002
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, ...	3,580	.....	611	4,191	3,321	725	605	500	5,151
Groton, ...	767	.....	none.	767	737	.....	.....	45	782

Livingston Co. High School,	724	.....	57	781	781	.....	977	.....	1,758
Ithaca,	1,890	1,033	377	3,300	2,533	214	250	234	3,231
Oxford,	1,587	213	684	2,484	2,105	.....	.....	204	2,309
Owego,	1,016	126	50	1,192	1,016	35	197	.....	1,248
Seventh District.									
Auburn,	900	112	97	1,109	1,100	.....	25	23	1,148
Canandaigua,	2,629	1,055	338	4,022	3,350	.....	68	403	3,821
Cayuga,	715	468	97	1,280	912	none.	.....	.....	912
Cortland,	2,008	261	306	2,575	2,203	none.	52	102	2,357
Fayetteville,	1,200	.....	none.	1,200	1,200	.....	.....	.....	1,200
Manlius,	1,103	6	none.	1,109	975	.....	11	75	1,061
Onondaga,	980	261	74	1,315	1,054	none.	44	27	1,125
Ontario Female Seminary,	3,669	.....	309	3,978	3,481	.....	342	155	3,978
Ovid,	1,050	310	77	1,437	1,307	.....	15	215	1,537
Pompey,	930	453	109	1,492	1,272	82	5	187	1,546
Seneca Falls,	773	.....	none.	773	698	.....	4	26	728
Syracuse,	1,688	.....	none.	1,688	1,763	407	100	269	2,539
Eighth District.									
Alexander Classical School,	2,122	none.	none.	2,122	2,200	none.	none.	500	2,700
Aurora,	710	.....	.....	710	762	.....	20	25	807
Batavia Female Academy,	900	.....	.....	900	624	.....	10	80	714
Clarkson,	1,089	250	90	1,429	1,268	none.	16	144	1,428
Fredonia,	743	151	192	1,086	1,143	14	.....	83	1,240
Gaines,	502	.....	113	615	615	none.	.....	.....	615
Jamestown,	700	none.	none.	700	700	4	10	.....	714
Lewiston,									
Mayville,	370	none.	none.	370	370	35	10	30	445
Mendon,	600	.....	none.	600	600	.....	.....	.....	600

No 3.—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies.	Annual Revenue.				Annual Expenditures.				
	Tuition money for year ending on date of report.	Interest or income of academic property accrued during said year.	Am't received during said year from Regents, on their ann. apportionm't.	Total annual revenue.	Salaries or compensation of teachers.	Interest accrued during said year on debts due by academy.	Repairs of buildings or other academic property.	Fuel, and other incidental expenses.	Total annual expenditure.
Middlebury,	1,089	266	160	1,515	1,837	153	14	136	2,140
Monroe,	614	27	183	824	798	35	6	19	858
Rochester Female Academy,	1,517	none.	none.	1,517	1,337	14	5	147	1,503
Rochester Collegiate Institute,	2,794	.....	372	3,166	3,359	.....	27	316	3,702
Springville,	768	.....	146	914	750	.....	.....	.....	750
Westfield,									
	$131,497	$17,529	$10,948	$159,974	$140,153	$5,786	$9,674	$10,397	$166,010

True abstracts.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, March 1, 1839.

SCHEDULE, No. 4.

Containing Abstracts from the Academic reports for 1828, exhibiting a statement of the number of departments and number of teachers, with the frequency of exercises in composition and declamation, and the number of students instructed gratuitously, in the several academies from which such reports were received.

Names of Academies.	No. of departments.	No. of teachers.	How often exercised in composition and declamation, (except females in declamation.)	No. of students instructed gratuitously.
First District.				
Erasmus Hall,	3	5	Once 14 days.	5
Gram. School of Columbia College,	3	16	" 7 "	7
" of University city N. Y.	3	11		
N. Y. Ins. for Deaf and Dumb,	....	9		
Second District.				
Amenia Seminary,	6	6	" 14 "	
Clinton,	2	1	" 14 "	
Farmers' Hall,	3	3	" 14* "	
Hempstead Seminary,	3	3	" 14 "	
Kingston,	2	4	" 14 "	
Montgomery,	2	2	" 14 "	
Mount-Pleasant,	2	5	" 14 "	3
Newburgh,	2	3	" 14 "	
New-Paltz,	....	3	" 14 "	
North-Salem,	2	2	" 14 "	2
Peekskill,	1	2	" 14 "	
Poughkeepsie Female Academy,	4	8	" 7 "	
Poughkeepsie Collegiate School,	....	13	" 14 "	
Redhook,	3	1	" 14 "	
Union-Hall,	3	6	" 14 "	
Third District.				
Albany,	7	9	" 14 "	20
Albany Female Academy,	6	20	" 14 "	3
Albany Female Seminary,	6	1	" 14 "	4
Claverack,	1	1	" 14 "	
Clermont,	1	2	" 21 "	
Coxsackie,	2	2	" 14 "	10
Delaware,	2	2	" 14 "	2
Delaware Literary Institute,	2	4	" 14 "	
Hudson,	2	2	"	
Jefferson,	2	2	" 14 "	
Kinderhook,	6	7	" 14 "	9
Lansingburgh,	2	2	" 14 "	3
Schenectady Lyceum & Academy,	2	4	" 14 "	
Schenectady Young Ladies Sem'y,	1	6	" 10 "	

* Females once in 7 days.

No. 4—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies.	No. of departments.	No. of teachers.	How often exercised in composition and declamation, (except females in declamation.)	No. of students instructed gratuit'y.
Schoharie,	2	2	" 7 "	
Troy,	2	2	" 14 "	
Troy Female Seminary,	2	18	" 7 "	7
Fourth District.				
Ames,	2	2	" 14 "	
Cambridge Washington,	1	1	" 14 "	
Canajoharie,	2	2	" 14 "	
Essex County,	3	3	" 7 "	
Fairfield,	....	7	" 21 "	
Fort-Covington,	1	1	" 7 "	1
Franklin,	2	2	" 14 "	2
Galway,	2	8	" 12 "	
Gouverneur High School,	5	5	" 14 "	
Granville,	1	1	" 14 "	
Johnstown,	1	2	" 14 "	
Keeseville,	3	3	" 14 "	1
Kingsborough,	1	5	" 7 "	
Ogdensburgh,	3	3	" 7 "	
Plattsburgh,	4	6	" 14 "	5
St. Lawrence,	2	5	" 14 "	1
Stillwater,	3	4	" 14 "	
Washington,	3	2	" 14* "	1
Waterford,	4	4	" 7 "	
Fifth District.				
Black River Lit. and Rel. Ins.	5	7	" 14 "	3
Cherry-Valley,	2	3	" 14 "	
Clinton Grammar School,	1	1	" 14 "	
Clinton Liberal Institute,	5	6	" 14 "	
De Ruyter Institute,	3	4	" 10 "	
Fulton Female Seminary,	2	3	" 7 "	
Hamilton,	6	8	" 14 "	2
Hartwick,	2	2	" 14 "	
Lowville,	2	2	" 14 "	
Oneida Conference,	....	6	" 14 "	
Oneida Institute,	4	5	" 14 "	
Rensselaer Oswego,	3	3	" 14 "	
Utica,	3	3	" 21 "	
Utica Female Academy,	....	12	" 8 "	8
Vernon,	3	3	" 28 "	
Whitesboro',	2	2	" 7 "	

* Females once in 7 days.

No. 4—Continued.

Names of Academies.	No. of departments.	No. of teachers.	How often exercised in composition and declamation, (exc'pt females in declamation.)			No. of students instructed gratuit'y.
Sixth District.						
Franklin,	2	3	"	14	"	
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,	7	10	"	21	"	1
Groton,	1	2	"	6	"	1
Livingston Co. High School,	2	4	"	14	"	
Ithaca,	4	6	"	14	"	3
Oxford,	3	5	"	14	"	8
Owego,	3	5	"	14	"	
Seventh District.						
Auburn,	2	3	"	14	"	
Canandaigua,	6	7	"	14	"	1
Cayuga,	2	2	"	14	"	
Cortland,	4	6	"	14	"	
Fayetteville,	3	3	"	14	"	
Manlius,	3	6	"	14	"	
Onondaga,	2	5	"	14	"	5
Ontario Female Seminary,	....	10	"	7	"	25
Ovid,	2	2	"	14	"	
Pompey,	2	3	"	14	"	1
Seneca-Falls,	1	2	"	14	"	
Syracuse,	2	5	"	14	"	
Eighth District.						
Alexander Classical School,	2	6	"	7	"	
Aurora,	1	1	"	14	"	
Batavia Female Academy,	2	2	"	7	"	
Clarkson,	3	3	"	14	"	
Fredonia,	2	3	"	14	"	
Gaines,	1	2	"	14	"	
Jamestown,	2	1	"	7	"	
Lewiston,						
Mayville,	2	2	"	14	"	2
Mendon,	2	2	"	7	"	
Middlebury,	4	6	"	7	"	
Monroe,	2	2	"	14	"	
Rochester Female Academy,	3	3	"	7	"	
Rochester Collegiate Institute,	4	8	"	14	"	5
Springville,	....	2	"	14	"	
Westfield,	1	2	"	7	"	

True abstracts. GIDEON HAWLEY,

Albany, March 1, 1839. *Sec'y of the University.*

Note.—It is estimated that about five-eighths of all the teachers employed in academies profess an intention to make teaching a permanent profession. More precise returns on this subject are hereafter expected, when more precise information will be given. G. H.

SCHEDULE No. 5.

Containing Abstracts from the Academic Reports for 1838, *made to the Regents of the University, exhibiting the different subjects of study taught during that year, in the several Academies from which such reports were received.*

Subjects of Study.	*Academies in which the subjects are studied.*	*No.*
Arithmetic,.....	In all academies from which reports were received.	
Algebra,.....	do do do	
Architecture, ...	Albany,.....	1
Astronomy, ...	In all except 16, (E. Hall, F. Hall, Newburgh, Peekskill, Redhook, Hudson, Troy, Fairfield, F. Covington, Plattsburgh, Waterford, C. Gram. School, Hartwick, Whitesboro', Livingston Co., Westfield.)	
Anatomy,.....	Oneida Ins.....	1
Botany, ...	In all except 38, (Mayville, Mendon, Westfield, Hempstead, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, N. Paltz, Poughkeepsie C. S., Redhook, Albany, Claverack, Hudson, Schenectady Lyceum, Cambridge, Fairfield, F. Covington, Galway, Plattsburgh, Stillwater, Washington, Waterford, C. Valley, C. Gram. School, De Ruyter, Hartwick, Oneida Ins., Utica, Vernon, Whitesboro', Groton, Livingston Co., Canandaigua, Ovid, Aurora, Clarkson, Gaines, Jamestown.)	
Book-Keeping,.....	In all except 27, (Poughkeepsie C. S., Poughkeepsie F. A., Redhook, Delaware L. I. Schenectady Y. L. S., Troy, Troy F. S., Essex, C. Valley, C. Gram. School, Fulton F. S, Lowville, Oneida Ins., Utica F. A., Vernon, Whitesboro', Groton, Ithaca, Ontario F. S., S. Falls, Batavia F. A., Gaines, Mayville, Mendon, Rochester F. A., Springville, Westfield.)	
Biblical Antiquities,.....	U. Hall, B. River,.....	2
Chemistry, ...	In all academies from which reports were received.	
Composition, ...	In all, as often on an average as once in 14 days.	

Conic Sections,	Amenia, Albany, Fairfield, C. Gram. School, De Ruyter, Utica, Vernon, Genesee W. S, Ontario F. S., Syracuse,	10
Chronology,	Fayetteville,	1
Constitution U. S.	Montgomery, N. Paltz, Albany, Albany F. A., Coxsackie, Kinderhook, Ames, Gouverneur, Granville, Keeseville, St. Lawrence, B. River, Fulton F. S., Hamilton, R. Oswego, Utica, Genesee W. S., Oxford, Auburn, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Monroe, Rochester F. A., Oneida Ins.	24
Constitution N. Y.	Albany, Plattsburgh, St. Lawrence, Hamilton, R. Oswego, Utica, Oxford, Auburn, Canandaigua, Monroe, Rochester F. A.	11
Chaldee,	Oneida Ins.	1
Criticism, Elements of,	N. Paltz, Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Clermont, Coxsackie, Delaware, Delaware L. I., Lansingburgh, Troy, Troy F. S, Utica F. A., Cortland, Alexander, Aurora, Batavia F. A., Monroe,	17
Declamation,	In all, (except females,) as often on an average as once in 14 days.	
Drawing,	F. Hall, Poughkeepsie C. S., Poughkeepsie F. A., U. Hall, Albany, Albany F. A, Coxsackie, Lansingburgh, Troy, Troy F. S., Ames, Gouverneur, Washington, De Ruyter, Oneida C., R. Oswego, Franklin P., Oxford, Owego, Fayetteville, Ontario F. S., Onondaga, Middlebury, Monroe,	24
Dancing,	Troy F. S.	1
English Grammar,	In all academies.	
Evidences of Christianity,	U. Hall, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Galway, Fulton, Oneida C., R. Oswego, Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Ontario F. S., Jamestown, Monroe, Rochester F. A.	13
Embroidery,	Coxsackie,	1
Engineering, Civil,	Troy, B. River, Utica, Manlius, Syracuse, Rochester C. I.	6
Extemporaneous Speaking,	N. Paltz,	1
French Language,	In all except 12, (Hempstead, Redhook, Claverack, Delaware L. I., Jefferson, F. Covington, Kingsboro', C. Gram. School, Lowville, Oneida Ins., Utica, Mayville.)	
Geography,	In all academies.	

No. 4.—Continued.

Subjects of Study.	*Academies in which the subjects are studied.*	No.
Geography, Physical,	Albany, Delaware L. I., Genesee W. S.	3
Geology,	Amenia, Montgomery, Albany F. A., Lansingburgh, Troy F. S., Cambridge, Essex, Waterford, B. River, Fulton, Lowville, Oneida C., R. Oswego, Utica F. A., Ithaca, Ontario F. S., Alexander, Mendon, Monroe, Westfield,	20
Geometry, Plane,	In all academies.	
" Analytic,	Albany, Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Oneida C., Monroe, Rochester C. I., Poughkeepsie C. S., Syracuse, Amenia,	9
Greek Language,	In all except 9, (Poughkeepsie F. A., Albany F. A., Schenectady Y. L. S., Troy F. S., Utica F. A., Ontario F. S., Batavia F. A., Gaines, Rochester F. A.)	
Grecian Antiquities,	E. Hall, Amenia, Utica, Genesee W. S., Fredonia, Monroe,	6
German Language,	Clermont, Hartwick, Oneida C.	3
History, General,	In all academies.	
History U. S.	In all except 4, (E. Hall, Amenia, F. Covington, Gouverneur.)	
History N. Y.	E. Hall, Albany,	2
Hebrew Language,	Gouverneur, Hartwick, Oneida C., Oneida Ins., Genesee W. S.	5
Italian "	Amenia, Troy F. S., De Ruyter, Oneida C., Genesee W. S., Oxford,	6
Latin "	In all except 3, (Albany F. A., Batavia F. A., Rochester F. A.)	
Law, (duties of officers,)	Montgomery, Albany, Kinderhook, Washington,	4
" (Blackstone,)	N. Paltz,	1
" (Conkling's Manual,)	Albany, St. Lawrence, Washington, B. River, Auburn, Canandaigua, Montgomery,	7
" (Constitutional,)	Oneida Ins., Cayuga,	2
" (International,)	R. Oswego,	1
" (Select. Rev. Statutes,)	R. Oswego, Oxford,	2

Logic,	Amenia, Montgomery, N. Paltz, Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Coxsackie, Schoharie, Schenectady Y. L. S., Troy F. S., Essex, Franklin M., Galway, Gouverneur, Keeseville, St. Lawrence, Waterford, De Ruyter, Fulton F. S., Lowville, Oneida C., Oneida Ins., R. Oswego, Utica F. A., Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Livingston Co., Canandaigua, Fayetteville, Manlius, Ontario F. S., Ovid, Alexander, Aurora, Batavia F. A., Fredonia, Monroe, Rochester C. I., Rochester F. A., Springville, B. River, C. Gram. School, Clinton L. I.	44
Levelling,	Amenia, Fairfield,	2
Logarithms,	Amenia, Clinton L. I., Utica, Rochester C. I.	4
Music, Vocal and Instrumental,	N. Paltz, Poughkeepsie F. A., Rochester C. I.,	3
" Vocal,	Albany F. A., Gouverneur, Gaines,	3
" Instrumental,	E. Hall, F. Hall, Poughkeepsie C. S., U. Hall, Coxsackie, Troy F. S., Kingsboro', Oneida C., Oxford, Ontario F. S., Pompey, Onondaga, Monroe,	13
Mapping,	Coxsackie, Ames, Monroe,	3
Mechanics,	Albany, Clinton L. I.	2
Mensuration,	Amenia, Hempstead, N. Paltz, Redhook, Albany, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Hudson, Troy, Fairfield, Keeseville, St. Lawrence, B. River, Clinton L. I., Hamilton, Oneida C., Oneida Ins., R. Oswego, Utica, Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Oxford, Cayuga, Pompey, Alexander, Aurora, Jamestown, Monroe, Rochester C. I., Springville, N. Salem,	31
Meteorology,	B. River,	1
Mineralogy,	Montgomery, Albany F. A., Delaware, St. Lawrence, B. River, R. Oswego, Franklin P., Oxford, Canandaigua, Ontario F. S., Monroe,	11
Natural History,	Poughkeepsie F. A., Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Delaware, Delaware L. I., St. Lawrence, C. Valley, Clinton L. I., Fulton F. S., Hamilton, Oneida C., Utica, Whitesboro', Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Oxford, Auburn, Onondaga, Ontario F. S., Syracuse, Alexander, Monroe, Rochester C. I., Schoharie, Gouverneur, Rochester F. A., Schenectady L.	27
Navigation,	Amenia, Clinton, Montgomery, N. Paltz, Lansingburgh, Ogdensburgh, Waterford, C. Gram.	

No. 5.—CONTINUED.

Subjects of study.	*Academies in which the subjects are studied.*	*No.*
	School, Clinton L. I., Oneida C., Utica, Genesee W. S., Cayuga, Cortland, Ovid, Pompey, Jamestown, Monroe,	18
Nautical Astronomy,	Oneida Con.	1
Natural Theology,	U. Hall, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Delaware, Delaware L. I., Schenectady Y. L. S., Gouverneur, Fulton F. S., Hamilton, Oneida C., Oneida Ins., Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Livingston Co., Cortland, Onondaga, Monroe, Essex Co., Rochester F. A.	20
Optics,	Albany, Troy F. S.	2
Orthography,	In all, since instructions of 1834.	
Philosophy, Natural,	In all academies.	
" Moral,	In all except 35, (E. Hall, Clinton, Hempstead, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, N. Salem, Peekskill, Redhook, U. Hall, Albany, Claverack, Clermont, Delaware, Jefferson, Lansingburgh, Schenectady L., Troy, Ames, Cambridge, Fairfield, F. Covington, Franklin M., Ogdensburgh, Plattsburgh, C. G. School, Hartwick, Lowville, Vernon, Auburn, Ovid, S. Falls, Clarkson, Gaines, Mayville, Westfield,	
" Intellectual,	In all except 26, (Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, N. Salem, Peekskill, Redhook, Albany, Claverack, Jefferson, Schenectady L., Troy, Ames, Cambridge, Fairfield, F. Covington, Ogdensburgh, Stillwater, C. Valley, C. Gram. School, Hartwick, Vernon, Auburn, Cayuga, Ovid, S. Falls, Batavia F. A., Middlebury.)	
Penmanship,	In all academies.	
Political Economy,	Poughkeepsie C. S., Clermont, Coxsackie, Ames, Essex, Clinton L. I., Oneida C., Oneida I., Franklin P., Clarkson, Fredonia, Monroe, Rochester C. I., Springville,	14
Painting,	F. Hall, U. Hall, Coxsackie, Troy F. S., Gouverneur, Oneida C., R. Oswego, Oxford, Owego, Onondaga, Monroe,	11

Perspective,	Poughkeepsie C. S., Albany, Gouverneur,	3
Physiology,	Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Delaware L. I., Ames, Keeseville, Hartwick, Oneida Con., Oneida Ins., Utica F. A., Ithaca, Livingston Co., Oxford, Alexander, Jamestown, Minden, Monroe,	16
Pronunciation, English,	In all, (for standards, see schedule of text books, &c.)	
Reading,	In all, (for books generally used, see do)	
Rhetoric,	In all except 8, (F. Hall, Newburgh, Claverack, Schenectady L., Troy, Batavia F. A., Clarkson, Gaines.)	
Roman Antiquities,	E. Hall, Amenia, Montgomery, Keeseville, Hamilton, Utica, Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Oxford, Owego, Ovid, Jamestown, Mt. Pleasant, Peekskill, Alexander,	15
Stenography,	Hempstead, Genesee W. S.	2
Surveying,	In all except 20, (Mendon, Middlebury, Rochester F. A., Newburgh, Redhook, Albany F. A., Schenectady Y. L. S., Troy F. S., F. Covington, Plattsburgh, Stillwater, C. Gram. School, De Ruyter, Utica F. A., Vernon, Whitesboro', Ontario F. S., Batavia F. A., Gaines, Mayville.)	
Spanish Language,	Amenia, Mt. Pleasant, Poughkeepsie C S., Albany F. A., Troy F. S., Oneida C., Genesee W. S., Oxford, Ontario F. S.	9
Trigonometry,	E. Hall, Amenia, Clinton, F. Hall, Hempstead, Montgomery, Mt. Pleasant, N. Paltz, Poughkeepsie C. S., U. Hall, Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Clermont, Jefferson, Lansingburgh, Schoharie, Troy F. S., Ames, Fairfield, Granville, Keeseville, Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence, Washington, Waterford, B. River, Clinton L. I., Hamilton, Oneida Con., Oneida Ins., R. Oswego, Utica, Genesee W. S., Oxford, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Cortland, Fayetteville, Onondaga, Pompey, Syracuse, Aurora, Fredonia, Jamestown, Monroe, Rochester C. I., N. Salem,	48
Technology,	Montgomery, Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Delaware L. I., Kinderhook, Rochester F. A.,	7
Teaching, Principles of,	Montgomery, N. Paltz, Kinderhook, Galway, St. Lawrence, Washington, Genesee W. S., Oxford, Canandaigua, Cortland, Fairfield, Middlebury,	12

The preceding are true abstracts.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, March 1st, 1839.

SCHEDULE No. 6.

Containing Abstracts from the Academic Reports for 1838, *made to the Regents of the University, exhibiting the various text or class books used during said year, in the several Academies from which such reports were received, on the different subjects of study taught in said Academies.*

Subjects of study.	*Books used.*	*Academies in which said books were used.*
Arithmetic,.....	Daboll,.....	Clinton, N. Salem, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie F. A., Redhook, U. Hall, Albany, Claverack, Coxsackie, Delaware, Delaware L. I., Jefferson, Lansingburgh, Hudson, Schenectady L., Johnstown, C. Valley, C. Gram. School, Hartwick, Livingston Co., Owego, Cayuga, Fayetteville, Clarkson, Fredonia, Mayville, Middlebury, Rochester C. I.—28.
	Colburn,.....	Hempstead, Newburgh, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie C. S., Poughkeepsie F. A., Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Clermont, Lansingburgh, Troy F. S., Fort-Covington, *Franklin M., Ogdensburgh, Washington, Clinton L. I., Fulton, R. Oswego, Utica, Vernon, Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Oxford, Canandaigua, Fayetteville, Onondaga, Ontario F. S., Ovid, Pompey, Alexander, Batavia, Clarkson, Mendon, Monroe, Rochester C. I., Rochester F. A., Springville.—37.
	Willett, ...	Peekskill, Poughkeepsie F. A., U. Hall, Hudson, Columbia Col. G. S.—5.
	Smith, ...	E. Hall, Amenia, Clinton, F. Hall, Hempstead, Kingston, N. Paltz, N. Salem, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie F. A., Redhook, U. Hall, Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Claverack, Coxsackie, Delaware, Delaware L. I., Lansingburgh, Hudson, Schenectady L., Schenectady Y. L. S., Waterford, Hartwick, Lowville, R. Oswego, Utica F. A., Whitesboro', Canandaigua, Cayuga, Fayetteville, S. Falls, Aurora, Clarkson, Fredonia, Gaines, Middlebury, Monroe, Rochester C. I., Rochester F. A., Springville. - 42.
	Emerson, ...	E. Hall, Montgomery, Mt. Pleasant, Poughkeepsie F. A., U. Hall, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Clermont, Delaware L. I., Jefferson, Kinderhook, Schoharie, Ames, Fairfield, F.

* Franklin academy at Malone. Franklin academy at Prattsburgh is represented by the letter P. after its name.

Subjects of study.	*Books used.*	*Academies in which said books were used.*
		Covington, Franklin M., Galway, Gouverneur, Granville, Kingsboro', St. Lawrence, Fulton, Hamilton, R. Oswego, Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Livingston Co., Canandaigua, Cortland, Ontario F. S., Ovid, Alexander, Batavia, Clarkson, Middlebury, Monroe, Rochester C. I.—37.
	Babcock, ...	Delaware L. I., Utica.—2.
	Ruger, ...	Clermont, B. River, C. Valley, C. Grammar School, R. Oswego, Vernon, Mendon, Springville.—8.
	Green, ...	B. River.
	Adams, ...	Clinton, Kingston, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie C. S., Coxsackie, Delaware L. I., Jefferson, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Hudson, Schenectady Y. L. S., Troy, Troy F. S., Ames, Cambridge, Essex, Fairfield, Ft. Covington, Franklin M., Galway, Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, Keeseville, Kingsboro', Ogdensburgh, Plattsburgh, St. Lawrence, Stillwater, Washington, Waterford, B. River, C. Valley, C. Gram. School, Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Fulton, Hamilton, Hartwick, Oneida C., Oneida Ins., R. Oswego, Utica F. A., Vernon, Whitesboro', Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Groton, Ithaca, Oxford, Owego, Cortland, Fayetteville, Manlius, Onondaga, Ovid, Pompey, Syracuse, Alexander, Aurora, Batavia, Clarkson, Mayville, Mendon, Middlebury, Monroe, Rochester C. I., Springville, Westfield.—69.
	Beattie, ...	Albany, Cambridge, Washington.—3.
	Wilson, ...	Troy F. S., Waterford, Clinton L. I., Canandaigua, Ontario F. S.—5.
	Cobb, ...	Owego.
	Ostrander, ...	Springville.
	Pike, ...	Washington.

	Davies,	Montgomery, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie C. S., Redhook, Schoharie, Schenectady L., Troy F. S., Galway, Plattsburgh, C. Valley, De Ruyter, Oneida Ins., Franklin P., Ovid, Fredonia, Jamestown, Rochester C. I., Springville, Columbia Col. G. S.—21.
	Cobb,	Washington.
Algebra,	Day,	Amenia, Clinton, F. Hall, Hempstead, Kingston, Montgomery, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, N. Paltz, N. Salem, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie C. S., Redhook, Albany F. S , Claverack, Clermont, Coxsackie, Delaware, Delaware L. I., Jefferson, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Hudson, Schoharie, Schenectady L., Schenectady Y. L. S., Troy A., Cambridge, Fairfield, F. Covington, Franklin M., Galway, Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, Keeseville, Kingsboro', Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence, Stillwater, Washington, Waterford, B. River, C. Valley, C. Gram. School, Clinton L. I., Fulton, Hamilton, Hartwick, Lowville, R. Oswego, Utica, Utica F. A., Vernon, Whitesboro', Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Livingston Co., Oxford, Owego, Canandaigua, Cortland, Fayetteville, Manlius, Onondaga, Ovid, Pompey, S. Falls, Syracuse, Alexander, Aurora, Batavia, Clarkson, Fredonia, Gaines, Jamestown, Mayville, Mendon, Middlebury, Monroe, Rochester C. I., Rochester F. A., Springville, Westfield.—86.
	Colburn,	F. Hall, Hempstead, Poughkeepsie F. A., Redhook, U. Hall, Albany F. A., Kinderhook, Hudson, Schoharie, Essex, Johnstown, Kingsboro', Ogdensburgh, C. Gram. School, Franklin P., Canandaigua, Cayuga, Onondaga, Ontario F. S., Ovid, Fredonia, Rochester C. I., Rochester F. A., Springville, Westfield.—25.
	Davies' Bourdon,	E. Hall, Hempstead, Montgomery, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie F. A., Cambridge, Plattsburgh, Washington, Poughkeepsie C. S., Galway, Ovid, Hartwick, Utica, Aurora, Middlebury.—15.
	Whitlock,	Middlebury.
	Young,	Delaware L. I.
	Bonnycastle,	E. Hall, Clinton, Redhook, Albany, Claverack, Cambridge, Fairfield, R. Oswego, Owego, Cortland, Fayetteville, Ovid, Alexander, Columbia Col. G. School.—14.

No. 6.—Continued.

Subjects of study.	*Books used.*	*Academies in which such books were used.*
	Bailey, ...	F. Hall, Plattsburgh, Genesee W. S.—3.
	Ryan, ...	Mt. Pleasant, Peekskill, Redhook, U. Hall, Alexander, Columbia Col. G. School.—6.
	Smyth, ...	Gouverneur, Oneida C., R. Oswego, Onondaga, Rochester C. I.—5.
	Bridge, ...	Mt. Pleasant, Peekskill, Albany F. S., Troy, Essex, De Ruyter, Oneida I., Whitesboro'.—8.
	Totten, ...	Troy F. S., Waterford.—2.
	Euler, ...	Albany, Ovid.—2.
Astronomy, ...	Herschel, ...	Albany, Albany F. S., Keeseville, Clinton L. I., Genesee W. S., Middlebury.—6.
	Ryan, ...	Clinton, Delaware, Kinderhook, Ovid, Alexander, Columbia Col. G. S.—6.
	Ostrander, ...	Springville.
	Guy, ...	Mt. Pleasant, Poughkeepsie F. A., U. Hall, Albany F. A., Galway —5.
	Blake, ...	Montgomery, Albany F. S., Ames, Washington, C. Valley, Utica, Vernon, Cayuga, Batavia, Mayville, Mendon, Monroe. –12.
	Keith, ...	Hempstead, U. Hall, Albany F. A., Genesee W. S., S. Falls.—5.
	Vose, ...	Genesee W, S., Rochester C I.—2.
	Wilkin, ...	Cambridge, Essex, Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence, Stillwater, Washington, Canandaigua, Aurora.—8.
	Comstock, ...	Coxsackie, Lansingburgh, Hamilton, Ontario F. S., Aurora, Rochester C. I.—6.
	Burritt, ...	Amenia, Kingston, Montgomery, N. Salem, Poughkeepsie F. A., Clermont, Delaware L. I., Jefferson, Kinderhook, Schoharie, Schenectady L., Schenectady Y. L. S., Troy F. S., Essex, Franklin M., Galway, Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, Kingsboro', Ogdensburgh, Stillwater, Washington, B. River, C. Valley, Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Fulton, Hamilton, Oneida C., R. Oswego, Utica F. A., Vernon, Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Groton, Ithaca, Oxford, Owego, Cayuga, Cortland, Fayetteville, Manlius, Onondaga, Ovid, Pom-

		pey, Syracuse, Alexander, Aurora, Batavia, Clarkson, Gaines, Jamestown, Mendon, Middlebury, Monroe, Rochester C. I., Rochester F. A.—58.
	Dick, ...	B. River.
	Olmsted, ...	Galway.
	Wilbur, ...	Kinderhook.
	Enfield, ...	Lansingburgh, Oneida I.—2.
	Tyler,.....	Delaware, Delaware L. I.—2.
	Bailey,.....	Genesee W. S.
	Wallace,.....	Hempstead.
Botany, ...	Lincoln,.....	E. Hall, Amenia, Clinton, F. Hall, Kingston, Montgomery, N. Salem, Poughkeepsie F. A., U. Hall, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Clermont, Delaware, Delaware L. I., Jefferson, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Schenectady Y. L. S., Essex, Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, Keeseville, Kingsboro', Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence, B. River, Clinton L. I., Hamilton, Hartwick, Oneida Con., R. Oswego, Utica F. A., Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Owego, Cortland, Fayetteville, Manlius, Onondaga, Ontario F. S., Pompey, S. Falls, Syracuse, Alexander, Batavia, Fredonia, Middlebury, Monroe, Rochester C. I., Rochester F. A., Springville.—53.
	Beck, ...	Albany F. A., Albany F. S., B. River, Fayetteville, Manlius.—5.
	Comstock, ...	Clinton, Coxsackie, Jefferson, Schoharie, Ames, Franklin P., Rochester C. I.—7.
	Phelps,.....	Poughkeepsie F. A., U. Hall, Troy F. S., Franklin M., Fulton, Oxford.—6.
	Eaton, ...	Amenia, F. Hall, Albany F. A., Clermont, Jefferson, Kinderhook, Schoharie, Troy, Essex, Gouverneur, Kingsboro', B. River, Oneida Con., R. Oswego, Utica F. A., Franklin P., Cayuga, Cortland, Onondaga, Syracuse, Batavia, Rochester C. I.—22.
	Parley,..	Ontario F. S.
	Gray,.....	Troy.
Book-Keeping,..	Bennett,.....	E. Hall, Clinton, F. Hall, Hempstead, Kingston, N. Paltz, N. Salem, Peekskill, U. Hall, Albany F. A., Jefferson, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Schenectady L., Cambridge, Johns-

No. 6.—CONTINUED.

Subjects of study.	*Books used.*	*Academies in which said books were used.*
		town, Keeseville, Kingsboro', Stillwater, Washington, B. River, Clinton L. I., Utica, Cayuga, Onondaga, Alexander, Aurora, Monroe, Columbia Col. G. S.—29.
	Willett, ...	N. Paltz.
	Hitchcock, ...	Coxsackie, Kinderhook, Clarkson, Rochester C. I.—4.
	Preston, ...	Amenia, Montgomery, Albany, Claverack, Clermont, Delaware, Jefferson, Lansingburgh, Hudson, Schenectady L., Cambridge, Fairfield, F. Covington, Franklin M., Galway, Gouverneur, Granville, St. Lawrence, Stillwater, Washington, Waterford, B. River, Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Hartwick, Oneida Con., R. Oswego, Franklin, Genesee W. S., Livingston Co., Oxford, Owego, Canandaigua. Cayuga, Fayetteville, Manlius, Onondaga, Ovid, Pompey, Syracuse, Alexander, Clarkson, Fredonia, Jamestown, Middlebury.—45.
	Foster, ...	Montgomery, Plattsburgh.—2.
	Marsh, ...	F. Hall, Peekskill, U. Hall, Lansingburgh, Hamilton.—5.
	Coffin, ...	Ogdensburgh, Stillwater.—2.
	Harris, ...	B. River.
Chemistry, ...	Comstock, ...	Clinton, F. Hall. Hempstead, Montgomery, N. Paltz, N. Salem, Peekskill, Redhook, Claverack, Coxsackie, Delaware, Delaware L. I., Jefferson, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Schoharie, Schenectady L., Schenectady Y. L. S., Ames, Cambridge, Essex, Franklin M., Galway, Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, Keeseville, Ogdensburgh, Stillwater, Washington, Waterford, C. Valley, Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Fulton, Hamilton, Hartwick, Lowville, Oneida Con, R. Oswego, Utica F. A., Vernon, Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Groton, Ithaca, Livingston Co., Oxford, Owego, Auburn, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Cortland, Fayetteville, Manlius, Onondaga, Ontario F. S., Ovid, Pompey, Syracuse, Alexander, Aurora, Batavia, Clarkson, Fredonia, Gaines, Jamestown, Mayville, Mendon, Middlebury,

		Monroe, Rochester C. I., Springville, Westfield.—74.
	Jones,	F. Hall, Montgomery, Albany F. S., St. Lawrence.—4.
	Turner,	Delaware, Fairfield, Clinton L. I., Rochester F. A.—4.
	Blake,	Kingston, Johnstown, S. Falls.—3.
	Beck,	Albany, Albany F. A., Fairfield, Hamilton, Rochester C. I.—5.
	Bryan,	U. Hall, Kingsboro'.—2.
	Phelps,	Troy F. S.
	Grund,	Amenia, Middlebury.—2.
	Gale,	Poughkeepsie C. S., Poughkeepsie F. A.—2.
	Lincoln,	E. Hall.
	Eaton,	Kingsboro'.
	Johnson,	B. River.
Composition,	Parker,	E. Hall, Albany F. S., Jefferson, Ames, Granville, Ogdensburgh, Plattsburgh, Hamilton, Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Oxford, Ontario F. S., Alexander, Batavia, Clarkson, Gaines, Mendon, Monroe, Rochester C. I., Rochester F. A., Springville.—21.
	Irving,	U. Hall.
	Walker,	Albany F. S.
Conic Sections,	Day,	C. Gram. S.
	Bridge,	Fairfield, De Ruyter, Ontario F. S.—3.
	Dutton,	Genesee W. S.
	Bonnycastle,	Utica.
	La Croix,	Albany.
	Cambridge,	Amenia.
Constitution U. S.	Duer,	Montgomery, Coxsackie, Gouverneur, Granville, Hamilton, Rochester F. A.—6.
	Sullivan,	Fulton, Oneida Ins., Genesee W. S., Monroe.—4.
	Conkling,	B. River, Utica, Oxford, Auburn, Monroe.—5.
	Pratt,	R. Oswego.
	Stansbury,	Kinderhook.

No. 6.—CONTINUED.

Subjects of study.	*Books used.*	*Academies in which such books were used.*
	Mansfield,.....	Albany F. A., Keeseville.—2.
Constitution N.Y.	Conkling,.....	Plattsburgh, Utica, Oxford, Auburn, Monroe.—5.
	Duer,.....	Hamilton.
Criticism,.....	Kames,.... ...	In all academies in which this was made a subject of study.
English language, (Grammar,)	Murray,.....	Mt. Pleasant, N. Salem, Peekskill, Coxsackie, Jefferson, Kinderhook, Fairfield, F. Covington, Galway, Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence, Stillwater, Fulton F. S., Columbia Col. G. S.—14.
	Kirkham,.....	E. Hall, F. Hall, Kingston, Montgomery, N. Paltz, N. Salem, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie C. S., Poughkeepsie F. A., Redhook, U. Hall, Claverack, Clermont, Coxsackie, Delaware L. I., Jefferson, Hudson, Schoharie, Schenectady L., Schenectady Y. L. S., Troy F. S., Ames, F. Covington, Gouverneur, Granville, Kingsboro', Ogdensburgh, Washington, B. River, C. Valley, C. Gram. S., De Ruyter, Fulton, Lowville, R. Oswego, Vernon, Whitesboro', Franklin P., Ithaca, Livingston, Oxford, Owego, Auburn, Cayuga, Fayetteville, Manlius, Onondaga, Ovid, Pompey, S. Falls, Syracuse, Aurora, Fredonia, Jamestown, Middlebury, Monroe, Springville, Westfield.—58.
	Brown,.....	F. Hall, Hempstead, Montgomery, Newburgh, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie C. S., U. Hall, Lansingburgh, Troy, Fairfield, Keeseville, Plattsburgh, St. Lawrence, Washington, C. Gram. S., Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Oneida Con., Oneida Ins., Whitesboro', Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Groton, Livingston Co., Oxford, Owego, Canandaigua, Cortland, Manlius, Ontario F. S., Ovid, Alexander, Batavia, Clarkson, Mendon, Middlebury, Rochester C. I.—37.
	Smith, ...	Amenia, Clinton, F. Hall, Hempstead, Montgomery, Mt. Pleasant, Peekskill, Redhook, U. Hall, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Coxsackie, Delaware L. I., Jefferson, Kinderhook,

		Lansingburgh, Hudson, Schoharie, Schenectady L., Schenectady Y. L. S., Essex, F. Covington, Franklin M., Stillwater, Washington, Waterford, C. Valley, Utica, Utica F. A., Whitesboro', Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Auburn, Cayuga, S. Falls, Batavia, Fredonia, Monroe, Rochester F. A., Westfield.—40.
	Jenkins, ...	Aurora.
	Webster, ...	Stillwater.
	Bullions, ...	Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Clermont, Cambridge, Galway, Washington, Waterford, B. River, Auburn.—10.
	Pierce, ...	B. River.
English language, (Dictionary,)	Webster, ...	E. Hall, Amenia, Mt. Pleasant, Poughkeepsie F. A., Albany F. S., Clermont, Jefferson, Schoharie, Franklin M., Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, Plattsburgh, St. Lawrence, Stillwater, De Ruyter, Fulton, Oneida Ins., Franklin P., Oxford, Cortland, Fayetteville, Onondaga, Ovid, Syracuse, Batavia, Clarkson, Rochester F. A., Westfield.—29.
	Walker, ...	Clinton, Peekskill, Redhook, Coxsackie, Lansingburgh, C. Valley, Cayuga, Fredonia, Springville, Columbia Col. G. S.—10.
	Webster and Walker,..	N. Salem, Albany, Kinderhook, Cambridge, Galway, Ogdensburgh, Waterford, Genesee W. S., Ithaca.—9.
	Johnson,.....	Galway.
	Worcester,.....	Franklin M., Galway, Plattsburgh, Utica.—4.
	Cobb's Walker, .	Clinton, Clermont, Johnstown, Clinton L. I., Oxford, Onondaga.—6.
	Town's Analysis,	E. Hall, Poughkeepsie F. A., Albany, Albany F. S., Delaware L. I., Lansingburgh, Schoharie, Troy, Galway, Kingsboro', Plattsburgh, Stillwater, Waterford, Fulton, Oneida Con., Oneida Ins., Utica, Whitesboro', Ithaca, Livingston, Owego, Cayuga, Cortland, Manlius, Ontario F. S., Alexander, Jamestown.—27.
Evidences of Christianity,	Alexander, ...	U. Hall, Albany F. A., Fulton, Rochester F. A.—4.
	Paley,.....	Albany F. S., Franklin P., Ontario F. S., Jamestown, Monroe.—5.
	Watson,.....	Oneida Con.
	Chalmers,.....	Genesee W. S.

No. 6.—CONTINUED.

Subjects of study.	*Books used.*	*Academies in which said books were used.*
French language, (Grammar,)	Levizac, ...	E. Hall, Clinton, Kingston, Montgomery, Mt. Pleasant, N. Paltz, N. Salem, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie C. S., Poughkeepsie F. A., U. Hall, Clermont, Delaware, Kinderhook, Schenectady Y. L. S., Troy F. S., Ames, Cambridge, Essex, Fairfield, Galway, Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, Keeseville, Ogdensburgh, Plattsburgh, St. Lawrence, Waterford, C. Valley, De Ruyter, Fulton, Hartwick, Oneida Con., R. Oswego, Utica F. A., Vernon, Franklin P., Groton, Livingston Co., Oxford, Owego, Canandaigua, Cortland, Fayetteville, Manlius, Pompey, Syracuse, Alexander, Aurora, Batavia, Clarkson, Fredonia, Gaines, Jamestown, Mendon, Monroe, Westfield.—58.
	Bolmar, ...	Amenia, Montgomery, Johnstown, Stillwater, B. River, Clinton L. I., Genesee W. S., Middlebury, Springville.—9.
	Perrin, ...	Johnstown, Washington, Cortland, Springville.—4.
	Wanostrocht, ...	Clermont, Lansingburgh, Troy F. S., Washington, Livingston, Ontario F. S., Rochester C. I.—7.
	Chapsal, ...	Troy F. S.
	Manesca, ...	Albany F. S., Ithaca, Pompey.—3.
	Dufief, ...	Clermont, Canandaigua.—2.
	Holstein, ...	Albany, Albany F. A., Schoharie.—3.
Geography, ...	Olney, ...	F. Hall, Hempstead, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, N. Salem, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie F. A., Redhook, U. Hall, Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Claverack, Clermont, Coxsackie, Delaware, Jefferson, Lansingburgh, Hudson, Schoharie, Schenectady L., Schenectady Y. L. S., Ames, Cambridge, Essex, F. Covington, Franklin M., Galway, Gouverneur, Johnstown, Keeseville, Kingsboro', Ogdensburgh, Plattsburgh, Stillwater, Washington, Waterford, B. River, C. Valley, Clinton G. S., De Ruyter, Fulton, Hamilton, Lowville,

	R. Oswego, Utica, Vernon, Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Groton, Ithaca, Livingston, Oxford, Owego, Auburn, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Cortland, Fayetteville, Manlius, Onondaga, Ovid, Pompey, S. Falls, Syracuse, Alexander, Aurora, Batavia, Clarkson, Fredonia, Gaines, Jamestown, Mayville, Mendon, Middlebury, Monroe, Rochester C. I., Springville, Westfield.—79.
Woodbridge, ...	E. Hall, Hempstead, Mt. Pleasant, Poughkeepsie F. A., Clermont, Delaware, Schenectady Y. L. S., Troy, F. Covington, Galway, St. Lawrence, Clinton G. S., De Ruyter, Fulton, Oneida Ins., Utica F. A., Ithaca, Livingston, Owego, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Syracuse, Westfield.—23.
Parley, ...	Poughkeepsie F. A., Redhook, Coxsackie, Ames, F. Covington, Franklin M., Johnstown, Ogdensburgh, B. River, Fulton, Hamilton, Vernon, Franklin P., Ithaca, Owego, Fayetteville, Manlius, Onondaga, Clarkson, Monroe.—20.
Woodbridge and Willard,	Poughkeepsie C. S., Redhook, U. Hall, Albany F. S., Lansingburgh, Troy F. S., Johnstown, Keeseville, Washington, Waterford, C. Valley, Whitesboro', Oxford, Manlius, Pompey.—15.
Malte Brun,....	F. Hall, N. Salem, Poughkeepsie F. A., Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Delaware, Troy, F. Covington, Galway, Granville, Ogdensburgh, C. Valley, Franklin P., Livingston, Cortland, Fayetteville, Pompey, Syracuse, Clarkson, Mayville, Middlebury, Rochester C. I., Rochester F. A.—23.
Worcester,.....	Columbia Col. G. S.
Goodrich,.....	Albany, Ontario F. S.—2.
Smith, ...	E. Hall, Amenia, Clinton, F. Hall, Hempstead, Newburgh, N. Paltz, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie C. S., Poughkeepsie F. A., Redhook, U. Hall, Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Claverack, Coxsackie, Jefferson, Lansingburgh, Hudson, Schenectady L., Essex, Johnstown, Stillwater, Washington, C. Valley, Clinton G. S., Hamilton, Utica F. A., Vernon, Whitesboro', Genesee W. S., Cayuga, Cortland, Mendon, Monroe, Rochester C. I.—38.
Hall, ...	Batavia.
Winchester,....	Batavia.

No. 6.—CONTINUED.

Subjects of study.	*Books used.*	*Academies in which said books were used.*
	Huntington, ...	F. Hall, Montgomery, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, Albany, Albany F. S., Jefferson, Lansingburgh, Fairfield, Johnstown, Waterford, B. River, C. Valley, Clinton G. S., Fulton, Hartwick, Oneida C., Oneida I., R. Oswego, Vernon, Onondaga, Clarkson, Springville.—23.
	Willett, ...	Poughkeepsie C. S., Albany.—2.
Geography, Physical,	Woodbridge and Willard,	Albany, Delaware L. I., Genesee W. S.—3.
Geology, ...	Comstock, ...	Amenia, Montgomery, Lansingburgh, Essex, Lowville, Oneida Con., Utica F. A., Ithaca, Ontario F. S., Alexander, Mendon, Monroe, Westfield.—13.
	Phelps, ...	Troy F. S., Waterford.—2.
	Mather, ...	Cambridge, Waterford, R. Oswego.—3.
Geometry, Plane,	Playfair, ...	Clinton, F. Hall, Hempstead, Kingston, Montgomery, Mt. Pleasant, N. Paltz, N. Salem, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie F. A., U. Hall, Albany, Albany F. S., Coxsackie, Delaware, Delaware L. I., Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Schenectady Y. L. S., Troy F. S., Granville, Johnstown, Keeseville, Ogdensburgh, Stillwater, Washington, Waterford, Fulton, Oneida Ins., R. Oswego, Utica, Vernon, Franklin P., Groton, Ithaca, Owego, Auburn, Canandaigua, Manlius, Pompey, Alexander, Clarkson, Mayville, Mendon, Monroe, Rochester C. I.—46.
	Simpson, ...	N. Salem, U. Hall, Coxsackie.—3.
	Legendre, ...	Montgomery, Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Delaware, Schenectady L., Cambridge, Kingsboro', Plattsburgh, B. River, Clinton G. S., Hamilton, Lowville, Utica F. A., Vernon, Oxford, Canandaigua, Cortland, Manlius, Onondaga, Ontario F. S., Pompey, S. Falls, Syracuse, Aurora, Middlebury, Rochester F. A., Springville, Westfield, Columbia Col. G. S.—29.

	Ryan, ...	St. Lawrence, R. Oswego.—2.
	Grund, ...	Essex, Franklin M., Batavia.—3.
	Walker, ...	C. Valley.
	Davies' Legendre,	E. Hall, Amenia, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie C. S., Jefferson, Kinderhook, Schoharie, Ames, Fairfield, Gouverneur, Johnstown, Waterford, C. Valley, Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Hartwick, Oneida Con., R. Oswego, Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Livingston, Cayuga, Ovid, Fredonia, Rochester C. I.—26.
	Holbrook, ...	Newburgh, Fulton, Ithaca.—3.
	Nulty, ...	Hamilton.
Geometry, Analytic,	Davies, ...	Poughkeepsie C. S., Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Syracuse, Rochester C. I.—5.
	Hutton, ...	Monroe.
	Cambridge, ...	Amenia, Albany.—2.
Greek language, (Grammar,)	Goodrich, ...	E. Hall, Amenia, Clinton, Montgomery, N. Salem, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie C. S., U. Hall, Claverack, Clermont, Coxsackie, Delaware, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Troy, Essex, Fairfield, F. Covington, Franklin M., Granville, Johnstown, Kingsboro', Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence, Stillwater, Washington, Waterford, B. River, C. Valley, Clinton G. S., De Ruyter, Hamilton, Hartwick, Lowville, R. Oswego, Vernon, Whitesboro', Franklin P., Groton, Ithaca, Oxford, Owego, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Cortland, Fayetteville, Onondaga, Ovid, Pompey, Syracuse, Alexander, Aurora, Clarkson, Fredonia, Jamestown, Mayville, Mendon, Middlebury, Monroe, Rochester C. I., Springville, Westfield.—62.
	Valpy, ...	Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, Redhook, Schenectady L., Fairfield, Hartwick, Springville.—7.
	Fisk, ...	Amenia, Montgomery, Ames, Fairfield, Gouverneur, Keeseville, Plattsburgh, Oneida Con., Manlius.—9.
	Bullions, ...	Newburgh, Albany, Schoharie, Cambridge, Fairfield, Galway, Johnstown, Washington, B. River, Genesee W. S., Rochester C. I.—11.
	Anthon's Val. ..	N. Salem, Peekskill, Delaware L. I., Jefferson, Clinton L. I., Onondaga, Alexander, Columbia Col. G. S.—8.
	Butman, ...	Oneida Con., Fredonia.—2.

No. 6.—Continued.

Subjects of study.	*Books used.*	*Academies in which such books were used.*
	Moor, ...	Hartwick, Rochester C. I.—2.
	Stuart, ...	Oneida Ins.
Grecian Antiq's,.	Potter, ...	Utica.
	Cleveland, ...	Amenia, Genesee W. S., Fredonia, Monroe.—4.
History, General,	Worcester, ...	Montgomery, Albany, Albany F. A., Claverack, Clermont, Kinderhook, Plattsburgh, Fulton, Vernon, Genesee W. S., Oxford, Aurora.—12.
	Tytler, ...	N. Salem, Peekskill, Redhook, Hudson, Schenectady L., F. Covington, Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence, Washington, Waterford, C. Valley, C. Gram. School, Clinton L. I., R. Oswego, Utica, Owego, Cayuga, Alexander, Batavia, Jamestown, Middlebury.—21.
	Goodrich, ...	Albany F. S., Delaware, Hudson, Essex, Johnstown, St. Lawrence, Vernon, Onondaga, S. Falls.—9.
	Whelpley, ...	E. Hall, Clinton, Hempstead, Peekskill, Schoharie, F. Covington, Franklin M., St. Lawrence, Washington, C. Valley, Cayuga, Mendon, Monroe, Rochester C. I., Springville.—15.
	Robbins,.....	Poughkeepsie C. S., Poughkeepsie F. A., U. Hall, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Schenectady Y. L. S., Essex, Gouverneur, Stillwater, B. River, Utica F. A., Ithaca, Oxford, Owego, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Ontario, Pompey, Syracuse, Springville, Columbia Col. G. S.—21.
	Pierce, ...	Rochester F. A.
	Parley, ...	U. Hall, Essex, F. Covington, Franklin M., Johnstown, B. River, C. Valley, Fulton, Utica F. A., Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Owego, Ovid, Syracuse, Alexander.—15.
	Willard, ...	Troy F. S., Galway, Keeseville, Ogdensburgh, Washington, Hamilton, Oneida C., Alexander.—8.

History U. S....	Grimshaw, ...	N. Paltz.
	Hale, ...	Clinton, F. Hall, Newburgh, N. Salem, Peekskill, Redhook, Albany, Clermont, Delaware, Delaware L. I., Kinderhook, Hudson, Schenectady L., Schenectady Y. L. S., Ames, Cambridge, Johnstown, Keeseville, Ogdensburgh, Washington, B. River, C. Valley, Clinton G. S., R. Oswego, Utica, Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Groton, Oxford, Auburn, Fayetteville, Onondaga, Ovid, S. Falls, Batavia, Clarkson, Gaines, Jamestown, Rochester C. I.—39.
	Goodrich, ...	Hempstead, N. Salem, Poughkeepsie C. S., U. Hall, Albany F. A., Kinderhook, Franklin M., Granville, St. Lawrence, Stillwater, Washington, Waterford, De Ruyter, Fulton, Utica F. A., Whitesboro', Ithaca, Canandaigua, Pompey, Aurora, Fredonia, Monroe, Rochester F. A.—23.
	Parley, ...	Hempstead, Ogdensburgh, R. Oswego, Ontario F. S., Batavia.—5.
	Willard, ...	Delaware L. I., Troy F. S., Utica F. A., Rochester C. I.—4.
	Betta, ...	Poughkeepsie F. A., Ontario F. S.—2.
	Webster, ...	Washington, Mayville, Mendon, Columbia Col. G. S.—4.
	Olney, ...	Montgomery, Newburgh, U. Hall, Claverack, Schoharie, Rochester C. I.—6.
History N. Y. ..	Eastman, ...	Albany.
	Dunlap, ...	E. Hall.
Latin language, (Grammar,)	Adams, Do. Gould's ed. Andrews & Stoddard	In all academies in which Latin is studied, one or all of these are used.
Logic,.....	Hedge, ...	Amenia, Montgomery, Peekskill, Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Coxsackie, Schoharie, Schenectady Y. L. S., Troy F. S., Essex, Galway, Gouverneur, St. Lawrence, Waterford, B. River, De Ruyter, Fulton, Lowville, Oneida Con., Oneida Ins., R. Oswego, Franklin, Genesee, Ithaca, Livingston, Canandaigua, Manlius, Ovid, Alexander, Batavia, Fredonia, Monroe, Rochester F. A.—34.
	Jameson, ...	Albany F. S., Coxsackie, Keeseville.—3.
	Watts, ...	N. Paltz, Franklin M.—2.

No 6.—Continued.

Subjects of study.	*Books used.*	*Academies in which said books were used.*
	Whateley, ...	Montgomery, Galway, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. I., Utica F. A., Ontario F. S., Aurora, Rochester C. I., Springville.—9.
Law,.....	Conkling,.....	Montgomery, Albany, St. Lawrence, Washington, Auburn, Canandaigua, B. River.—7.
	Duties of town, &c. officers,.....	Albany, Kinderhook, Washington, Montgomery.—4.
	Select. Rev. Stat.	Oxford, R. Oswego.—2.
	Blackstone,.....	N. Paltz.
Mensuration, ...	Day,.....	Amenia, Lansingburgh, Keeseville, St. Lawrence, Hamilton, Oneida Ins., Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Oxford, Cayuga, Pompey, Aurora, Jamestown, Monroe, Rochester C.I.—15.
	Bonnycastle, ...	Hempstead, N. Salem, Hudson, Utica, Alexander.—5.
	Legendre,.....	B. River.
	Davies,.....	Clinton L. I., R. Oswego.—2.
	Eaton,.....	Troy.
	Ostrander, ...	Redhook, Springville.—2.
Mineralogy, ...	Comstock,.....	Montgomery, Delaware, Franklin P., Oxford, Ontario F. S., Monroe.—6.
	Emmons,.....	Albany F. A., St. Lawrence.—2.
Natural History,.	Smellie,.....	Poughkeepsie F. A., Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Delaware, Delaware L. I., Schoharie, Gouverneur, St. Lawrence, C. Valley, Clinton L. I., Fulton, Oneida Con., Whitesboro', Genesee W. S., Oxford, Onondaga, Ontario F. S., Monroe, Rochester C. I., Rochester F. A.—20.
	Goldsmith, ...	Utica, Alexander.—2.
	Trimmer,.....	Whitesboro', Auburn, Syracuse, Columbia Col. G. S.—4.
	Frost,.....	Ithaca.

	Comstock,	Schenectady L.
Navigation, ...	Bowditch,	Clinton, Montgomery, N. Paltz, Waterford, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. I., Utica, Ovid.—8.
	Day,	Amenia, Lansingburgh, Clinton G. S., Genesee W. S., Cayuga, Cortland, Pompey, Jamestown, Monroe.—9.
	Maury,	Ogdensburgh.
Nat. Theology,..	Paley,	Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Delaware L. I., Schenectady Y. L. S., Essex, Gouverneur, Hamilton, Oneida Con., Oneida Ins., Franklin, Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Livingston, Cortland, Onondaga, Monroe, Rochester F. A.—17.
	Butler,	Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Delaware, Oneida Ins., Rochester F. A.—5.
	Gallaudet,	Fulton.
Orthography, (Spelling-Books,)	Webster,	E. Hall, Amenia, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, N. Salem, Poughkeepsie F. A., Albany F. A., Delaware, Jefferson, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Hudson, Schenectady Y. L. S., Troy F. S., Essex, Ft. Covington, Franklin M., Granville, Johnstown, Kingsboro', Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence, Stillwater, C. Valley, Fulton, Hamilton, R. Oswego, Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Owego, Auburn, Cayuga, Cortland, Fayetteville, Manlius, Onondaga, Pompey, Syracuse, Batavia, Clarkson, Gaines, Jamestown, Monroe, Rochester F. A., Springville, Westfield.—46.
	Pickett,	Columbia Col. G. S.
	Williams,	Hamilton.
	Cobb,	Clinton, Clermont, Hudson, R. Oswego, Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Livingston, Oxford, Owego, Aurora, Fredonia, Springville.—12.
	Worcester,	Troy F. S.
	Emerson,	Montgomery, Ogdensburgh.—2.
	Hazen,	Albany, Kinderhook, Gouverneur, Ogdensburgh, Waterford, Ovid, Clarkson.—7.
	Parsons,	Genesee W. S., Onondaga.—2.
	Town,	E. Hall, Kingston, Redhook, Albany F. S., Hudson, Schoharie, Troy, Galway, Plattsburgh, Waterford, Clinton Gram. S., De Ruyter, Utica, Whitesboro', Franklin P., Ithaca, Cayuga, Syracuse, Alexander, Jamestown.—20.

Subjects of study.	*Books used.*	*Academies in which said books were used.*
	Bentley,	Coxsackie.
Philosophy, Nat.	Comstock,	E. Hall, Clinton, F. Hall, Montgomery, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, N. Salem, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie F. A., Redhook, Claverack, Coxsackie, Delaware, Delaware L. I., Jefferson, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Hudson, Schoharie, Schenectady L., Schenectady Y. L. S., Troy, Ames, Cambridge, Essex, F. Covington, Franklin M., Galway, Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, Keeseville, Kingsboro', Stillwater, Washington, Waterford, B. River, C. Valley, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. I., Fulton, Hamilton, Hartwick, Lowville, R. Oswego, Utica F. A., Vernon, Franklin, Genesee W. S., Groton, Ithaca, Livingston, Oxford, Owego, Auburn, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Cortland, Fayetteville, Manlius, Onondaga, Ontario F. S., Ovid, Pompey, Syracuse, Alexander, Aurora, Batavia, Clarkson, Fredonia, Gaines, Jamestown, Mayville, Mendon, Middlebury, Monroe, Rochester, Springville, Westfield.—79.
	Olmsted,	Montgomery, Peekskill, Albany F. S., Kinderhook, Galway, Plattsburgh, B. River, Clinton L. I., Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Livingston, Cortland, Pompey, Clarkson, Springville.—15.
	Blake,	Hempstead, Kingston, N. Paltz, Redhook, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Clermont, Coxsackie, Cambridge, F. Covington, Johnstown, Ogdensburgh, Stillwater, Washington, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. I., Owego, Auburn, Cayuga, S. Falls, Rochester F. A.—21.
	Enfield,	Jefferson, Lansingburgh, Troy F. S., Ogdensburgh, Oneida Ins., Rochester C. I.—6.
	Grund,	Hempstead, Middlebury.—2.
	Jones,	N. Salem, Franklin M., St. Lawrence.—3.
	Swift,	Fulton.
	Phelps,	Amenia, Schenectady Y. L. S., Troy F. S., De Ruyter, Hamilton, Oneida Con.—6.
	Blair,	Jefferson, Fairfield.—2.

	Arnott, ...	Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Delaware, Kinderhook, Utica F. A., Livingston, Onondaga, Rochester F. A.—8.
	Gale, ...	Fairfield.
Philosophy, Moral,	Paley, ...	N. Paltz, Albany F. A., Coxsackie, Schoharie, Troy F. S., Galway, Johnstown, Washington, Waterford, C. Valley, R. Oswego, Franklin P., Livingston Co., Oxford, Owego, Pompey, Alexander, Aurora, Fredonia, Mendon.—20.
	Abercrombie, ...	Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Essex, B. River, Clinton L. I., Groton, Manlius, Syracuse, Jamestown, Monroe.—10.
	Wayland, ...	Amenia, F. Hall, Montgomery, Poughkeepsie F. A., Schenectady Y. L. S., Galway, Gouverneur, Granville, Keeseville, Stillwater, Washington, Waterford, B. River, Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Hamilton, Oneida Con., Oneida Ins., R. Oswego, Utica F. A., Whitesboro', Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Oxford, Canandaigua, Cortland, Ontario F. S., Batavia, Mendon, Middlebury, Rochester C. I., Rochester F. A., Springville.—34.
	Payne, ...	Owego.
	Parkhurst, ...	St. Lawrence.
Philosophy, Intellectual,	Abercrombie, ...	E. Hall, Clinton, F. Hall, Hempstead, Montgomery, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Coxsackie, Delaware, Delaware L. I., Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Schoharie, Schenectady Y. L. S., Essex, Galway, Granville, Johnstown, Keeseville, St. Lawrence, Washington, B. River, Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Fulton, Hamilton, Lowville, Oneida Con, R. Oswego, Utica F. A., Whitesboro', Franklin, Genesee W. S., Groton, Oxford, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Cortland, Fayetteville, Manlius, Pompey, Syracuse, Aurora, Fredonia, Gaines, Jamestown, Mayville, Monroe, Rochester C. I., Rochester F. A., Westfield.—51.
	Stewart, ...	Troy F. S., Galway, Franklin P. – 3.
	Upham, ...	Amenia, Gouverneur, Fulton, Oneida Ins., Ithaca, Canandaigua, Ontario F. S., Alexander.—8.
	Watts, ...	E. Hall, Kingston, N. Paltz, Poughkeepsie F. A., U. Hall, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Clermont, Coxsackie, Delaware L. I., Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Schenectady Y. L. S., Franklin M., Kingsboro', Plattsburgh, Waterford, B. River, Fulton, Lowville, Whitesboro', Ithaca, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Cortland, Fayetteville, Manlius, Onondaga, Syracuse,

No. 6.—Continued.

Subjects of study.	*Books used.*	*Academies in which said books were used.*
		Clarkson, Jamestown, Rochester F. A., Springville.—33.
Physiology, ...	Combe,.....	Albany F. A., Delaware L. I., Oneida Con., Oneida Ins., Livingston, Oxford.—6.
	Comstock, ...	Ames, Keeseville, Hartwick, Utica F. A., Ithaca, Livingston Co., Alexander, Mendon, Monroe.—9.
	Lee, ...	Jamestown, Columbia College G. S.—2.
	Richeraud, ...	Oneida Ins.
Pronunciation, .. (Standards.)	Walker, ...	Montgomery, N. Paltz, N. Salem, U. Hall, Lansingburgh, Granville, Cayuga, Pompey, Aurora.—9.
	Webster, ...	E. Hall, Amenia, Ames, Franklin P., Cortland, Gaines, Jamestown, Monroe.—8.
	Walker&Webster	Albany, Cambridge, Washington, Hamilton, R. Oswego, Oxford, Auburn, Onondaga, Rochester C. I.—9.
Reading,.....	Bible, ...	E. Hall, Kingston, Mt. Pleasant, Poughkeepsie F. A., U. Hall, Albany, Cambridge, Granville, Plattsburgh, R. Oswego, Whitesboro', Oxford, Ontario F. S., Springville.—14.
	Murray, ...	E. Hall, Amenia, Clinton, N. Salem, Peekskill, Redhook, Delaware, Hudson, F. Covington, St. Lawrence, Waterford, C. Valley, Clinton G. S., Hartwick, Cayuga, Ovid, Syracuse. R. Oswego.—18.
	Porter, ...	Amenia, Hempstead, Kingston, Montgomery, Newburgh, N. Paltz, N. Salem, Poughkeepsie F. A., Kinderhook, Schoharie, Ames, Cambridge, Essex, F. Covington, Gouverneur, Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence, Stillwater, Waterford, Fulton, Hamilton, Lowville, Livingston co., Cayuga, Fayetteville, Manlius, Pompey, Syracuse, Alexander, Clarkson, Mendon, Middlebury, Monroe, Rochester C. I., Westfield.—35.
	Irving's Columbus	Poughkeepsie F. A., Albany, Franklin M., Hamilton, Ithaca.—5.
	N. Testament, ..	Peekskill, Redhook, U. Hall, Lansingburgh, Hudson, Kingsboro', R. Oswego, Onondaga, Ro-

		chester C. I., Springville.—10.
	History U. S. . . .	Redhook, Coxsackie, Delaware, Hudson, Kingsboro', Clinton G. S., Utica, Onondaga, Pompey, Syracuse.—10.
	History N. Y. . . .	Albany.
Rhetoric, ...	Blair, ...	E. Hall, Clinton, Hempstead, Kingston, Montgomery, N. Paltz, N. Salem, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie C. S., Poughkeepsie F. A., Redhook, Clermont, Coxsackie, Delaware, Lansingburgh, Cambridge, Fairfield, F. Covington, Franklin M., Galway, Granville, Kingsboro, Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence, C. Valley, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. I., Hartwick, Lowville, R. Oswego, Vernon, Franklin P., Livingston co., Owego, Auburn, Cayuga, Fayetteville, Ovid, Seneca Falls, Syracuse, Alexander, Aurora, Jamestown, Middlebury, Springville.—45.
	Newman, ...	Poughkeepsie C. S., Albany, Albany F. A., Schoharie, Troy F. S., Gouverneur, Plattsburgh, Stillwater, B. River, Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Fulton, Hamilton, Oneida Con., Oneida Ins., R. Oswego, Utica F. A., Livingston, Ithaca, Oxford, Canandaigua, Manlius, Ontario F. S., Monroe, Rochester C. I., Rochester F. A.—26.
	Jameson, ...	Amenia, Albany F. S., Delaware, Cambridge, Essex, F. Covington, Galway, Keeseville, Washington, B. River, Genesee W. S., Pompey, Westfield.—13.
	Mills, ...	Kinderhook, Schenectady Y. L. S., Johnstown, Mayville.—4.
	Whateley, ...	Montgomery, Clinton L. I., Fulton, Mendon, Springville.—5.
	Campbell, ...	Cambridge.
Roman Antiquities, ...	Adams, ...	Amenia, Montgomery, Mt. Pleasant, Peekskill, Keeseville, Hamilton, Utica, Franklin P., Genesee, Oxford, Alexander, Jamestown.—12.
Surveying, ...	Gummere, ...	Clinton, F. Hall, Hempstead, Montgomery, N. Paltz, N. Salem, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie C. S., Claverack, Kinderhook, Hudson, Cambridge, Utica, Franklin P., Ithaca, Auburn, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Cortland, Onondaga, Syracuse, Alexander, Clarkson, Monroe, Rochester C. I., Springville.—26.
	Flint, ...	Amenia, F. Hall, Kingston, Montgomery, Mt. Pleasant, Peekskill, U. Hall, Claverack, Clermont, Coxsackie, Delaware, Del. L. I., Jefferson, Kinderhook, Schenectady Lyceum,

Subjects of study.	*Books used.*	*Academies in which said books were used.*
		Troy, Essex, Fairfield, Franklin M., Gouverneur, Granville, Johnstown, Keeseville, Kingsboro', Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence, Washington, Waterford, B. River, Hamilton, Hartwick, Lowville, R. Oswego, Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Livingston, Oxford, Owego, Cayuga, Manlius, Onondaga, Ovid, Pompey, S. Falls, Syracuse, Rochester C. I., Springville, Westfield.—49.
	Gibson,	Peekskill, Delaware, Del. L. I., Kinderhook, Fairfield, Franklin M., Kingsboro', St. Lawrence, Washington, B. River, C. Valley, Franklin P., Livingston, Cayuga, Fayetteville, Aurora, Jamestown.—17.
	Day,	Amenia, Lansingburgh, Cayuga, Jamestown.—4.
	Davies,	Peekskill, Del. L. I., Jefferson, Lansingburgh, Schoharie, Ames, Fairfield, C. Valley, Clinton L. I., Franklin P., Genesee, Owego, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Ovid, Clarkson, Fredonia, Rochester C. I.—18.
	Eaton,	Troy.
Trigonometry,	Flint,	F. Hall, Montgomery, Clermont, Granville, Washington, Oxford, Cayuga, Monroe.—8.
	Legendre,	Jefferson, B. River, Cayuga, Cortland, Pompey, Aurora, Columbia Col. G. S.—7.
	Playfair,	Mt. Pleasant, Albany F. A., Utica, Canandaigua.—4.
	Day,	E. Hall, Amenia, Clinton, N. Salem, Jefferson, Lansingburgh, Keeseville, St. Lawrence, Washington, Oneida Ins., Genesee, Oxford, Cayuga, Cortland, Pompey, Syracuse, Jamestown, Rochester C. I.—18.
	Davies' Legendre,	Poughkeepsie C. S., Schoharie, Fairfield, Waterford, Clinton L. I., R. Oswego, Cayuga, Fredonia, Rochester C. I.—9.
	Gummere,	F. Hall, Montgomery.—2.
	Cambridge,	Albany.

	Hackley, ...	Amea.
Technology, ...	Bigelow,.....	Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Del. L. I., Kinderhook, Rochester F. A.—6.
	Hazen, ...	Montgomery, Kinderhook.—2.
Teaching,	Hall,.....	Kinderhook, Genesee, Oxford, Canandaigua, Cortland.—5.
(Principles of)	Abbott,.....	Kinderhook, Oxford, Canandaigua.—3.

True abstracts.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, March 1, 1839.

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Containing extracts from the remarks submitted by the Trustees or Teachers of several Academies in their Reports to the Regents of the University, for the year 1838, *on the peculiar modes of instruction adopted by them, and on other special matters relative to such Academies.*

FIRST DISTRICT.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—During the year just closed, the accommodations at this establishment have been greatly improved by the addition of two wings at right angles to the main building, of about 30 feet square, at an expense of over 8,000 dollars. This plan of enlarging the edifice has rendered the existing arrangements as perfect as it is possible to make them, being sufficiently ample in regard to sitting, school, and lodging rooms, as well as for all domestic purposes, to meet the wants of our State and such contiguous territory as may choose to avail itself of these advantages of education.

The disbursements during the year, including those on account of new buildings, amount to..... $33,006 99
and the receipts for the same period, amount to..... 30,736 88

Leaving a balance against the treasury of..... ... $2,270 11

During the past year 32 pupils have been discharged from the institution, and 37 have been admitted. Of these latter, eight are readmissions by order of the Superintendent of Common Schools, agreeably to the provisions of the law of the last session, extending the term of instruction.

The whole number of deaf mutes, now resident in the institution, amounting to 155, are divided into 8 classes, under the immediate instruction of the following officers:

HARVEY P. PEET, A. M. *Principal.*

JOSIAH ADDISON CARY, A. M. ANDREW L. STONE, A. B.
ORAN W. MORRIS, AARON, L. CHAPIN, A. B.
JOHN H. PETTENGILL, A. B. JACOB VAN NOSTRAND, A. B.

Professors.

JEREMIAH W. CONKLIN, NATHAN M. TOTTEN, } *Monitors.*

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The experiment of teaching *vocal music* as a regular part of the daily work of a large school, had been made in the schools of continental Europe with a successful result, but many of our friends doubted the wisdom and practicability of attempting it here. We commenced it with some fears, but having obtained an able and excellent teacher we soon rendered the study attractive, and now we know not a pupil or parent who is not pleased. Cultivated musicians often visit the school at the singing hour, (the last in the day,) and express their gratification at the

result. The effect on the spirit and temper of the boys is excellent. We rarely hear of any thing among the boys unworthy of sincere friends; and corporal punishment has never been required in the school. The foundations of our best hopes of usefulness are laid in this department.

The Institution has no funds. Its students have easy access to libraries and public evening lectures on popular science, and these advantages will attend them always in this city when their days of close application to elementary science and literature are over. So that we aim above all things to fix their attention to these latter branches. We endeavor to teach not "multa sed multum," believing that a boy who is a perfect master of our course of studies can raise himself afterward to high perfection in any branch of knowledge. We move slowly, dwell long in the elementary classical books, and intend not to be mortified when other men examine our pupils. We court examination of our daily work, and our doors are always open. Nothing would please us better than a visit from the appointed guardians of public instruction.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Amenia Seminary.—The object of the establishment of this institution was to meet the wants of a large tract of surrounding rich and populous country. Academies, it is true, are interspersed through this and the adjoining counties. But the genius of our institutions, the character and circumstances of the people, demonstrate the necessity of a class of institutions intermediate to common academies and colleges. The almost breathless speed with which the young are hurried from under the parental roof into the whirl of business, and the pecuniary embarrassment under which many of the gifted and aspiring labor, put the long course of mental discipline and of practical illustration, judiciously adopted in colleges, out of the reach of many, who nevertheless would be able to spend from one to three or four years in some course of practical education. The wants of this class of the young, and it is not a small class, have been for some time appreciated among those interested in the cause of education. This has undoubtedly given rise to the partial or scientific course which has been adopted in some colleges, and which is looked upon by many with increasing partiality. To this course in itself, there are objections of a very decided nature. Certain it is, that though it may be resorted to as a temporary expedient, it can never come into sufficiently extensive use to meet the wants of society, without very much lowering the standard of college education, and depreciating the value of college honors; nor will it ever be found that "nature's truly noble and gifted souls" will in large numbers, accede to terms that must necessarily place them on an unequal footing with their fellow students. The proper remedy is to be found in the establishment of institutions possessing many of the essential features of colleges, such as regularly organized departments, in which able teachers are employed—regularly organized classes in the higher English studies, and in the ancient and modern languages—means for illustration or experiment in all the departments of mathematics and natural science—the privileges of a well selected library—the advanta-

ges of extempore discussion, and other literary exercises. It was the design of its founders that this institution should meet this demand, made by the wants of society; and the extensive patronage it has received during the few years it has been in operation, fully demonstrates that they had not misjudged with regard to those wants.

Extent of Elementary Studies.—Strict attention has, during the past year, been paid to the different branches of elementary education. On entering the school the advancement of the student is ascertained, and none are permitted to leave entirely the common English branches until they become proficient in them. We attach great importance, and we think justly, to those branches, considering the relation they hold to the higher English, as well as to the business of life. Special attention has been paid to arithmetic, and the classes in the higher part of it have been exercised in the analysis of arithmetical problems. While on the one hand we have endeavored to make the student understand his work, we have not considered it enough that he makes a right application of right principles, but have insisted upon accuracy in the process and in the results. Another important object to be aimed at in this branch, is to conduct the recitations in such a way that the student may acquire a readiness in performing arithmetical operations, and also an ease and readiness in the explanation of his work. This is accomplished by requiring all the work to be done on the black-board, and then the student himself to explain to the teacher and the class. When any difficulty arises which the student is unable to explain, the teacher, instead of explaining it himself, generally refers it to the class. The class are requested to point out any inaccuracies in the work that may have escaped the notice of the teacher. An important object is accomplished by this course. The attention of the class is secured, and they acquire a readiness in the detection of inaccuracies, and also familiarize themselves with the various processes of arithmetic. Very extensive use is made of the black-board in all the branches of mathematics, and also for illustration in natural philosophy. The above are some of the means by which we have been enabled to keep up an interest in our very large classes in the higher departments of arithmetic. We also permit the student to introduce any other rule or process than that given in the text-book we use, but immediately call upon him to give some reason for his rule, other than the fact that it has been laid down by some author. This method not only calls up the different rules laid down by various authors, but also discussions upon the comparative merit of each. To English grammar we have not paid less attention than to arithmetic.

Reading, spelling and writing, have been made regular exercises in the school, and those who were deficient have been required to attend to them. We reprobate the idea of a student skimming lightly over the common English branches, in order that he may sooner get into the more interesting departments. Nor can we consider the fact, that the student may be somewhat advanced as to his age, as going very far in extenuation of such a course.

Pronunciation of the English Language.—Webster has been adopted as our standard, and considerable attention has been paid to the correct pronunciation of the English language; though pronunciation cannot be said to be taught theoretically. The most efficient means for breaking

up bad habits of pronunciation we have found to be the correction of them in the classes, as well as in the rounds of our daily intercourse.

Subjects of study.—We feel the want of a uniform and systematic order in the course of academic education, especially for those who propose spending some time in a course of study. We have endeavored to systematize, in some degree, the order of succession of the studies, but have not yet accomplished all that we wish in this respect. Much time is frequently thrown away by an injudicious selection of subjects of study. To remedy this evil, the choice of the student, as well as the predilections of parents, have sometimes to be overruled by the advice of the teacher.

In the selection of studies, reference is always had to the particular business or profession for which the student is wishing to prepare himself. The natural sciences have held a high place in our course. Botany is studied practically as well as theoretically. In the recitations in natural philosophy, chemistry and astronomy, which are daily, and continue one hour each, the teacher not only questions each member of the class on the subjects of the lesson, but attends his questions with remarks and explanations, and also with experiments or illustrations, on the black-board. Public lectures are also delivered before the school on the various branches of science, weekly.

The course of mathematics is pursued very extensively. Much attention has been devoted to algebra, geometry and surveying. The connection algebra holds with common arithmetic, and with the science of numbers, generally gives to it an importance that ought not to be overlooked, especially in the preparation of teachers for the charge of schools. This department of mathematics commends itself, not only as being eminently practical, but as affording an intellectual discipline, when properly applied, of inestimable value.

Mental and moral philosophy, rhetoric and the ancient languages have to a considerable extent, become subjects of study. It has been an object with us to search out students of promising talents and recommend to them an extended course of education. But otherwise than as introductory to an extended academic or collegiate course, the ancient languages are not recommended. For, in the opinion of the principal, the student who has but a year or two to devote to the cultivation of his mind, can spend that time to better advantage than in getting a smattering of Greek and Latin. He does not underrate the value of classical learning, where the course can be sufficiently extensive to acquire a competent knowledge of the languages, without excluding the more practical branches. Particular attention is devoted to students fitting for college.

Extent of Study Memoriter or by Rote.—The course we have pursued is of a medium character. We insist upon a familiarity with the subject, and our questions are frequently so directed that the answer cannot be given in the language of the author. But while we object strongly to that course of instruction which permits the student to recite page after page of the author's words without a proper understanding of his ideas, we think the opposite extreme should be avoided with equal care. For though it may have a tendency to cultivate habits of thought, it would in more instances lead to habits of superficial reading, and in the end to habits of superficial investigation.

Female Department.—The members of this department pursue most of the studies already enumerated as prominent studies; and in addition there are taught in that department the ornamental branches usually pursued in female seminaries. The union of the two sexes in the recitations, &c. exerts a beneficial influence not only upon the general habits of the students, but also upon their intellectual character.

Teachers —We annually furnish quite a number of teachers, both male and female, some of whom have become permanently and successfully engaged in the business of instruction. The numerous calls that are made upon us for teachers, have directed our attention to a teachers' department.

Physical Education.—In this respect but little has been done at this institution, except it be to recommend uniform daily exercise; and whenever any particular course of exercise has been suggested, it has been such as would be a recreation to the mind as well as to the body. The study and lodging rooms of the students are all ventilated, having each one ventilator at the top and another at the bottom, opening into the halls.

Examinations.—At the close of the year an examination of the students takes place, which continues two days. The New-York Conference have attached sufficient importance to the institution, to appoint at each session an examining committee, who report to that body upon the state of the school, and the progress made in the various departments of study. From this arrangement, much good results to the school. It serves not only as a stimulant to the scholars but also to the teachers. In connection with this, I would beg leave to suggest, whether the results might not be beneficial to the academies subject to the visitation of the Regents and to the cause of education generally, were one or more of the Regents to attend the examination of the several academies, or if it is inconsistent with their duties, to appoint some suitable person or persons to do it in the different districts, and then report to the Regents.

MOUNT PLEASANT ACADEMY.—*Gratuitous Instruction.*—The principal advertises to provide gratuitous instruction to all those young men who may wish to qualify themselves for common school teachers, and who will declare their intention to engage in that business. Very few have yet embraced the offer.

Extent of Elementary Studies.—Every student, when admitted to either department, or to any advanced standing in either department, is examined on the elementary branches, and he is first required to make up any deficiencies that may exist in his knowledge of those branches. Those students who are pursuing classical and mathematical studies are required to be exercised in English branches until they have a thorough knowledge of them.

Pronunciation of the English Language.—Webster's dictionary and spelling book are used in this academy, though the authority of no single author is followed with a blind deference. The teachers are very particular to correct the improper pronunciation of the pupils, as well in common intercourse and conversation, as in their recitations. This is the great difficulty that teachers have to contend with. A great ma-

jority of pupils acquire an improper pronunciation of many words in the nursery, and such habits are the most difficult to be corrected; and seldom do the teachers succeed to their wishes, until after long continued effort they have induced the students to take an interest in the subject, and correct themselves after they have arrived at years of discretion. The difficulty is probably increased in this country by the mixed character of our population, especially in this State. Here we have the mixed accent and pronunciation (for they do not amount to different dialects) of the original Dutch, the English, their successors, and of the emigrants from the eastern States, and from Scotland, Ireland and Germany. This gives the teacher constant employment in correcting foreign accent and imperfect pronunciation, though it must be confessed that the progress of assimilation is very rapid on account of the free intercourse of the people. It has been observed that notwithstanding the above-mentioned differences, there is no country of equal extent in which language is so uniform as in the United States. This is probably owing to the travelling and emigrating character of our people, which has a tendency to obliterate differences of pronunciation, so that in all our extensive country there is not a place in which the accent and pronunciation are so different from those of any other portion of it as to merit the term "brogue."

Subjects of Study.—All the branches of a common education, and those preparatory for entering college, together with most of those pursued in college, are studied at this academy. The mathematics are commenced early, and nearly all the branches are made to have a practical bearing, but not so much as to sacrifice the dignity of science to "utilitarianism." In other words, the principal tries to impress on the minds of his pupils that there may be a higher motive for the pursuit of knowledge than the supply of our natural or artificial wants.

Most of the pupils (nearly all) who enter college from this academy, enter to an advanced standing, and appear to do it with all ease at the age of fourteen or sixteen. This is not stated from motives of vanity, as no doubt the same fact exists with respect to other academies. We only mention it to give the result of our experience, and opinion founded on it, which is, that our academies might easily conduct students through the usual studies of the freshman and sophomore classes in college, fitting them for the junior class, so that what is now the junior class, might become the freshman, with the same qualifications for entering as now required for junior. In that case, our colleges might add a course amounting to two years study, to their present course. How much this would add to their dignity and usefulness, and how much it would elevate the standard of sound learning in our country, need not be stated.

Physical Education.—The school rooms afford the advantages of ventilation, and abundance of light. They are kept at a comfortable temperature in winter, and the furniture is so constructed as to give no unnecessary pain or constraint to the body or limbs. Cleanliness is required of all pupils that enter the school rooms, and they are not confined more than one and a half hour at a time. With regard to their amusement out of school, no particular attention is paid, except to prevent pernicious games, and to afford about two acres of shady green, enclosed with a high fence, for their exercise. The active disposition

and inventive genius of boys, with their natural unconstrained and ever-varying sports, the writer considers a better preservation of health and cheerfulness, than all the artificial gymnastics in the world.

Extent of Study Memoriter or by Rote.—Both the intellect and the memory are enlisted largely in the prosecution of study. Mathematical definitions, axioms, rules of grammar, enunciations or statements of mathematical propositions, &c. are required to be acquired memoriter, and thoroughly, so that the memory may have materials for the reasoning powers to work upon. The demonstration of mathematical theorems should of course be made by the understanding, and every subject is required to be understood in order to be remembered. To make verbal explanations take the place of committing to memory rules of grammar, mathematical definitions, &c. the writer considers a miserable waste of time, and a cruel tenderness to the pupil. He considers any system of education which does not require study and industry in the pupil, as false in theory and ruinous in its results. Habits of industry and personal application, and an effort to accomplish something without a teacher constantly at his side, should be a part of the education of every student. Although the teachers of this academy descant largely before the class, in illustration of the subject, and try to engage the interest of the pupils in it, yet it is their principle not to do for the student what his own industry can and ought to do for him.

NEWBURGH ACADEMY.—*Elementary Studies.*—They are not neglected while pursuing higher branches. Usually, the pupils who are tolerable readers, are left to their own option or the direction of their parents' wishes, in regard to that exercise. But all are required to spell daily. If already proficients, it hinders them but a short time; if not, the time cannot be better employed. The spelling is performed by writing the word rapidly upon the slate at the direction of a teacher, commencing each word with a small letter, except those that should always be otherwise begun. Words variously inflected are dictated, such as the third person of verbs, plural numbers and possessive cases of substantives, &c. and if the apostrophe is omitted or misplaced, the word is considered as missed. A list is kept by each pupil of his inaccuracies. About twenty words are spelt daily by each pupil.

Pronounciation of the English Language.—Considerable attention is devoted to this subject. Walker and Webster and Worcester are our standards; all inaccuracies are publicly corrected, and commented upon. The same is true of all grammatical inaccuracies.

Subjects of Study.—The pupils are advised that all knowledge is desirable and useful; but that a selection can be advantageously made, when the time to be devoted to its acquisition must necessarily be limited. The useful and the practical are always recommended.

Extent of Study Memoriter or by Rote.—The pupils are required to memorize all necessary definitions upon the subjects pursued. They are informed that correct definition is the basis of all reasoning; that but one truly correct definition of any subject can be given; and that *that* definitoin is worth committing to memory. Useful rules, the usual arithmetical and other tables, &c. are thoroughly learned, and by being often repeated, are rivetted in and made part of the mind.

All mathematical processes are pursued analytically, the reason and the explanation being always insisted upon in every successive step. In arithmetic and algebra, the teacher does not consider his duty done when his pupils understand an author ever so well, if they do not understand the subject, and if they cannot apply that knowledge to the practical purposes of business. For example, in interest, no valuable knowledge is acquired till the pupil can readily and accurately perform any example which can be proposed to him on the subject. When he can do that, he is permitted to advance.

In the classical studies, accuracy, strict accuracy, is insisted upon as a prime requisite. It is believed that a vague loose method of pursuing these studies, is calculated to weaken and render imbecile, rather than strengthen the powers of the mind. These studies, like all others, are deemed valueless, except so far as they can be turned to some practical account. No one can set a higher value upon them than I do, and it is because I think them pre-eminently practical, when rightly pursued. When the connection between the English and the dead languages is attended to, when the reasoning faculties are called into play to ascertain the exact shade of meaning, these languages cease to be useless or without value as subjects of study. If every word of these languages were to be forgotten at graduation, the discipline and maturity of mind the study of these imparts, would be above all price. Great attention is paid to the grammar of the languages pursued, as being at once the foundation and the "topmost stone." However advanced a pupil may be, a daily recitation is required in the grammar of the language pursued.

History is taught perhaps in our own way. A set of topics is made out by the principal for a single lesson, and an outline map of the geography embraced in the subject is drawn. These are copied by the pupils, maps and all. The principal then goes over the topics with familiar remarks and explanations, pointing when necessary to the outline maps, and endeavoring to bring the subject vividly before his youthful auditors. The marked attention, and sometimes the starting tear and heaving bosom testify to his success. The pupils then study the topics from their books, and then recite. As an example of the maps, the first one upon the history of the United States is an outline of the western coast of Europe, the Straits of Gibralter, the Atlantic ocean, and the eastern coast of America. The second is a map of the coast of the United States, with here and there a settlement, the rest an unbroken wilderness. The third is a map of the colonies, &c.

The recitations are in regular order, and occupy the same part of each day. A clock is in the room, and all know their hour, and are prepared accordingly. All are required to pursue a sufficient number of studies to occupy all their time; but none are allowed to attempt more than they can prosecute to advantage. On all subjects the text-books are selected by the principal, and no others are used. This prevents distraction from a multitude of classes, and secures the best books.

Physical Education.—All necessary attention is devoted to this subject. Ample yards and means of amusement out doors, comfortable seats, so contrived as to give to each pupil a corner seat with a desk before him, and a well ventilated room, with an opportunity to change

the position every half-hour, secures the health and happiness of the pupils.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—There are in this institution three pianos for the accommodation of such pupils as their parents desire to attend to the science and practice of music; and a competent instructor has been engaged, who devotes his time exclusively to the classes in music. There are 22 students of the institution now attending to this branch of education. Particular attention is paid to the science of music, and several of the pupils are now able to write and arrange music accurately, and with considerable facility. It was with some hesitation that this branch was introduced as a regular study; but the principal has the concurrence of many of esteemed judgment in the opinion which he has formed of the propriety of studying the science of music, and of the salutary influence which the practice of music may be made to exert over the minds and morals of the young.

Another branch has been introduced the present term which is not common in schools of this character, and which perhaps might be deemed better ranked among the accomplishments taught in a genteel female boarding school, than among the practical studies for young men. I allude to the study of "drawing" so often deemed, and so often made a mere accomplishment. The drawing of flowers, landscapes, &c. is indeed usually of no practical utility, and to such subjects it is not designed to direct the attention of the pupils any farther than may be necessary in accomplishing the more important objects of the study. The primary object is to teach the science and practice of perspective and architectural drawing, and to lay the foundation at least of the accurate draughtsman. Taught with reference to these objects, the study becomes not only interesting, but practically important.

Each teacher keeps a daily account of the merits and demerits of the pupils in his classes, and on Saturday morning publicly reads a statement of the same. The forenoon of each Saturday is devoted to a public examination of the pupils. The arrangement is such that every class in school is examined once in every five weeks; and as each scholar has four (or more) recitations daily, he is examined publicly, nearly every week of the term. The public weekly examinations are usually well attended by the citizens of the village, and strangers from abroad are often present. It is believed that these examinations exert a very salutary influence over both pupils and teachers.

THIRD DISTRICT.

DELAWARE ACADEMY.—Black boards are daily used in both departments to illustrate all the branches of study, but especially the mathematics, both by the pupils for recitation, and the teachers for explanation.

All the students in arithmetic are divided into four classes, according to their relative progress, to which definite lessons are assigned, that are required to be explained on the board.

In chemistry and natural philosophy familiar lectures are delivered, and experiments made to illustrate the principles of these sciences. In mensuration and surveying the classes are taught practically as well as theoretically.

All definitions and rules are required to be given in the precise language of the author; on most other parts of the branches of study, the student is allowed to clothe the author's meaning in his own words.

Painting, drawing and music are taught in the female department. An increased demand for common school teachers is constantly experienced at this academy, and should a department for common school teachers be established at this institution it would undoubtedly meet with most ample encouragement and be well sustained.

The great object at which the principal aims in imparting instruction to the pupils is, to make their education both thorough and practical, and to learn them to think accurately and correctly, and to exercise the reason and judgment as well as the memory. In the attainment of this object less regard is always paid to the quantity learned than to the manner in which it has been acquired.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY.—The higher classes in the academy are required to attend to an exercise in spelling regularly once a week, and many of them have a daily lesson in spelling and defining. Our standard of pronunciation is Webster's large dictionary. A portion of scripture is read every morning at the opening of school by the students generally. On the days appointed for declamation, the females in the higher classes are required to read select pieces of their own choice before the school, and the same requisition is made of the males in default of preparation for declamation. Writing receives special attention. The majority of students who attend our institution are young men and women desirous to fit themselves for instructing common schools; and during the past year a number, perhaps more than are now claimed by the trustees as classical students and students in the higher branches of English education, have attended our academy for periods of two and three months, for the purpose of qualifying themselves to engage immediately in the business of teaching.

KINDERHOOK ACADEMY.—*Extent of Elementary Studies.*—These constitute a very important part of the daily duties in the elementary and English departments. Reading and spelling receive attention daily in the ladies department, and weekly in the first department.

Great attention is paid to orthography in correcting the compositions, and exercises are of weekly occurrence during the greater part of each term. For instance, the words spelled wrong are written down, and afterwards are presented to the department for correction.

Pronunciation.—The greatest possible attention is paid to the pronunciation of each scholar. All provincialisms are pointed out as they occur, and the correct pronunciation is given according to the best usage. Still, we do not adopt any one author as positive authority. We in some cases appeal to good society, even from Walker and Webster.

Subjects of Study.—It is our aim to direct our pupils to those subjects which are of the greatest practical utility, and to lay the foundation broad and deep for a solid education. With this idea we have devoted a portion of each week to some subject connected with the general principles of government, or to a consideration of the Constitution of the United States, or the structure of our own State government.

Physical Education.—A sound mind in a sound body is deemed by us necessary for those efforts which will accomplish the most good in society. Active exercise in the open air, early rising and manly sports, which give expansion to the chest and a healthful flow of spirits, are in various ways encouraged.

Extent of Study Memoriter or by Rote.—Definitions and enunciation, dates and facts, in our opinion, should be learned by heart. Every thing else should be recited intelligently and understandingly, not in the words of the author, but in such language as a careful examination of the lesson will suggest. In very few subjects do we allow of questions to which the pupil has access. We wish to cultivate the memory and the judgment in subserviency to each other.

Lectures.—For the benefit of our pupils we have had a course of lectures during the year on natural philosophy and chemistry, with experiments and illustrations. Indeed many of the subjects of daily study are illustrated by familiar lectures, and thus brought to the comprehension of the members of the class.

SCHENECTADY LYCEUM AND ACADEMY.—Peculiar efforts have been made to adapt the building to the purposes of instruction. In this last respect it differs, it is believed, from every other building for academic purposes in this State, or rather did thus differ when first erected, for it is reported that other buildings within the last two or three years have been erected on a plan copied after the Schenectady Lyceum. In the internal arrangements an attempt has been made to combine the advantages of private apartments with a public school room. The seats are arranged around the circumference of an octagonal room, and separated by partitions, so that each pupil who faces the wall occupies a seat where he is liable to no interruption, and he is at the same time immediately under the eye of and near his instructor, to whom he can apply at intervals for assistance, and for relaxation at the close of every hour. The desks of the instructors are so situated as to command a view of all the pupils in the room. In the principal room, which is on the first floor of the building, there are 50 of these recesses; but as these are ranged round the circumference of the room, there is space left, (whenever the occasion requires the accommodation of more than fifty pupils in the room,) for more than 20 additional pupils. The location of these additional pupils between the scholars in front of them and the instructor in their rear, does not prevent the latter from exercising the same inspection and care over them that he does over his other scholars, more especially as his seat and that of his assistants are on a platform raised several feet above the level of the floor. Immediately in front of the platform there are benches, on which the different classes take their seats during their recitations and examinations; and for the purpose of declamation they ascend the platform before alluded to. This room is lighted by seven large gothic windows, besides several small rose windows. It is used by the principal of the academy and his assistants, who have charge of the classical departments. The lower story of the lyceum, in its internal divisions, fitness and convenience, corresponds with the first story as above described. The second story is designed and used as a lecture room, has a platform, desk, and a sufficient number of seats to accommodate 150 pupils. It is for the accommodation

of the pupils of the young ladies' academy of this city, as well as for those of the lyceum, during the delivery of lectures. The whole building has the form of an octagon, and the style of architecture is modern Gothic. The walls are of brick, rough cast, and in imitation of dark granite, and are surrounded by a battlement with eight pinnacles. The belfry rising from the centre of the roof terminates in a turret.

Troy Female Seminary.—It is an established usage of this seminary to admit annually a certain number of young ladies who are desirous of preparing themselves for teachers, but are unable to meet the necessary expenses of such preparation, allowing them credit for the amount thus incurred, until they can discharge the debt by the avails of their own efforts in teaching. More than 100 have received instruction on these conditions during the last year.

Forty-three have been sent out as teachers since the 1st of January, 1838. Of this number, one is in Pennsylvania, one in Kentucky, one in Indiana, one in Ohio, two in Maryland, three in North Carolina, three in South Carolina, four in Alabama, eight in Georgia, eight in Virginia, and eleven in different parts of New-York.

Applications for teachers are becoming more numerous yearly. Eleven such applications are now on hand, which will be met early in the coming spring.

Extent of Elementary Studies.—Most of the pupils we receive are deficient in the elementary branches, and are accordingly required to make them special objects of attention; for we are unwilling to instruct young ladies in the higher departments of literature, to the neglect of the essential branches of English education. We have consequently very large classes in reading, spelling with definitions, penmanship, grammar, arithmetic and geography.

All are instructed in the rules and principles of elocution once a week, at a meeting of the school to read compositions and select pieces. Special attention is, also, given to preparation for this public exercise in reading. One course of lectures on elocution has been delivered by a professor the last year.

Besides daily spelling classes for the more deficient pupils, our reliance to correct bad habits of spelling is on compositions, analyses, translations, and written communications with teachers. In these exercises, correct spelling is the first requirement.

English grammar is taught to all the school for a few days at the commencement of each term. For many of the more advanced pupils who do not belong to the daily grammar class, we have parsing classes, which meet twice a week.

Our arithmetic class the present term, has amounted to 100. Lessons in the rules and principles, tables, and the examples in the book, are prepared for the recitation, which is conducted as a recitation in algebra, by explanation and illustration of the principles before the whole class. We usually teach algebra to advanced pupils, to prepare them for a thorough and satisfactory knowledge of arithmetic. We also make use of numbers to illustrate and apply the principles of geometry.

Pronunciation is taught theoretically and practically, in daily reading classes, by a person who is prepared for the duty by the study of au-

thorities, and by observing the modes of pronunciation of the best speakers, during a long life. It is made the duty of the teachers, in all their intercourse with the pupils, to correct errors in pronunciation. Instruction in the rules is given by the principal to all the school once a week. We have all the dictionaries of the language to assist the teachers to form for themselves correct modes of pronunciation, but make Walker, with the best usage of good speakers, our standard. We attend equally to the pronunciation of common and proper names.

Subjects of Study.—We adapt the course of study of each individual to her intellectual and moral character, and purposes of life; giving her such subjects as will make her mind vigorous and discriminating, arouse its latent energies, and store it with useful knowledge.

With the useful branches of education, we combine the ornamental; to refine and elevate the mind, and accomplish the lady; devoting much more attention to the useful than to the ornamental.

For domestic, social and moral education, we depend much on the arrangement of the boarding establishment. The pupils occupy private apartments, generally two in each. Their domestic habits are formed by keeping these rooms, their persons and wardrobes in order; being at all times subject to inspection by the proper officer. (They are instructed in pastry cooking by the domestic superintendent, as extensively as the size of the building will admit.)

The rooms of the teachers are among those of the pupils, and as they mingle with them, they have opportunity to correct faults of character, manners and conversation.

During study hours, the pupils are confined to their rooms, and thus enjoy advantages for reflection and investigation which a public school-room cannot afford.

Their rooms are visited hourly by the monitor, and several times during the day by a teacher.

The hours of recreation are spent in the cultivation of the social feelings, by paying and receiving visits from room to room, observing the forms of etiquette and good society.

In placing them together in their rooms, we are governed by the interest and happiness of each party, and the good order of the whole; consulting their inclination so far as is consistent with their improvement. To an idle malicious pupil, we would give for a room-mate, the person who would have most influence in winning her to better ways. A young miss we assign to the care of one of that class of pupils who are preparing to teach; these are distinguished for their moral worth and intellectual acquirements, and many of them have had experience in teaching. She acts as an elder sister, and by her example and influence, improves the moral and domestic, social and intellectual habits of the young room mate; and by the study of the heart and expanding faculties of her young charge, and the best means of operating on them; and by the exercise of self control, becomes herself qualified for the duties of a teacher's station.

By bringing such moral influences to bear upon our pupils, we are assisted in what we deem our highest office, the education of the heart. We are infinitely more solicitous to cultivate amiable dispositions and implant good principles, and to send forth our pupils with moral strength

and fixed principles of action, than merely to cultivate the intellect. For this purpose, we devote much time to private instruction and counsel, give a familiar lecture every Saturday on moral and religious subjects, and teach the sacred scriptures, making them the most important lesson of the week. Thus we trust that we are preparing our pupils to be useful, agreeable, and respectable members of society.

Physical Education.—The health, the personal comfort, and the correct and beautiful development of the physical powers of those entrusted to our care, we deem of primary importance; and make such provisions and regulations as are calculated to secure them in the highest degree.

The situation of the seminary is airy and healthy, and the building so constructed as to admit a free circulation of air. In the winter season it is thoroughly ventilated in every part at the breakfast hour; in summer the windows and doors are kept open during the day, and in the upper public rooms, through the night.

The physical exercises of our pupils consist in keeping their own rooms in order, walking every day in the open air when the weather will permit, amusements on the play ground of considerable size, which is attached to the building, and frequent lessons in dancing; this latter exercise is not confined to dancing but includes instruction in walking, entering and leaving a room, &c.

These with the exercise they must necessarily have in an extensive building, with the school room and recitation rooms in the fourth story, and the dining room in the basement are found sufficient for health.

Regulation of diet is an essential part of physical education, and we depend much on it for giving mental as well as physical vigor to our pupils. We confine them to plain and wholesome food, taken at regular hours, and discard all confectionary. Besides three meals, we allow a lunch of sweet, home baken, wheat bread, twice a day; at 11 o'clock A. M. and 9 P. M.

They retire at an early stated hour. As they study in their private rooms, they of course use chairs as seats.

With such regulations and our facilities for maternal care, the teachers constantly mingling with and watching over the pupils, and an experienced nurse always with them to prevent disease by attending to the slightest indications of it, we have uniformly had a remarkably healthy family. We explain to our pupils the laws of health with Dr. Combe's work on Physiology as a guide. We believe that a knowledge of Physiology is so necessary to the practical purposes of life, and to preserve the body in such a state as to make it a suitable instrument of the mind, that it should be made a branch of study in our schools. We shall accordingly introduce it here next term.

Extent of Study Memoriter or by Rote.—We concur with the secretary in the opinion, that many subjects at first addressed to the understanding in such a manner as to elicit thought, to teach it to make nice discriminations, and to take general, comprehensive, and connected views should then be committed to memory, that the mind may always have them at command, and be able to communicate them.

Our mode of instruction is directed to these two objects. The pupil is first required to exercise her own powers of investigation on any subject. She is examined on it in the daily recitation by her teacher, who

then explains and illustrates it, in a familiar lecture, in such a manner, as will be interesting, fix the attention, and awaken the curiosity. (The teachers must of course examine the best works on the subjects they teach, and we provide books for this purpose.) At the next recitation, the pupil is required, either in answer to questions or by way of analysis, as the subject may be, to give a connected view of the leading ideas of the author in her own language. After thus acquiring a knowledge of the subject, she is required to write an analysis of the most prominent and useful ideas contained in the text-book, making her own selections, and employing her own language or that of her author as is most convenient. She has thus become perfectly familiar with the subject, and the remaining duty of committing to memory, and explaining in a clear and correct manner, becomes an easy task, while it secures to her the attainment she has made.

The recitation of the mathematical student is at the black-board; she draws the diagram as she recites it, and to guard against memoriter recitation, the letters are changed; she demonstrates without, or uses figures. Black-boards are also in constant use in the recitations of geography, history, the natural sciences and languages.

Facts, axioms, principles, dates, rules, formulas, and much of the grammar of all languages, are at all times, made memoriter recitations. Many parts of the scriptures we require to be recited in the language of the sacred volume.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

GALWAY ACADEMY.—The academy has a teachers' department composed of such young men and young ladies as wish an appropriate education for conducting common and select schools in the most skilful manner; 10 young men of the academy are now teaching. The trustees have chosen a board of examiners and visitors, selected in the various towns of Saratoga county, who are expected to convene three times a year at public examinations, and communicate to the board in writing or otherwise, their counsels and suggestions.

The principal has a valuable library, to which pupils are allowed access. Great attention is paid to composition and to the cultivation of public speaking, especially of original orations. To qualify students to educate themselves and to educate each other, is another characteristic of the daily recitations. The female department is richly furnished with paintings, specimens in several branches of natural history, with maps, and a rich and well chosen library of 1,000 volumes.

GOUVERNEUR HIGH SCHOOL.—The trustees contemplated an early enlargement of the buildings, and extensive preparations for future operations, and though the recent destruction of their academy by fire has proved a temporary interruption to the school, it will undoubtedly hasten the completion of these important designs.

Elementary studies, as reading, writing and orthography, are accounted of first importance. All who are deficient in these branches, are required to give them adequate attention, and no student receives a recommendation to the office of teacher, until by actual examinat ion r daily tuition, he is known to be competent in those branches.

Webster is our standard of pronunciation, and constant attention is paid to the habits of the students in this particular. Errors in language are invariably promptly corrected.

A suitable degree of exercise for the health of the students is encouraged and observed.

Many branches in our extensive course admit of study memoriter, but our general effort has been to rivet principles upon the mind of the student, rather than words.

JOHNSTOWN ACADEMY.—The system of instruction continues the same as last year, with this exception, that the school is now divided into two departments, male and female; the principal having employed two ladies at his private expense, to superintend the instruction of young ladies in drawing, painting, music and embroidery, together with all the various branches of learning taught in female seminaries.

In all the departments of study, the principal is assiduous in communicating instruction, not only during recitation, but also during the preparatory studies. Every difficulty is made plain, and reduced to the capacity of the scholar. The principles of language are unfolded; the peculiarities and phraseology of one language are compared with those of another. Nothing is omitted that may assist the student in his course, and thus his progress is proportionably rapid. In English grammar and parsing, the foundation is laid for the understanding of every other study that comes to them clothed in language. In arithmetic, the younger pupils are accurately trained on the analytic plan; while the older scholars are exercised in the more abstruse parts of the science. Many young ladies and gentlemen attend the school during the fall and winter terms, for the purpose of preparing to become themselves instructors of youth.

PLATTSBURGH ACADEMY.—The trustees have under consideration the expediency of proposing to the several school districts in this town, to afford gratuitous instruction in the academy for a specified time, to one scholar to be selected from each district school, on the ground of merit and of aptitude or capacity for learning. The selection to be made by the trustees of the district or under their directions.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.—*Extent of Elementary Studies.*—The whole school is exercised daily in orthography and pronunciation. To the smaller classes a lesson is assigned from the columns of Cobb's spelling book; in the recitation after the teacher has pronounced the word, the scholar spells, pronounces and defines it, gives the accented syllable, and the figure that designates that sound. The more advanced classes are daily exercised in Walker's dictionary. They are required to give the same accent of each word as the lower classes. The whole school is exercised semi-weekly in reading, and particular attention is paid to pronunciation. In this exercise after a scholar has read a paragraph or page, each member of the school is called upon to point out any inaccuracies in pronunciation, and make the correction.

Subjects of Study.—The students generally pursue those studies which have the most direct reference to the business in which they are to engage in after life, though we never pass over any of the fundamental

branches, in order to arrive sooner at those which are more practical. For example, we consider Euclid essential to a good knowledge of surveying, mensuration, &c. A student preparing for the study of medicine would not be allowed to pass lightly over English grammar, arithmetic, geography, &c. to reach chemistry, or any of those studies which had a more direct reference to the profession he had in view; and in all cases we deem a thorough knowledge of the elementary branches the best preparation for the practical business of life.

Physical Education.—Each scholar has a low and a high desk, so that he can sit or stand while pursuing his studies as he pleases. No directions are given to the scholar on this subject, as nature is found to be the best teacher. A majority of scholars occupy their high seats, the most of the time. The windows are raised immediately after the school is dismissed in the afternoon, and when the weather is suitable, remain up all night. The scholars are allowed from one to two hours daily to exercise in the open air; and during the summer and fall terms, are conducted by the preceptor on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons into the fields and upon the hills and exercised in surveying, mensuration, &c.

Extent of Study Memoriter or by Rote.—The mind is composed of different faculties or powers; among the most important of these are memory and the reasoning faculties. The course of study pursued is designed to call into exercise and cultivate both these powers, as nearly as may be in an equal degree. This is deemed essential to a well balanced mind. When the memory is cultivated to the neglect of the judgment, the mind will become possessed of a large amount of facts of which it can make little or no use. Its whole stock of knowledge will become useless lumber; a scholar thus taught can give dates, names and facts to almost any amount, but when he has done that, he has done all that he can do. On the other hand where memory is neglected, and the whole course of instruction adapted to the judgment, the mind is prepared to reason, compare and combine, but it has no data on which to reason, and no facts to compare or combine. The grammars, English, Latin, Greek and French, are thoroughly committed in the first place memoriter. For the further cultivation of the memory, we rely upon geography, chronology, history and some portions of natural philosophy. For the cultivation of the reasoning faculties we rely upon parsing and thoroughly analyzing the various languages, which are studied in the academy; and the various branches of mathematics that are pursued. Our grammars are never laid aside, every scholar is thoroughly exercised at least semi-weekly in English grammar, and those pursuing the Greek, Latin and French languages are required to recite a lesson daily in the grammar of the language in which they are engaged.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

BLACK RIVER L. and R. INSTITUTE.—*Extent of Elementary Studies.* There are two departments in the Institute devoted exclusively to these, in one or other of which our more advanced scholars have the opportunity of reviewing their elementary studies. Besides this, the arts of reading and writing have received some attention in the other departments; in the female, reading two or three times a week, spell-

ing once a week; in the male, somewhat less attention has been on an average paid to these branches.

During a considerable part of the year the advanced scholars were required, as an exercise in orthography and penmanship, to produce daily a written extract from some author; and this exercise recommends itself on trial as one of the best modes of attaining the object in view.

Several extra courses of writing lessons have been offered to such of the advanced scholars as are disposed to accept the privilege; and many have accepted it and made considerable proficiency. But after all, we must acknowledge that the higher studies make such importunate demands upon the time of instructors and pupils, that some of our advanced scholars receive less drilling than they need in reading, spelling and penmanship.

Vocal Music.—For the last six months this branch has been taught nearly every day to the young ladies, and to the juvenile department.

Pronunciation of the English Language.—So far as we have a standard, it is Webster, his school dictionary being our text-book. Some considerable pains have been taken in ordinary recitations and intercourse, to correct errors as they occur, while the younger scholars attend to the business of correct pronunciation as a daily exercise.

Subjects of Study.—Our endeavor is to render our course of education as practical as possible, especially for such students as are not designing to take a collegiate course. For young men of this description we have introduced Gregory's Mathematics for Practical Men, and consider it, in the hands of an able instructor, an exceedingly valuable and suitable work. We have also made use of Conkling's Manual for Young Citizens, with equal pleasure and advantage.

Moral Instruction and General Information.—Our first exercise in the morning has been the reading of one or several chapters in the Bible, (according to their length,) on the part of the scholars, each one reading one or two verses. The principal portions of scripture are read in course; and thus a connected view of biblical history, antiquities, biography, precepts, &c. has been given to the school as far as to the latter part of the book of psalms. The reading exercise is accompanied by a few questions propounded to the school by the principal or vice-principal upon the passage read, with a view equally to intellectual and moral benefit.

The beneficial influence of the Bible, by means of this daily exercise, though very brief, has been quite manifest upon the habits and conduct of the scholars.

Lectures have been delivered during the year on various branches of natural science, about twice a week.

The additions made to our apparatus during the year have contributed to increase the interest and value of the lectures.

Several large classes have been instructed by the principal in the theory and practice of Dr. Barber's Elocution. Special instruction, theoretical and practical, was given during eight weeks of the last quarter, to young gentlemen and ladies, to prepare them to take charge of common schools.

Government of the School.—Corporeal punishment is dispensed with as much as possible; no premiums are offered to stimulate to study or con-

rect behavior. The only incitement of the kind is a quarterly report, addressed to parents and guardians. Our dependence is placed upon appeals to reason and conscience, and occasionally to higher motives furnished by divine revelation. Such motives are presented as ought to govern the pupils through life.

The morning reading of the Bible has been found to aid us in the highest degree in the government of the institution. It gives a soberness to the mind, an elevation of purpose and a sense of responsibility to act right, which has favorably affected progress in study, and correctness of deportment. A very great improvement in these respects has been witnessed by us in the course of the year.

CLINTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—One of the most prominent objects of the school is to give thorough instruction to beginners in Latin and Greek, and thus prepare them to enter with more advantage on a higher and more extensive course of classical study. But while this object is constantly kept in view, the teacher endeavors to impress on the minds of his pupils, the necessity and utility of an enlarged acquaintance with our own language—its principles, peculiar idioms or phraseologies, &c. The pupils are almost daily exercised in spelling, and generally every day in reading. Grammar is an object of particular attention, both theoretically and practically. Compositions are presented and read by the pupils every other week, and critical remarks are made on the language or mode of communicating their ideas,—defects in reasoning as well as in style are pointed out, and in many instances improvement in composition is manifest and rapid.

HAMILTON ACADEMY.—This academy has probably educated as many teachers as any academy of the State (except St. Lawrence academy,) since its incorporation. It has not been able for the last six or eight years to supply one-half of the calls for teachers. Those that the academy has furnished have received good wages, and have generally been successful in their employment. Particular attention is now paid in the academy to the branches taught in teachers' departments in other schools. The professor of chemistry of the theological seminary annually delivers a course of valuable lectures to the school, and Mr. Hatch, with an extensive astronomical apparatus, annually delivers a course of lectures on astronomy and philosophy.

HARTWICK SEMINARY.—*Extent of Elementary Studies.*—One hour each day is devoted to reading, defining and spelling, in which those who are defective in these branches can take part. Occasionally, when time is found, there is a class in arithmetic, to give a more thorough and fundamental knowledge of this useful art; but generally those who wish to improve themselves in it use a text book, and only apply for advice to the teacher when they meet with difficulties. Writing receives as much attention as our limited time admits.

Pronunciation of the English Language.—The exercises in reading above mentioned constitute the chief attention paid to pronunciation, though no error, either of pronunciation or grammar, that occurs in the course of the recitations is easily suffered to escape unnoticed. Wal-

ker is, on the whole, our standard. Proper names are learnt in the course of history and geography.

Subjects of Study.—Our primary object in the academical department is to make it a good classical institution for such as wish to go through a college course, or to receive a theological education. But, as above stated, the plain branches of an English education are not overlooked. English grammar is taught by viva voce lectures, with constant repetition on the part of the scholar of the definitions and rules, and extensive exercises in parsing.

The principal having constructed a set of chronological tables on mnemonic principles, these are studied by such as wish to study history. The whole set, divided for three terms into ancient history, middle ages and modern history, comprises nearly 18 sheets of writing, and the necessity of copying it is found to furnish a useful exercise.

Physical Education.—No specific efforts are made in this respect, but the locality of the institution is probably as healthy as any in the world, remarkably free from all epidemic diseases, as the general health of the students abundantly proves. The water is sufficiently pure, being as suitable for washing as rain water. A death among the students has not as yet occurred during the twenty-two years of the existence of the institution, and but very rare instances of serious sickness thus far this winter; while all around us have been more or less visited with the typhus fever, we have been mercifully spared, very slight attacks excepted. The students have a pleasant play ground, and the constant opening of doors to and from recitation is thought to afford ample ventilation.

Exercises Memoriter.—The study of the Latin and Greek grammar affords a suitable exercise for such as pursue a classical course. For the English students, the chronological tables above mentioned furnish a similar exercise, and for the younger pupils, geography. The method pursued in English grammar, where the definitions are first pronounced by the teacher and repeated after him by the whole class, first simultaneously and then separately, is found to furnish an excellent exercise of strict attention, as they are required to repeat verbatim.

ONEIDA INSTITUTE.—In giving instruction in intellectual philosophy, I have at different times used different text books. In the hands of one class of students, Payne's "Elements" were placed. Then Upham's Philosophy had the preference. The last year I pursued a different course. I prepared lectures on the several subjects belonging to mental science, and delivered them to the students of my class room. The time allotted to this subject was, one day, consumed by the lecture; on the next day a recitatien was had upon the subject and the matter of the lecture. In this way we proceeded, till with a good degree of thoroughness and success, we disposed of the topics commonly attended to in this department of study. In the same way, instruction was given in the Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, and the Science of Government.

As an instructor, I suppose my business mainly is to impart an impulse, and to afford guidance. Adherence to a text book seems to me to be prejudicial to the object I am bound to promote, in both respects.

An instructor is supposed to be more or less acquainted with what he undertakes to teach; to have put himself in possession of what he offers to impart. Will he not be likely to feel a livelier interest in his work and to impress himself more deeply and permanently on his pupils, if he is permitted and encouraged to express his own thoughts in his own way, than if he is required or expected to repeat the sayings of another? Besides, if he is much given to observation and reflection, he may often find occasion to differ from any of our various text books.—If he should agree with them in the main principles and leading doctrines which they maintain, he may prefer other methods and illustrations. It may be said, he is at liberty, in dwelling on any subject, to express his own thoughts and give his own illustrations. This is true, but it may happen that in many cases his text book will at length only furnish the topics which are discussed, and so virtually the method of lecturing will be adopted, and adopted too at considerable disadvantage. For the instructor will be under the necessity of following his author, in disposing of the subjects under consideration, and this may force upon him an order and methods which he may think unnatural and embarrassing. Almost every thing, in such matters, depends upon "the statement of the case," and the light, which happily arranged, one thing may shed upon another. Here a text book can hardly fail to be in the way of an instructor, who is at all given to thinking. Unity moreover, can hardly be provided for where an instructor is thus restricted and confined. He will find it difficult to fix the thoughts of his pupils on a single object, and lead them forward to a direct path in its attainment. He will now find it necessary to spend time in removing rubbish, and now in filling up a chasm; and amid criticisms and corrections, and supplements, the student, all raw and unpractised, will lose himself. He will hardly receive upon his mind a definite impression of any thing. And then an instructor hazards his reputation for candor if he freely discuss, at every step, the soundness of the doctrines which the text-book may advance. He may reduce his influence by seeming to be a fault finder; or the text-book may lose its authority, corrected as it often may be, of errors and mistakes.

I had other reasons for giving lectures on "Butler's Analogy." He is admitted to be as difficult for the unpractised student as he must be useful to him, once understood and appropriated. It would not, perhaps, be modest for me to attempt to account for the embarrassments which students generally complain of in studying the Analogy. I may, however, be permitted to inquire if we do not sometimes find, in the midst of a paragraph, a thought, without any thing to mark it as particularly important, which, drawn forth and explained, may serve as a key to the context? And at such points may not a lecturer hope to make himself especially useful?

We have found it difficult to determine in what way the exercise of declamation could best be conducted. Sometimes the students have been required to "speak" by divisions weekly. Again, extraordinary arrangements have been made for the whole school to come together, and in the presence of such as might come in from the neighboring families, to engage in this exercise. We feel ourselves at liberty to try various methods to excite attention and sustain interest.

Physical Education. Ours is a manual labor school; every student is expected to devote three hours of each day to muscular exertion in some useful employment. The farm which during the past year we cultivated, amounts to 120 acres. We have kept open a printing-office, where a number of students were regularly employed in type-setting and press-work. Something too we have done in the line of book-binding. Cabinet making and turning have also been, more or less, attended to, and we have had considerable work for joiners to do. We have never had the means of turning our manual labor operations to the highest desirable account. Indeed in every department of interest and effort, we have felt deeply the presence of poverty. We ought to be able to extend, in every direction, our sphere of exertion. We hope that in "due season" we shall be able to do so.

The conviction, deeply lodged within us, that the union of manual with mental labor is both practicable and useful, has been confirmed more and more by our experience from year to year. Its various bearings we cannot but assert are in a high degree healthful and happy. And whether we consider the health, morality or scholarship of the student, we are more and more in favor of those arrangements which bring his muscles into daily and useful action. And then the pecuniary results of such exertion the indigent student may well prize highly.—Twenty names from our catalogue, taken without selection, received during term-time the last year, something more than $1,250, making something more than $60 on an average; of these, seven who wrought in the printing-office, received on an average nearly $80 a piece. Could we afford all the advantages which might thus be turned to good account much higher results would be reached.

The circumstances in which its present conductors found the institute, imposed upon them the stern necessity of proceeding in all respects, with great care and caution.

A heavy debt was to be provided for, and this in the midst of what the public, to a great extent, regarded as a doubtful experiment. We have, however, slowly and gradually risen from year to year in strength and courage, till we have in a great measure escaped from the pressure of debt, while we have greatly improved our premises, and every way increased our means of usefulness.

All the students are required to devote three hours a day to manual labor. For this they receive wages varying with their various enterprise, skill, and fidelity; laborers on the farm receiving from four 4 to 8 cents an hour, and in the shops from 5 to 12. Whatever they are thus allowed is placed to their credit on the books of the institute.

In addition to our own 120 acres, the students, the past year, cultivated some 50 acres, which on reasonable conditions we were able to procure. The manual labor department during the past year, has somewhat more than sustained itself. In addition to what was allowed the students for this labor, it paid the salaries of the superintendent and farmer. Whatever contributes to increase the natural productiveness of the farm and workshops, must of course contribute to increase the pecuniary resources which the labors of the students lay open to them. Could we as the friends of education render pecuniary assistance to the indigent students in any way better than that of increasing the fertility

of our land, and the productiveness of our mechanical arrangements? We forbear in this connection to illustrate the happy bearing of manual labor on the health and morality of the student.

FULTON FEMALE SEMINARY.—*Physical Education*—receives particular attention in this seminary. The students are exercised daily in calisthenics according to the most approved form and manner of the principal female schools in Massachusetts.

The seminary edifice is in an elevated and airy situation, and its structure admits of convenient ventilation, which is regulated according to the season; and it is believed that all the benefits to the health of the body and mind, derivable from fresh air and regular active exercise, are enjoyed to the fullest extent by the students.

RENSSELAER OSWEGO ACADEMY.—The elementary branches are very thoroughly and generally taught. All are theoretically and practically exercised in orthography and pronunciation, following nearly in both the quarto edition of Webster's dictionary. Lessons of an hour a day are required of all who intend to teach, in penmanship, together with all others who require such an exercise. The art of preserving health by suitable exercise and living is carefully enjoined. The price of teachers' wages, and the demand for teachers, has increased rapidly during the year. We have furnished nearly 60 teachers. Lectures have been given on school keeping, natural philosophy, geology, mineralogy, zoology, chemistry, astronomy, international law, Constitutions of United States and New-York, together with some portions of Revised Statutes.

A class of teachers were formed in the autumn, and they were instructed in the principles of teaching, besides their regular recitations in all the common branches. No student is allowed to study the higher who is not qualified in the common branches, or who does not with the higher branches study also the common ones with which he is not acquainted.

UTICA FEMALE ACADEMY.—The experience of years has proved the great importance of what may be termed the foundation of an education, a thorough knowledge of the primary studies. In nothing do we find the pupils more deficient than in these, and to correct not only this defect, but the notion, that these studies are designed only for children, and must be laid aside by the Miss of fourteen, is considered of the highest importance. To effect this, reading exercises are attended to daily by the whole school in concert, and those who are most deficient are arranged into classes, where the modulation of the voice, and careful attention to enunciation is given, which will manifest that the pupil understands what she reads. Town's analytical spelling book we have found the most beneficial of any, while his analysis of derivative words is exceedingly useful to pupils more advanced.

Corrections in the orthography of composition, and frequent exercises in dictation, are also of great service in the formation of correct habits of spelling. Grammar is considered indispensable to all who have not been thoroughly taught before entering this institution, and parsing exercises are given to all who are not classed in grammar, in order to re-

view, and fix in the memory, ready for practice, the general principles of our language, and form a correct and critical ear that shall detect errors which are too frequently heard. Many of our pupils who have been taught to consider themselves beyond the necessity of attention to arithmetic, are sadly deficient, and none are allowed to advance to higher studies, without devoting a proper degree of attention to this branch.

The regular course of instruction will occupy several years; but to more advanced scholars are given such studies as are best suited to their individual improvement. A thorough knowledge of algebra and geometry is exceedingly useful, and desirable to those who have time to acquire it. The same may be said of the languages, but without industry, and time, sufficient to understand and gain something more than a smattering, these branches are considered as not attended to, by any pupil.

The natural sciences are extensively taught, both as a discipline to the mind, by obliging pupils to think, and apply their knowledge to every day occurrences; and a fertile source of enjoyment, by enabling them to see the beautiful, the sublime, and the more useful things in nature. Lectures are frequently given in this department, accompanied by various illustrations and experiments.

As a knowledge of the general principles of physiology is considered necessary for our own comfort, and that of others, it is made a prominent study, and it is believed that more has been done in this way towards the correction of pernicious customs, and fashions in dress, manner of living, &c. than by any other way. To correct an evil, it is necessary to know of its existence, and in what it consists.

The system of government, may be styled a system of self-government, founded upon the principles of the Bible, and self-respect. Each pupil is expected to become acquainted with its regulations soon after entering the school, and she is also expected to comply with them. She is required at the dismission of school, to give to the principal her own report of her conduct during the day. She is taught that confidence is reposed in her veracity, and that a want of strict integrity cannot be compensated by superiority of talent. A faithful record of conduct for every day is kept, and transmitted to the parents or guardians at the middle and close of each term. For the cultivation of correct moral principles, the Bible is frequently resorted to, the pupils are desired daily to study it, and a regular Bible recitation is heard every Sunday evening, the happy influence of which is felt throughout the school, and it is hoped throughout life.

As every woman must depend on her own powers, and will be placed in situations demanding the exercise of mature judgment and strength of mind, it is believed that no study is useless that will accomplish this effect; and while it is desired that sufficient time should be devoted to what are truly indispensable branches of a good education, yet music, drawing, painting, &c. receive that attention which is demanded by refined society, and every facility is afforded for a thorough knowledge of the principles of the fine arts, and the formation of correct taste.

Great importance is attached to the power of writing with facility, grace and force.

Parker's progressive exercises are used as a guide in the arrangement

of subjects that are given out in the class. The compositions are carefully criticised in orthography and style, after which they are returned to the pupil, who makes her own corrections; they are a second time submitted to the teacher, and then transcribed neatly by the writer into a book. This process is laborious to the teacher, but she is fully compensated by the visible improvement soon manifested by her scholars, and it is thus demonstrated that by early and frequent exercises, every school girl may be able to express her thoughts upon paper, not only well, but with elegance.

A well selected library is at the disposal of the pupils, and the improvement in taste and style of writing by this means is very obvious. Another source of improvement in these respects, is found in the cabinet of minerals and collection of valuable shells.

The board of trustees is arranged into committees, which in turn visit the academy, and examine the progress of the pupils. This course, together with the practice of frequent visitation by parents, or any friends of education, is highly beneficial.

The academy is open to visitors at all times, every day. Thursday is especially appropriated to this object, Classes proceed in their ordinary course, during the attendance of visitors, and it is believed that a better opportunity for judging of the attainments and progress of the scholars is afforded this way, than by the ordinary method of public examinations.

WHITESBORO' ACADEMY.—Physical education has not been altogether overlooked. In the spring, the buildings were altered to accommodate a male department, and the windows so arranged as to be let down from the top. In summer, when the weather permits, some are constantly down. In winter, at each recess, and at intermission. The young ladies practice calisthenics.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

FRANKLIN ACADEMY.—Particular attention is given to have each pupil understand what is learned, and to this end, recitations are accompanied with numerous questions and explanations. The interrogative method of instruction is preferred, as best calculated to set students thinking and reflecting.

GENESEE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.—*Organization of Teacher's Department.*—This department was organized May 29th, 1838, and a teacher appointed to superintend it, who receives a salary of $475 a year. Those admitted to the department have given satisfactory evidence of a knowledge of the common branches of English education, and of their design to become teachers of common schools, as required by the Regents. The whole number who have belonged to the department since its organization, is 70, a majority of whom are now teaching, and will return in May to the institution. The number who attended during one term was 40; the second term, 30.

The principal has followed the course prescribed by the Regents for those academies in which a department for the education of teachers of

common schools, had been established according to the ordinance of 1835.

The importance of such a department in a seminary of this grade can scarcely be estimated. Already our common schools in the adjoining counties are putting on a new aspect, and assuming a character widely different from that of the same schools two years ago. Nearly forty young gentlemen are now teaching in different sections, who have gone out with recommendations from this institution. None are recommended until they are thoroughly qualified for the responsibilities of teaching any common school with acceptance. To elevate the character of our common schools, by placing in them such, and such only, as have passed through a systematic course of study, is an object of paramount importance to the interests of education in our State. The trustees are resolved to do all in their power to sustain said department, and thereby meet the applications from the surrounding country for first rate teachers.

The expense of board and tuition is the same in this as in the other departments; the course of study will be enlarged as circumstances may require and justify. A strict regard is always had to the moral character of those offering themselves as members; and in no case will the faculty grant a diploma to a young man, however accomplished in scholarship, unless he at the same time sustains an untarnished character.

The department so recently established has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the trustees, and will, they doubt not, effect an entire revolution in the system of common school education in that portion of the State over which its influence is more directly exerted. Through these channels the institution may reach multitudes with the means of mental and moral improvement. The more effectually to accomplish this end, the faculty, through the principal of the department, earnestly recommend the introduction of a uniform set of text books of the most improved grade, so as to prepare scholars in the district schools for academies and seminaries, as in these they are prepared for colleges.

The best evidence of the favorable light in which this department is even now regarded by the community, is afforded in the fact that numerous applications for teachers were made to the principal, after all who were qualified had been employed at fair prices.

The principal and one other member of the faculty are appointed by the town to visit every district school in it, one of which they visit every Saturday, and examine carefully its operations in recitation, government, &c.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Auburn Academy.—Reading, orthography and pronunciation are systematically and thoroughly taught daily in the junior department; and one afternoon in each week is required by the statutes to be devoted exclusively to the instruction of the students generally in these branches. An accomplished teacher of penmanship is employed to instruct during a portion of each day in this branch exclusively.

While the trustees aim as far as practicable to afford ample means of instruction in all the usual branches of academic education, as well those

of a more speculative as those of a more practical character, care has been taken in arranging the order of study, and in the selection of text books, that the former shall not at any rate be pursued to the exclusion of the latter.

The trustees are fully impressed with the importance of attention to the laws of health, and with the necessity especially of a constant supply of uncontaminated air. As yet, however, little has been done by them having direct reference to this object; but the apartments occupied by the students being spacious, and the number of pupils having until lately been small, no serious injury, they trust, has hitherto been sustained by their neglect in this particular. The subject will, however, continue to occupy their attention, and regulations to meet the exigencies of the increased and increasing number of students will be resorted to.

With regard to the question to what extent the processes of education may usefully be addressed to the mere power of memory, the trustees abstain from entering into that extended course of remark concerning it, without which it would be impossible to do justice to the subject. The great purposes of education are to store the mind, (which in this sense is but another name for memory,) with useful knowledge; and in the process of doing so, to give increased energy, activity and precision to the mental faculties.

Any system of instruction which is not directed to each of these objects is radically erroneous. That system which is most effectively directed to each of them, in just proportion, is the most perfect. This is the general principle. To apply it with perfect accuracy in the education of a single individual, would not be easy. To prescribe particular rules of exact universal applicability would be impossible. But wide and mischievous departures from this principle may, and certainly ought to be most studiously avoided. The process of mental training consists in exercising the mental powers.

There is in this age of the world an abundant store of useful knowledge, in the acquisition of which to give ample exercise to all the faculties; and what is worth acquiring is worth remembering. Any mode of instruction, therefore, which does not systematically and studiously aim at the accomplishment of this as one of its primary ends, must be defective.

Of the deficiency so often met with, and not unfrequently among educated men, in the ready command of appropriate language, and of the great importance of providing against it in the education of the young, the trustees are fully aware. There are, in respect to the power in question, great original diversities among individuals; but like any other power, it is susceptible of cultivation and improvement; and the trustees believe that the exercises of composition, translation and analysis of English text books are the most effective scholastic means to be employed for this purpose.

CANANDAIGUA ACADEMY.—*Elementary Studies.*—In the preparatory class, and in the English department, reading, spelling and defining, are subjects of daily attention. Classes are formed in the mathematical and classical departments, who read twice each week. The rules of punctuation are recited at the exercises in composition. Good reading and correct spelling are considered of primary importance.

Pronunciation of the English Language.—Webster and Walker's dictionaries are referred to. Every instance of mispronunciation is corrected.

Physical Education.—No direct attention is given to this subject. Active out-door exercises are encouraged. The play-grounds of the academy extend over two or three acres, about two-thirds of which are covered by a beautiful grove.

Ventilation of School-rooms.—The school-rooms are ventilated to a greater or less degree by raising the windows, or by letting down the upper portion of the sash. At the close of each hour this process takes place to some extent. At the recess of the forenoon and afternoon the rooms are pretty thoroughly ventilated. At noon and at evening or morning it is always done.

Extent of Study Memoriter, or by Rote.—The definitions in the grammars of all languages—the forms of the nouns, verbs and declinable parts of speech, are required to be exactly and familiarly learned. The same is required in regard to the rules. The only exception to this is, that the rules and difinitions in the English grammar are allowed to be applied when proper in other languages.

In arithmetic and in mathematics in general, students are required to explain on the black board the mode of solving the problems. Principles are rendered familiar rather than rules or words.

In rhetoric, logic, history, moral and mental philosophy, students are not expected to give the answers to questions in the words of the text-books. The student is expected to communicate the sentiments and opinions of the book in his own language.

Composition and Declamation.—For young pupils the course indicated in Parker's Exercises is used. After they have advanced so far as to acquire the use of language to some extent, themes or subjects are given out by the teacher, and an outline of a composition (previously prepared by him) is read to the class, when they take notes of the plan and topics suggested, and prepare their compositions. This course of proceeding has been attended with flattering success. In declamation, a general exercise at which all the pupils are present, is held once a month.

Cortland Academy.—During the last term of the year a department was in operation for the instruction of common school teachers, and about 40 young men are now engaged in teaching who were connected with it. We only need the means to employ a competent teacher in this department during the year, to render it a source of great benefit to the community. While in operation, it has been under the care of the principal of the academy, whose other duties are sufficient to occupy his whole time.

Fayetteville Academy.—There is an exercise in spelling once a day by all the students, and most of them are exercised in reading once a day. They are intended to be taught to be critically accurate in regard to their enunciation, pronunciation, expression, emphasis, cadence, and other rules of prosody calculated to make good readers. Webster's Dictionary is taken as the standard of pronunciation. It is endea-

vored to be taught practically in the correction of errors in ordinary recitations, in intercourse with the teachers, and in reading. Writing is more or less attended to once a day by the most of the scholars.

Subjects of Study.—The end and aim of the instruction given in this academy has reference to practical utility. In the selection of studies, the future avocation of the scholar is always regarded.

Physical Education.—No particular attention has heretofore been given to this subject; the advantages of a large yard surrounding the academic buildings; and the different amusements to be had in a healthy and pleasantly situated village, afford the students of this academy those facilities for exercise in innocent amusements adapted to promote their health, and give that relaxation from study necessary to secure a proper tone to the physical and mental faculties.

Extent of Study Memoriter, or by Rote.—Facts, rules and principles are required memoriter; also, demonstrations in geometry. In other subjects, the student gives the meaning in his own words.

MANLIUS ACADEMY.—There is a daily exercise of half an hour in spelling for the younger members of the school, and for such others as are deficient, together with a weekly exercise of half an hour for every member of the school. Each student is required to be prepared for two exercises weekly of half an hour each, on the rules and applications of the principles of reading contained in Porter's Rhetorical Reader. In pronunciation, Webster is adopted as the standard; but in a few words he is not followed, where he acknowledges the authority of all orthoepists to be against him, and where we are compelled for strong reasons to differ from him. Errors in pronunciation are corrected whenever they occur. The class, or in general exercises, the school are called upon to correct errors in pronunciation which they have noticed, and often all errors are pointed out and corrected without assistance from the teachers. In giving their advice as to the subjects of study, the teachers are governed by the capacity of the student, and the selection is made, not so much with reference to those most or least practical, as to their fitness to task, without overtasking the mind, it being supposed by the teachers that the advantage derived by the student is nearly proportioned to the exertion he is required to make. When, however, a student has a particular profession or business in view, and expects to complete his preparation with us, we advise those studies which we deem of most practical importance to him in that profession or business.

A course of lectures on human physiology is given by the principal as often as once a year, in which an attempt is made to embody the most important rules for preserving health, with the reasons for those rules. The scholars have a recess every hour, with permission to leave the rooms, and the two principal rooms are ventilated by the admission of fresh air through an aperture in the floor near the stove, and the vitiated air escapes by a window, which is let down in the opposite part of the room.

ONONDAGA ACADEMY.—As our recitation room occupies the whole south end of the second floor, the ventilation of it is abundantly easy;

the advantage is one that we do not fail to improve. This is done, whenever the state of the weather will permit, by leaving one or more windows open on opposite sides of the room. At other times, the door of the room is left open, and at the same time the doors on opposite sides of the hall, so that a current of air passes by the door of the room, and as the cold air from without is heavier than the warm air within the room, the latter is soon displaced by the former.

Ontario Female Seminary—Board and instruction for 8 students have been entirely gratuitous, with the view of fitting young ladies in moderate circumstances for teachers, either in this country or at foreign mission stations.

Ovid Academy.—Pronunciation of the English language is strictly and practically attended to. Webster's Dictionary may be considered the standard, and in recitation, spelling or declamation, the pronunciation is always corrected, if wrong, and equally so in our intercourse with scholars. Each scholar has a good and sufficient back support, and is allowed to go out and take the air and exercise as often as once an hour or an hour and a half; the school rooms in the meantime get a good airing. The north end of the academy lot being a descent, scholars run up and down the hill, making it good exercise.

Syracuse Academy.—Reading and spelling are daily exercises in all the lower classes; the higher classes have been exercised in reading, &c. once a week, or once in two weeks; the latter, has usually been our practice. We have used different books for this purpose—at times we have allowed the students to select their pieces and take time to study them. English grammar has been much attended to. We have used Milton's Paradise Lost as a book for parsing. The compositions of the students are carefully corrected and returned to them. The teachers of the female department have practised with success the method of giving out certain words, and requiring the pupils to use them in forming intelligible sentences; also, the practice of giving words to classes for the purpose of spelling, definitions, &c. We require every student in Latin and Greek to attend a recitation in the grammars of those languages every morning, and we pay particular attention to prosody, and do not allow the student to read over Latin or Greek poetry as mere prose. We endeavor to make every recitation in Greek or Latin, also an exercise in English composition, and here urge the student to be particularly careful of the English part of his recitation, to so study every expression that he may in the best manner convey precisely the ideas of his author.

We use the black-boards for all mathematical subjects—all arithmetical and algebraical problems are wrought out at length; and our pupils are exercised in drawing upon the boards, receipts, notes, bills, &c. &c.

In geometry we go through the assigned lessons by calling the student to the board to draw his diagram and demonstrate the proposed proposition. It has been our practice to give each student a proposition from the preceding lesson requiring him to give in his own language some account of the construction, and to state the steps of the

demonstration unaided by any diagram. This exercise serves the purpose of a review, and tends greatly to strengthen those powers by which we are able to keep a subject before the mind until all its bearings are perceived; and it also accustoms the student to facility and accuracy of expression.

The rooms of the academy have been swept and ventilated daily and washed weekly throughout the year—the same with all our halls—the rooms are ventilated by lowering the upper sash of opposite windows.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

GAINES ACADEMY.—*Extent of Elementary Studies.*—A very thorough course has been pursued. It is not left optional with the student whether he will read and spell or not. But every student, old and young, attends to an exercise in reading and writing at least 4 times a week; and the younger ones, twice a day. We consider it the height of folly to build a polished edifice upon a bad foundation; and accordingly we urge it upon all first to make themselves perfectly familiar with the common English studies. It is not so much an object with us to push scholars along into the higher branches, as it is to benefit them and fit them for their designed stations in life.

Pronunciation of the English Language.—Particular pains has been taken in this department. Webster is our standard. After a scholar has read, the teacher calls for the corrections in pronunciation, emphasis, punctuation, &c. those who have corrections make it known by raising the hand when they are called upon separately by the teacher to make them. The consequence is that the teacher is seldom obliged to make any criticisms himself; and scholars are much less liable to make mistakes from the fact that all are watching for them.

Subjects of Study.—It is our design to accommodate the studies in all cases to the wants of the students. More than half of them are fitting themselves for farmers or mechanics, or clerks, &c. Of course their education should be strictly practical; we do not deem it sufficient that such scholars should go through arithmetic once or twice, or that they shall be able to parse any easy sentence; but we keep them continually at such studies until they understand them well. Out of the 100 different scholars who have attended our school, there are not more than 10 who have not studied both these branches, thoroughly. In arithmetic particularly, a scholar is expected not only to be able to solve the problems, but to go to the board and explain the principles of the rules.

Physical Education.—Every opportunity is seized upon by the teachers to instruct their pupils in this important part of an education. Great pains are taken to have the school-room properly ventilated. In the upper floor, we have a trap-door which can be raised at pleasure. By opening the lower door and this scuttle, a free circulation of air is readily obtained. In fact this scuttle is kept open most of the time, especially if the room should at any time be too warm.

Composition.—We have introduced into the school Parker's Exercises, and we are decidedly of the opinion that it is a great help in this department. We almost invariably find it a difficult task to give a start to new beginners in this exercise, but this work is so arranged that

they are led along from one step to another almost imperceptibly until they are able to write a good composition.

JAMESTOWN ACADEMY.—Exercises in reading, writing, composition and spelling are required of all the students. Lectures are delivered once a week by the principal and other scientific gentlemen of the village, on natural philosophy, chemistry, and other branches, with the best results to the students, who appear highly interested in them, and the lectures excite increased attention to the subjects embraced in them.

MIDDLEBURY ACADEMY.—The trustees deeming it of the highest importance that the study of natural philosophy and chemistry should be elucidated by lectures, accompanied by numerous experiments, have spared no pains to render the instruction in this department as full as possible; 25 or 30 lectures with numerous experiments being delivered each term.

ROCHESTER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The school is opened in the morning with reading a short portion of the Bible, sacred music, and prayer. Sacred music has been performed by the choir of the school at the exhibitions. Music on the piano sometimes at the exhibitions.

In the year there have been 3 courses of lectures on natural philosophy, and 2 on chemistry. With the amount of apparatus on hand it is unnecessary to add that the lectures have been many, and the illustrations by the apparatus extensive, and supplying just the desideratum of the students. Besides these, class-lectures, attended often indeed by others, have been regularly delivered to the whole school immediately after prayers on Wednesday and Saturday mornings; those have been on manners and morals, philosophy; meteorology, as clouds, halos, rain, weight of atmosphere and its changes, volcanoes, discoveries in Herculaneum and Pompeii, grammar, &c.

True extracts.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, March 1st, 1839.

SCHEDULE No. 8.

Containing Abstracts from the Academic Reports for 1838, *made to the Regents of the University, exhibiting a statement of the various prices charged for tuition in the several Academies from which such reports were received, on the different subjects of study taught in such Academies, and also a statement of the average price of board in each Academy, or in its vicinity.*

Names of Academies.	Av. price of board a week	*Subjects of study.*	*Prices charged.*
First District.			
Erasmus Hall,	$3 00	Common English studies, per qr.	$2 50 to 3 50
		Higher do "	4 00 5 00
		Classics, "	4 50 10 00
		Music, piano, $15; French, $5; board and tuition per annum, $200,	
Columbia College Gram. School,	....	Junior department, per qr.	6 00
		English " "	10 00
		Classical " "	12 50
University of N. Y. "	....	Classical and mathematical department, "	15 00
		Commercial department, "	15 00
Second District.			
Amenia,	2 25	English studies and mathematics, per term 15 weeks,	4 00 6 00
		Chemistry, "	6 50
		Ancient and modern languages, "	7 00
		Drawing and painting, $8.50 extra.	
Clinton,	2 00	Common English branches, per qr.	1 25 3 00
		Higher " and classics, "	4 00 5 00
Farmers' Hall,	2 25	Common school department, "	2 00
		English higher branches and classics, "	5 00 & 6 00
Hempstead,	2 00	Elementary branches, per year,	5 00

		Higher branches,	per year,		7 00
		Latin and Greek,	"		10 00
		Tuition and board per year, $160.			
Kingston,	2 00	Elementary English branches,	"		16 00
		Classics and higher do	"		20 00
		French and Spanish, each $20.			
Montgomery,	2 00	Languages and higher English studies,	per qr.		5 00
	2 25	Common English branches,	"		2 50
Mount-Pleasant,	2 50	do do	"		3 50
		Classics and mathematics,	"		6 00
		French or Spanish, $7.50; drawing, perspective and painting, $10.			
		Board and tuition per annum, $200.			
New-Paltz,	2 00	English studies,	per ann.		16 00
		Classical do	"		20 00
Newburgh,	2 50	Classics and higher English branches,	per qr.		5 00
	3 00	All other studies,	"		4 00
North-Salem,	2 00	Lower branches, English studies,	"		2 00
		Classics and higher do	"	4 00 to	5 00
Peekskill,	2 50	do do	"		5 00
		Other studies,	"		4 00
		French, extra, $5.			
Poughkeepsie Female Academy,	2 50	English and classical branches,	per ann.		20 00
		French, $20; music, $52; drawing and painting, $20; embroidery, $20, extra.			
Poughkeepsie Collegiate School,	....	Tuition, board, and all other expenses,	"		230 00
Redhook,	2 25	Lower English branches,	per qr.		2 00
		Higher do	"		3 00
		Classical studies,	"		5 00

No. 8.—Continued.

Names of Academies.	Av. price of board a week.	*Subjects of study.*	*Prices charged.*
Union-Hall,	2 00 to 3 00	Common English branches, per term, 23 w.	6 00 to 10 00
		Classics and mathematics, "	14 00
		French, $16, or with classics, $8; music, $28; drawing and painting, $10.	
		Higher branches English for females,	16 00
Third District.			
Albany,	2 50 to 3 50	Languages, including all other studies, per ann.	32 00
		Higher English and mathematical do "	24 00
		Elementary and common English branches, "	16 00 to 20 00
Albany Female Academy,	2 00 to 3 00	6th, or lowest department, per qr.	4 00
		5th, $5; 4th, $6; 3d, $7; 2d, $8, and 1st, "	10 00
		French or Spanish, $5 extra.	
		Board and tuition, per annum, $225.	
Albany Female Seminary,	....	1st, or lowest department, "	3 00
		2d, $4; 3d, $5; 4th, $6; 5th, $7, and 6th, "	8 00
		Board per annum, $180.	
Claverack,	2 00	Elementary and common branches, "	3 00 & 4 00
		Higher do "	5 00
Clermont,	2 00	Common English branches, per term, 22 w.	6 00
		Higher do and classics, "	8 00 & 10 00
		French or German, $6 extra.	
Coxsackie,	1 75	Classical studies and higher mathematics, per qr.	6 00
		Other higher English branches, "	5 00

		Elementary studies,	"	3 00
		French, $5; ornamental needle work, $4; drawing or painting, $6; music, $10, extra.		
Delaware,	1 50 to 1 75	Tuition in all departments,	per week.	0 25
Delaware Literary Institute,	1 50 to 1 75	Male department, common branches,	per qr.	3 00
		Higher branches and classics,	"	4 00 & 5 00
		Room rent,	"	1 00 & 1 50
		Female department, common English studies,	"	2 00 to 3 00
		Higher studies,	"	3 50 & 4 00
		French, $2 extra.		
Hudson,	2 00	Elementary department,	"	2 00
		Higher do	"	3 00 to 5 00
Jefferson,	1 37	Classics and higher mathematics,	"	5 00
		Common branches,	"	3 00
		Higher English branches,	"	4 00
		Pupils under 8 years, $2; from 8 to 12,	"	2 50
Kinderhook,	2 00 to 2 25	Elementary department,	"	1 50 to 3 00
		Common English branches,	"	3 00 to 5 00
		Higher departments,	"	6 25
		Extra—French, $5; drawing, $6; music, $10.		
Lansingburgh,	2 00 to 2 50	Common English branches,	"	3 00
		Higher do and classics,	"	4 00 & 5 00
		Drawing, $2.50; French, $2.25, extra.		
Schoharie,	1 50	Elementary branches,	"	2 00
		Higher English do classics, and French,	"	3 00 to 5 00
Schenectady Lyceum & Academy	1 75	Primary branches,	"	3 50
		Higher do and classics,	"	5 00 & 6 00

No. 8.—Continued.

Names of Academies.	Av. price of board a week.	*Subjects of study.*	*Prices charged.*
Schenectady Y. Ladies Semi'y,	$2 00	Common English branches, ... per qr.	5 00
		Higher do ..... "	6 00 & 7 00
		Tuition and board per term 15 weeks, $50.	
Troy, ...	2 50	Classics and higher English branches, ... per term 15 w.	12 00
	3 00	All other studies, ... "	8 00
Troy Female Seminary, ...	2 50	Board and tuition per annum, $240; per term, 6 mos. $120.	
	4 00	Day scholars, ... per term, 6 mos.	10 00 &14 00
		Extra—Music, piano, per qr. $15; harp, $20; guitar, $10; vocal, $11; French, $7.50; Italian, $8; Latin, $4; dancing, $6; drawing and painting, $7; oil painting, $10.	
Fourth District.			
Ames, ...	1 50	Common and higher English branches, ... per term, 14 w.	3 00 & 4 00
	1 75	French and classics, ... "	5 00
Cambridge Washington, ...	2 00	Common branches, ... per year.	12 00
		Higher English branches and classics, ... "	20 00
Canajoharie, ...	1 50	do do .... per term, 14½ w.	3 00 & 5 00
	2 00	Common branches, ... "	2 00
Essex County, ...	1 75	Primary department, ... per qr.	2 25
		Classics, higher English studies, painting and drawing, ... "	3 00 & 4 00
		Per year, if paid at close of 1st term, $8.	
Fairfield, ...	1 75	Common English branches, ... per term, 14 w.	3 00
		All other studies, ... "	5 00
		Common school teachers' department, ... "	1 50

Fort-Covington,	1 50	Languages,	per 12 w.		4 00
		All other studies,	"		3 00
Franklin,	1 50	Common English branches,	per term, 4 mos.		4 00
		Latin and Greek,	"		5 00
		Mathematics,	"		6 00
Galway,	1 50	Common English branches,	per qr.		4 00
	1 75	Higher do and classics,	"	5 00 &	6 00
Gouverneur High School,	1 50	Common do	"		3 00
		Classics & higher do	"	4 00 &	5 00
		French, Spanish, Italian, German, Hebrew, drawing & paint'g,	"		6 00
Granville,	1 75	Classics and higher English branches,	per term, 4 mos.		5 34
		Other studies,	"		4 00
Johnstown,	1 50	Elementary studies,	per term, 15 w.		3 00
	2 00	Common English branches,	"		4 00
		Higher do and classics,	"	5 00 &	6 00
		Contingent expenses,	"		0 25
Keeseville,	2 00	Elementary department,	per qr.		2 00
		Common and higher branches,	"	3 00 to	5 50
		Music, $10 extra.			
Kingsborough,	1 50	Common English branches,	"		3 00
	2 00	Mathematics and languages,	"	4 00 &	5 00
Ogdensburgh,	1 75	Common English branches,	"		3 00
		Higher do classics, French and drawing,	"	4 00 to	5 00
Plattsburgh,	1 75	Classics,	"		5 00
		English studies,	"	4 00 to	5 00
		Juvenile department,	"		2 00
		French, $3 extra.			

No. 8.—Continued.

Names of Academies.	Av. price of board a week.	*Subjects of study.*		*Prices charged.*
St. Lawrence,	1 25	Common English branches and languages,	per qr.	$4 00
	1 50	Higher do and mathematics,	"	5 00
		Room rent, 50 cents.		
Stillwater,	1 75	Elementary branches,	"	3 00
	2 50	Higher do and classics,	"	4 00 & 5 00
		Extra—Music, piano, $10; drawing and painting, $3; mapping, $2; ornamental needle work, $1.50; practical surveying, $2; French, $4.		
Waterford,	2 00	Classical department,	per qr.	6 00 to 8 00
	2 50	English do	"	3 00 to 4 00
		Female department, common branches,	"	5 00
		Higher studies, each in addition,	"	1 00
		Drawing and painting, $4; oil painting, $5; music, $10; extra.		
Washington,	1 50	Primary department,	per term, 4 mos.	3 00
	2 00	Classical do	"	5 00
		Teachers' class, male department,	"	3 00
		do female do	"	2 50
		Extra—Drawing, $2; music, piano, $10,	"	
Fifth District.				
Black River Lit. and Rel. Ins.	1 50	Common English branches,	per qr.	3 00
	2 50	Higher do	"	4 00
		Classics and mathematics,	"	5 00
		French, botany and mineralogy, with above,	"	6 00

		Drawing and painting, extra, $4, music $10.		
Cherry-Valley,	1 50	Common English studies,	per term 4 mos.	2 00 & 3 00
	1 75	All other studies,	"	5 00
Clinton Grammar School,	1 50	Arithmetic, grammar and geography,	per qr.	3 00
	1 75	Higher English studies,	"	4 00
		Latin and Greek,	"	5 00
Clinton Liberal Institute,	1 50	Common branches,	per term 4 mos.	4 00
	2 00	Languages, mathematics, &c.	"	6 00 & 8 00
		Entrance money, 50 cents per term.		
		In female department, plain sewing, $1 extra; drawing and painting, $3; Latin or French, $3; music, $10, extra.		
De Ruyter Institute,	1 25	Primary branches,	per term 4 mos.	2 00 to 3 50
	1 50	Classics and higher branches,	"	5 00
		Drawing and painting, $4 extra.		
		Lectures on chemistry, 50 cents extra.		
		Incidental expenses, 38 " each term.		
Fulton Female Seminary,	1 50	Primary department,	pr. qr.	2 00
		Principal "	"	3 50 to 4 50
		Latin, French, drawing and painting, $2 extra.		
Hamilton,	1 75	Latin, Greek and French,	per year,	16 00
		Mathematics and English higher branches,	"	12 00
		Lower branches,	"	9 00
		Music $10, extra.		
Hartwick,	1 75	English studies,	per term 4 mos.	4 00
	2 50	Classics, &c.	"	6 00
Lowville,	1 50	Common English branches,	per qr.	3 00 & 4 00
		Higher do	"	3 50 to 4 50
		Classics and modern languages,	"	5 00

No. 8.—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies.	Av. price of board a week	*Subjects of study.*	*Prices charged.*
Oneida Conference Sem.	1 75	Primary department, per qr.	$3 00
	2 00	Classics and higher English studies, "	5 00
Oneida Institute,	1 25	Higher department, "	5 50
		Preparatory do "	5 00
Rensselaer Oswego,	2 00	Juvenile department, per term 15 weeks,	2 50
		Common English branches, "	4 00
		Higher do and classics, "	5 50
Utica,	2 50	Classical department, per qr.	6 00
		Mathematical and English department; "	5 00
		Junior department, "	4 00
Utica Female Academy,	40 00 pr. qr.	Elementary branches, per qr. 11 weeks,	5 00
		Higher branches, each $1 in addition.	
		Chemistry, botany and Latin, each $3 in addition.	
		French, $5; drawing and flower painting, each $7.	
		Oil painting, $8; music, $10.	
Whitesboro',	2 00	Lower branches, per term 4 mos.	3 00
		Higher English branches, "	5 00
		Moral and intellectual philosophy, astronomy and natural history, each $1 in addition.	
		Languages, per term 4 mos.	6 00
Sixth District.			
Franklin,	1 50	Primary department, per term 15 weeks,	1 88
	2 00	Classical do common branches, "	3 75

		higher branches,	"	4 50
		Languages and higher mathematics,	"	5 00
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,	2 00	Juvenile department,	pr. qr.	3 00
		English and classical department,	"	4 00 & 5 00
		Drawing and painting, extra, $3; chemical lectures, $1; music, $10.		
Groton,	1 75	Common branches,	per term 15 weeks,	5 00
		Languages and higher branches,	"	4 00
Ithaca,	1 50	Lower English branches,	"	3 00 to 5 34
	2 00	Higher do and languages,	"	7 00
		French, extra, $7; or with above, $5; music, $16.		
Livingston Co. High School,	1 75	Common English branches,	per qr.	5 00
	3 00	Classical and higher do and French,	"	7 00
Oxford,		Common English do	per term 14 weeks,	3 66
		Higher do do	"	4 33
		Mathematics and languages,	"	5 50
		Drawing and painting, each $1 extra; music, (per qr.) $10.		
Owego,	1 87	Primary department,	per year,	6 00
		Common English branches,	"	12 00
		Higher do and ancient languages,	"	16 00 & 20 00
		Modern languages, and painting and drawing,	"	24 00
Seventh District.				
Auburn,	2 00	Junior department,	per qr.	3 00
	2 50	Senior do	"	5 00
Canandaigua,	1 64	Preparatory class,	"	3 00
		All others,	"	5 00
		In winter 50 cents extra per quarter.		
Cayuga,	2 00	Tuition in all studies,	"	4 00 to 5 00

No. 8.—Continued.

Name of Academies.	Av. price of board a week	*Subjects of Study.*	*Prices charged.*
Cortland,	$2 00	Common English branches, per term 15 weeks,	$3 75
		Classics and higher English branches, "	5 00
		Extra music, piano, $12; drawing and painting, $5.	
		Juvenile department, per qr.	1 50 to 2 00
Fayetteville,	1 50	Higher do common branches, "	3 00
	2 50	higher Englih branches, "	4 00
		Latin, Greek, French and drawing, "	5 00
Manlius,	1 50	Common English branches, per qr.	3 00
	2 00	Higher do "	4 00
		Languages, "	5 00
		Drawing and painting, $3 extra.	
Onondaga,	1 75	Common English studies, "	2 00 to 3 00
	2 00	Higher do "	4 00
		French, drawing and painting, extra, $3 and $5; music and use of instrument, $10.	
Ontario Female Seminary,	2 25	Primary department, per year,	16 00
		Whole English course, "	30 00
		French, $25; Spanish and Latin, each $15; drawing, $25; music, $48, extra.	
Ovid,	2 00	Common English branches, per qr.	3 50 to 4 00
		Higher do and languages, "	5 00
Pompey,	1 75	Common English branches, per term 15 weeks,	4 00
		All other studies, "	6 00

		Extra, music, $12.			
Seneca-Falls,	2 50	Common English branches,	per qr.		3 00
		Higher do	"		4 00
		Languages and higher mathematics,	"		5 00
		French, $3; painting, $4, extra.			
Syracuse,	2 00	Elementary branches,	per qr.		4 00
		Languages and higher branches,	"	5 00 &	6 00
		French, $5; music, $10, extra.			
Eighth District.					
Alexander Classical School,	1 50	Introductory class,	"		2 00
	2 00	Common English branches,	"		4 00
		Higher do and languages,	"		6 00
Aurora,	1 50	Common English branches,	per year,		12 00
		Higher do	"		16 00
		Classics and French,	"		20 00
Batavia Female Academy,	2 50	Juvenile department,	per qr.		2 50
	2 75	Higher do	"	4 00 to	5 00
		Botany, $3; French, $5; embroidery, $1; music, piano, $10, extra.			
Clarkson,	1 75	Elementary branches,	per qr.		3 00
		Higher do	"	4 00 to	5 00
		Music, $10, extra.			
Fredonia,	1 50	All studies,	per term 4 mos.		4 00
Gaines,	1 75	Reading, writing and spelling,	"		3 00
		Geography, grammar, arithmetic and history,	"		4 00
		All other studies,	"		6 00
Jamestown,	1 50	Primary department,	per term 15 weeks,		2 50
		Common English branches,	"		4 00
		Higher do and languages,	"		6 00

No. 8.—Continued.

Names of Academies.	Av. price of board a week	*Subjects of Study.*		*Prices charged.*
Lewiston,	2 00	Common English branches,	per qr.	$4 00
		Higher do	"	5 00
Mayville,	1 50	Classical studies,	per term 15 weeks,	4 00
	2 00	Elementary do	"	3 00
Mendon,	1 50	Elementary branches,	per qr.	3 00
	2 00	Higher English branches,	"	4 00
		Latin, Greek and French,	"	5 00
Middlebury,	1 75	English department,	"	3 00
		Classical do	"	4 00
		Extra, music, piano, $10.		
Monroe,	1 75	Introductory department,	per term 16 weeks,	2 50
		Junior do	"	4 50
		Senior do	"	6 50
Rochester Collegiate Institute,	1 75	Juvenile department,	per qr.	2 50
	3 00	English, classical and mathematical department,	"	4 00 & 6 00
		Ladies' department,	"	3 00 & 6 00
		French, $2; music, piano, $11, extra.		
Rochester Female Academy,	2 50	Primary department,	"	5 00
		Junior and senior department,	"	6 00 & 7 00
		French, $3; painting and drawing, $5; music, $12, extra.		
Springville,	.....	English branches and mathematics,	per annum,	12 00 to 15 00
		Classics and French,	"	16 00

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Westfield,	1 50	Classics and higher English branches,	per qr.	4 00
		French,	"	5 00
		All other branches,	"	3 00

True abstracts.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, March 1, 1839.

SCHEDULE—No. 9.

Containing a statement of all moneys appropriated from the Literature Fund by the Regents of the University, since the 1st of March, 1838, for the purchase of books and apparatus, pursuant to the act of the Legislature relative to the distribution and application of the revenues of said fund, passed April 22, 1834; such appropriation having been made to such academies as had themselves raised by contribution, from sources other than their own corporate property, funds equal to the amount so appropriated, to be expended in the same manner.

Names of Academies.	*Time when granted.*	*Amount granted.*
Auburn,	March 6, 1838,	$125 00
Clinton Liberal Institute,	"	250 00
Oneida Institute,	"	250 00
Cortland,	"	250 00
Albany Female Seminary,	"	250 00
Rochester High School,	"	250 00
Albany Female Academy,	"	250 00
De Ruyter Institute,	"	250 00
Gouverneur High School,	"	100 00
Hamilton,	"	250 00
Troy Female Seminary,	"	250 00
Plattsburgh,	January 10, 1839,	250 00
Ithaca,	29,	250 00
Canajoharie,	"	63 00
Amenia,	"	149 90
Hamilton,	February, 5, 1839,	200 00
Groton,	"	250 00
Mount-Pleasant,	"	250 00
Fayetteville,	"	250 00
Kingston,	"	110 00
Ontario Female Seminary,	"	20 00
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,	12	250 00
Galway,	"	250 00
Stillwater,	"	250 00
		$5,017 90

A true statement,

G. HAWLEY, *Secretary.*

SCHEDULE. No. 10.

Extracts from the Reports of Academies relative to Teachers' Departments.

MONTGOMERY ACADEMY.

The annual expense incurred on account of the department is $425 over and above what would have been incurred if no such department had been established.

The amount of tuition received on account of the department is $60. Some students in the department have been furnished with text books and tuition free, while others who have been able to pay have been charged a moderate tuition.

Applicants have been examined on reading, English grammar and arithmetic. The declaration of the applicant, or the declaration of the parent of the applicant, that they intend to follow teaching, is the only evidence required.

The courses of study, discipline and exercise, prescribed by the Regents, have been strictly followed.

Number and Classification of Students.

The whole number of students belonging to the department on the eighth day of December, was	31
Of which number those connected with the department for a period not exceeding one quarter,	31
For a period exceeding one, and not exceeding two quarters,	23
For a period exceeding two, and not exceeding three quarters,	19
For a period exceeding three, and not exceeding four quarters,	17

We have endeavored to encourage every one disposed to enter the department whom we thought suitable, promising every assistance in books, tuition and board, which could be safely and prudently rendered. The system thus far has had a good effect on the surrounding country. Compensation for teachers has arisen considerably. Applications for teachers are numerous, and the demand greater than the supply. The plan takes admirably well here.

KINDERHOOK ACADEMY.

Admission of Members.

No pledge has been required of students applying for admission to the teachers' department that they will complete the full course prescribed, (viz: three years;) nor that they will teach after leaving the institution. Their expressing their intention to teach, and having pursued the course of studies usually taught in the common schools being deemed a sufficient testimonial.

Number and Classification.

The whole number belonging to the department, Oct. 20, was	15
Number admitted during the year,	25
Not exceeding one quarter,	6
More than one and not exceeding two quarters,	12
do two do three do	None.
do three do four do	4
do four do five do	None.
do five do six do	2

And one has been present 8 quarters, or two full years.

Remarks.

A special effort is made by all the teachers in their daily lessons with their respective classes to induce each pupil to become the teacher for the time; to encourage the pupil to illustrate the principle of the question before him, on the supposition that he is the only individual in the room who understands the question. To a considerable extent we succeed. The pupil gains confidence by the practice, and soon acquires a facility in communicating his ideas on any subject. This plan also will show the degree of knowledge the student possesses of his text-book, and enables the teacher to see the difficulty under which the student may be laboring.

During the year lectures on natural philosophy and chemistry have been given to the students, on an average as often as once a week. But each day's lesson on most subjects is in reality a practical lecture, illustrating the subject before the class in the clearest manner possible, and showing what we deem the best way of teaching the branch under discussion.

The expense at this institution for board, fuel and light, washing, tuition and books, varies from $130 to $150 for the academic year.

No student is debarred from receiving the benefits of the academy on account of tuition; if he can sustain himself as for other expenses, the tuition is not allowed to be an obstacle.

This region is by no means supplied with competent instructors for common schools. The compensation is scarcely an object for a young man of enterprise; yet the best qualified teachers are preferred, and receive the highest wages. A greater degree of interest is felt than formerly on the subject, and there is reason to believe that a new era is dawning in relation to the condition of common schools.

The press of young men into our academy the present year is altogether unprecedented, and many of them have in view a preparation for the business of teaching. In addition to the regular teachers, we are giving for the season, employment to a professed teacher of writing, who labors indefatigably for the improvement of the classes which in succession are sent to his department. The benefit of this arrangement to all who expect to become teachers, will be apparent to every one who is aware of the deficiency in the penmanship of most of our common school teachers.

FAIRFIELD ACADEMY.

Tuition.

Students in this department have been charged $1.50 per term for tuition. For some of these studies other students are charged $3.00 per term, and for the rest of these studies other students are charged $5.00 per term. This difference of tuition in favor of students in the department has been made as an inducement to young men to connect themselves with it. Our course of study is the same as that directed by the Regents.

Necessary Expenses.

These are low. Board costs from $1.50 to $1.75 per week; but most of the students board themselves for less than a third of that sum. Wood costs from $1.50 to $2.00 per cord, washing 37½ cents per dozen, room rent from $2.00 to $2.50 per term.

As evidence that the plan adopted by the Regents, for the better education of common school teachers, has exerted an influence highly beneficial, we would state that much more pains is now taken by those who employ teachers, to ascertain that they are qualified, than formerly. Another evidence is, that teachers' wages have rapidly increased. This year they are much higher than last.

Number and Classification of Students.

The whole number of students belonging to the department on the 12th day of December, was 53.

Of which number there have been connected with the department,

for a period not exceeding one term, ...				41
For a period exceeding one, but not exceeding two terms, ...				4
do	two,	do	three terms, ...	2
do	three,	do	four terms, ...	4

Remarks.

Since the establishment of the department for teachers, the public have evinced a constantly increasing care about the character of their teachers and schools. They are more sensible of the difference between good teaching and poor, and extensively show a greater willingness to help the teacher, in his endeavors to improve the school. Among teachers, a spirit of inquiry, as to the best modes of teaching, has been excited. They think more too, of the nature of mind, and better observe its movements. They notice with more accuracy what makes one of their efforts in giving instruction succeed, and another not; and also what is best suited to different capacities.

It is becoming daily more and more evident, that the establishment of the teachers' department has done much to set teachers and people generally thinking, talking, observing, and reading about the schoolmaster's duty, about the best modes of teaching, and about the best construction of school-houses. Those who doubted the utility of establishing departments for teachers, are becoming convinced that their doubts were not well founded, and the confidence that good will be effected, is extending and strengthening.

ST. LAWRENCE ACADEMY.

An additional expense of $1,200 per annum, has been incurred since the establishment of this department, and with a view of rendering it all the Regents themselves can desire, both in respect to the amount and quality of instruction, bestowed upon it.

The amount of tuition charged to scholars in this department the past year, is $620 00
Value at 20 per cent discount,..... ..... 124 00

$496 00

The tuition of this department is $12 for the teachers' year, or eight months, being two dollars less than is charged other scholars, pursuing the same studies.

Since our last report, we have received $400 from the Regents, for the payment of teachers of this department, which has gone into the general fund, for the payment of teachers, and has been thus expended.

The views of the trustees on the subject of charging tuition in this department, have not changed since their last report, in which they expressed a decided opinion that no student should be debarred the privileges of this department, on account of inability to meet his bills; that the influence and success of this department, depend more on the advantages offered, than on any reduction in the price of tuition. Thus an amount both of talent and labor is demanded in this department, not inferior to what is bestowed in colleges, on the same number of students. When, then, they offer the whole course of three years, at thirty-six dollars, a sum not exceeding one year's tuition in most of our colleges, and to wait on all those who are unable to meet their bills, till they shall have earned the money by teaching, they think they have done all in their power to favor scholars, and retain at the same time the means of sustaining and giving efficiency to the department.

The trustees supply gratuitously, the greatest part of the text-books and books of reference, so that nearly all the amount charged for tuition, is actually saved to the scholar in the expense of books; and in many instances, where the scholars are unable to pay tuition, or buy books, by trusting them for the former, and giving them the use of the latter, they are enabled to enjoy all the advantages of the department.

The scholars are examined on the studies required, as preparatory to entering. No other evidence of intention to engage in the business of teaching is demanded, than their own declaration, or that of their parents or guardians. On this subject we are obliged to be cautious, as neither scholars nor parents, will generally consent to be bound. This they say must depend upon the remuneration which the districts shall hereafter be willing to pay to well educated teachers.

The course of study prescribed by the Regents, is literally followed. In cases however, where an individual, as the scholars are classed, can, in addition to the studies of the regular course, pursue at the same time another branch, he is permitted to recite in another class.

The trustees discover no defects in the course prescribed, but are rather more and more confirmed in the opinion, that could our districts

be supplied with teachers who have completed their course, a new era would dawn on our district schools.

The whole number of students belonging to the department, on the 21st day of November, 1838, was 106.

Of which number there have been connected with the department for a period not exceeding one quarter, ... 42

For a period exceeding	one,	but not	exeeeding	two,	quarters,..	21
do	two,	do	three,	do	..	16
do	three,	do	four,	do	..	10
do	four,	do	five,	do	..	7
do	five,	do	six,	do	..	2
do	six,	do	seven,	do	..	3
do	seven,	do	eight,	do	..	5

The first inquiry usually made by those who propose to enter this department is, "Are we bound to complete the course if we enter?"—We are obliged to say to them, that it depends entirely on their own choice, how far they shall prosecute their course, and consequently we do not know, at the close of a term, who will, and who will not return. Many who have expressed their intention to complete the course, remain at home a part of the year, to assist on the farm, or engage in teaching for a year, to secure the means to enable them to proceed with their studies. Consequently the trustees are unable to say who have left, and for what reasons. As by far the greater part of those who are absent, leave with the view of taking schools, they generally ask and receive a certificate of their respective qualifications.

Here, too, a difficulty occurs in classing the scholars, as to the number of terms they have belonged to the department. The requisition is, "to class those who belonged to the department on the day said report is dated." A large number of those who were not in school during the last term, still regard themselves as members of the department, and are engaged in teaching or otherwise, to earn money, to enable them to complete the course. To include in the classification those only who were present in school on the last day of the term, would not be doing the department justice; and to include all who have ever belonged to the department, without knowing positively whether they will farther prosecute the course, would equally exceed the reality. We have, therefore, classed as to number of terms, those whose names are found on the list as having prosecuted any portion of the course during the year for which the report is made.

Students in the male department, belonging to the teachers' classes, generally lodge in their rooms in the academy building, and many of them lodge themselves, at an expense of from fifty to seventy-five cents per week; several have united, and hired a family to cook their board, which has thus been furnished at less than one dollar per week; those who board out, pay from one dollar and twenty-five, to one dollar and seventy-five cents per week.

The members of this department generally employ three or four months each a year, in teaching. These, added to the other members of the school who employ a part of each year in the same manner, make considerably upwards of a hundred, who have the past year been employed in district schools, from this institution.

The call for teachers is so great, that many who, when they entered, intended to continue in school at least eight months in each year, till they had completed their course, have been induced to engage permanently in the business of teaching.

Liberal wages have been paid the past year to all who have engaged in teaching, and many more might have found employment, as we have not been able to meet all the calls made for teachers.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

The trustees have continued the present year the former charges for tuition, and have in general adhered to the plan laid down in former reports. They are still of opinion that a small change should be made. The students will naturally appreciate more highly what costs them something, and improve such opportunities for instruction more industriously than if entirely gratuitous. At the same time, they are relieved from that feeling of dependence which has a manifest tendency to depress the spirit and check the ardor of an honorable ambition. They have placed the terms so low as to put it in the power of any youth of prudence and worth to enjoy its advantages.

Students desiring to enter the department, and who have not previously attended the institution, (and whose qualifications are consequently unknown,) are required to be examined by the principal and the clerk of the board.

The board require a verbal assurance from each applicant that it is his or her intention to become a teacher. No written evidence is required. The students are given to understand that in consequence of the facilities afforded them for acquiring an education, it is expected that they will make it their future employment, to some extent, to teach common schools. Past experience has strengthened our confidence in the sufficiency of the assurances thus obtained. Their inclination, as well as their interest, has hitherto led them, without exception, to engage more or less in the business. They are generally not in affluent circumstances, and their qualifications to teach are their only reliance for future support, and afford them the only means for future respectability and usefulness.

The plan adopted by the Regents, as far as it is understood, has been pursued by the students in the male department. The division into classes, prescribed by our by-laws, has been continued in that department, except that where a particular study has not been completed in one term, it has been finished at the commencement of the ensuing one. In the female department there has been a considerable deviation. This has arisen from causes peculiar to that department, and the board were not aware of its existence in time to apply a remedy. A committee has been appointed for the purpose of rectifying any irregularities in either department, and in some measure re-modelling the existing arrangement of classes, studies and terms. This committee, aided as it will be, by the experience of the teachers and the board, will, it is hoped, be able satisfactorily to accomplish this object, and prevent for the future any deviation from a regular, systematic course of study, which will meet the approbation of the superintendent, and promote the important objects for which the department was established.

Number and Classification of Scholars.

The whole number of students belonging to the department on the 14th day of December, 1838, was,

In gentlemen's department, 20; ladies' 19; total 39.

Of which number there have been connected with the department for a period not exceeding one term, ... 11

For a period exceeding one, but not exceeding two terms,..... 8

do do two, do three do 4

do do three, do four do 7

do do four, do five do 3

do do five, do six do 6

Graduation.

None of the students of this department have as yet received their diplomas. Those belonging to the senior class have barely passed over the course of studies assigned, but have not had time to review, and, cannot, therefore, be prepared for an examination, and at their own request, another term has been allotted them for review.

Seven have left the department; three of these have given up their studies and gone into other business; the other four have entered college. These last still continue to teach a part of the year, and intend to pursue the business of teaching after they have completed their college course. Three other members of the department who would have completed the course the present term, engaged in teaching for the winter, in December last, and have continued in the same schools up to the present time, and will continue in them during the present vacation in the teachers' department. They have avowed their intention of returning at the commencement of the next term and completing their course. They have been induced to continue in their schools, by the increased wages which they have received from quarter to quarter.—One who commenced for $16 per month, now receives $21. The others have advanced their wages nearly in the same ratio.

There are several others who are considered as belonging to the department, who have been prevented from pursuing their studies during the past year, by the want of funds. These will, probably, renew their studies at the commencement of the next term.

Remarks.

There has not as great a majority of this department "held on the even tenor of their way," as might, perhaps, have been expected. The following, it is believed, are the principal causes which have operated against us:

1st. The plan is new, and must, as yet, be viewed in the light of experiment; and it is a part of our nature to require something definite and certain, before we can act with energy and perseverance.

2d. The country, for many years past, has been literally overrun with teachers, who could be engaged, in any number, for $10 or $12 per month. This state of things presented a field which no young man of spirit or enterprise would enter, while the literary character of these schools was equally repulsive to men of learning.

3d. While in every thing else improvement has been made the order of the day for the last twenty years, our common schools have appear-

ed to be absolutely *stereotyped*, and the monotonous routine of their dull and unmeaning labors has remained as unbroken as the desert.

These facts presented a gloomy picture to one who designed making common school teaching the business of life. These difficulties with which the department has had to contend, though truly formidable, the trustees are happy to say, have not been found insurmountable. Many of the students of the department, both male and female, are young men and women of sound and discriminating minds, and fully capable of understanding the nature of the enterprise in which they have engaged, and the difficulties with which they have to contend. They feel encouraged and emboldened by the sanction and support of the Regents, and disposed to put forth every faculty to carry forward the liberal and enlightened plan upon which they have been called to act.

The most of the students in the department have been regularly engaged in the neighboring schools during the recess allotted to teaching; and in almost every case, their influence has been decidedly favorable. This is attested by the fact that in many cases where teachers from the department engaged two years since, for $14 or $16 per month, the same teachers are now engaged in the same schools for $20 or $22 per month. Many of the teachers from the department have also succeeded in introducing into their schools some of the higher branches of English education, such as Algebra, Natural Philosophy, History, &c. and in all, the Constitution of the U. S. and of the State of New-York, are made weekly exercises.

There is one other favorable circumstance; the teachers of the department were all, the present year, engaged at a very early date: some of them two or three months before the term for commencing the schools; and numerous applications beyond the ability of the department to supply, have been made, and are still making, for this class of teachers. Fifty or sixty teachers might have been engaged in profitable schools, if they could have been obtained. The teachers from the department receive, the present year, from $16 to $22 per month, which is an advance upon the ordinary wages of from $4 to $10 per month.

These circumstances have greatly revived the spirits and strengthened the confidence of the members of the department, and the final success of the plan has become much less problematical.

The crisis, however, is at hand. The graduating class will soon complete their course, receive their diplomas, and go forth to take their chance in the world. If they succeed in the undertaking, and are sustained by the public, if, under their instruction, our common schools are raised to a respectable standing among the other institutions of our country, diffusing the blessings of knowledge among the people, and yielding a respectable support to the teachers, then the difficulties will be at an end, and nothing will remain but to go forward. But if they are driven from the field, and compelled to resort to other business for the means of support, a new difficulty will be added to the list of those already mentioned.

Lectures, with experiments, have been given to the students of the department in natural philosophy, chemistry and astronomy. The class has also been examined weekly in the following branches, to wit: defining, pronouncing, orthography, reading and writing false syntax,

Saturday afternoon, for the most part, has been devoted to practical surveying, mensuration, levelling, &c. An instrument in which the compass, quadrant and leveller are combined, and upon all of which the power of the telescope is brought to bear, has been used on these occasions, and has given an interest to these subjects which has resulted in considerable practical knowledge, and in much healthful exercise.

The trustees, in conclusion, would remark, that the standard of qualification of common school teachers has risen in the vicinity since the establishment of the department, so as to exclude almost entirely from obtaining certificates, that class of teachers alluded to in the preceding part of these remarks. This fact, added to the benefit to be derived from the labors of the students in teaching during the recess assigned them for that purpose, is to the public, a sufficient remuneration for the appropriation made to the institution, and will, it is hoped, induce the State not to withhold from it the assistance it has hitherto so generously afforded. If any alteration or improvement of the plan may be suggested by the Superintendent, the trustees pledge themselves cheerfully to comply with his recommendation.

The usual price of board in the vicinity is from $1.50 to $2.00 per week; and it can be obtained in the family of the principal, for $1.50. The price of tuition has already been stated. The low price of board and tuition, together with the considerations already alluded to, are the inducements for students to enter the department; and from past experience, the trustees have no doubt they are sufficient to attract to the department as many as can, under present circumstances, be profitably instructed.

OXFORD ACADEMY.

One teacher has been employed on account of the department, at a salary of $500 per annum. The whole annual expense incurred on account of the department, as near as the trustees are able to estimate the same, has been $100 over and above the salary paid to the teacher in the department, and the gratuitous tuition which has been given, in consequence of the additional rooms which are required to be furnished, and the extra time and labor which such students necessarily require. Gratuitous tuition is allowed to all students remaining in the department for four months or upwards. Those remaining in the department for a less time than four months, are charged the same tuition as other students pursuing the same studies.

Students are not admitted into the department and have their tuition gratuitous till they are sufficiently advanced in their studies to become scholars in the higher branches of English education.

No change has been made in the text-books used in the department since the last annual report. Town's Analysis for defining words, &c. has been introduced. The text-books used in the department are furnished by the academy at a trifling expense for the use of them. Consequently, the expense incurred by the purchase of books cannot deter young men from entering the department.

Number and Classification of Students.

The whole number of students belonging to the department on the first day of December, was.....	35
Of which number there have been connected with the department for a period not exceeding one term, ...	28
For a period exceeding one, but not exceeding two terms, ...	5
do do two, do do three do	2

Remarks.

Board, including lodging and washing, can be procured from $1.75 to $2.25 per week. Tuition is gratuitous to students remaining in the department for four months or upwards, and the text-books are furnished at a very trifling charge, as inducements for young men to enter the department.

The same opinions which have been expressed in former reports, are still entertained, respecting the utility of the plan adopted by the Regents for the education of teachers. There can be no doubt that the common schools in this section of the State are gradually improving. It is believed that the late appropriation to the Common School Fund will have the effect to increase the wages of teachers, and thus enable them to remain longer in a course of preparation.

The wages of teachers have advanced a little since last year; the average wages of a majority of the teachers who have gone from the department being about $17 per month.

Very deep interest has uniformly been taken in all the exercises and instruction connected with the department; and at no time has better evidence been given of the benefit of such exercises than during the present term.

The applications to the academy for teachers have been much greater this year than the institution could supply, and more than in any previous year. More teachers have been called for who were qualified to teach some of the higher English branches than formerly.

CANANDAIGUA ACADEMY.

Teachers.

One additional instructor was appointed at the organization of this department, and he or his successor has been continued. Salary $500 a year. This sum may be considered as the expense of this deparment.

Tuition and Board.

The price of tuition a quarter is $4.00, the same as in the other departments of the school. A credit is given to those who desire it, till they have taught school one season. Board has been furnished at $1.50 per week.

Number and Classification of Students.

The whole number of students belonging to the department on October 3, 1838, (the day on which the year embraced in this report ended,) was..... 30
The whole number during the year was..... 44
Of whom 3 have attended 3 terms.
19 do 2 do
21 do 1 do, or a part of a term.

General Remarks.

The number of applications for teachers at this academy have very greatly increased during the last two years; and it is believed that the confidence of the public in the value and importance of this course of preparation is greatly strengthened. The wages obtained this year have been more liberal, varying from $18 to $25 a month and board. The applications for admission to this department have been more numerous than at any former period.

MIDDLEBURY ACADEMY.

The trustees have charged no tuition to the members of this department until the commencement of the last term, at which time they resolved to charge tuition after the following graduation: For the first year, tuition as in other departments; for the second year, half tuition; and for the third year, no tuition. They did this for the reason that there were so many in the department that it became rather an embarrassment in a pecuniary point of view; and the trustees were also apprehensive that some were entering the department on account of exemption from charge of tuition, who did not, in reality, design to become teachers. Owing to which, and to particular causes, the department is not now as full as it otherwise might have been.

Examination, &c.

All who have entered this department have been examined by the faculty, agreeably to the instructions of the Regents, and an oral declaration of their intention to teach required. The course of studies prescribed by the Regents has been pursued, except by some advanced students, to whom it has been permitted, in addition to the required course, to devote a portion of their time to other studies. The trustees believing this encouragement would promote the interest of the department.

Number and Classification of Students.

The whole number of students belonging to the department on the first day of December, was..... 41
Of which number there have been connected with the department for a period not exceeding one quarter, ... None.
For a period exceeding one, but not exceeding two quarters, .. None.
do two, do three do 1
do three, do four do 8
do four, do five do 11

Carried forward, ... 20

Brought forward,.....				20
For a period exceeding five, but not exceeding six quarters,				5
do	six,	do	seven do	3
do	seven,	do	eight do	9
do	eleven,	do	twelve do	4
				41

Remarks.

The trustees are of opinion that the organization of the department for the education of teachers of common schools in this institution, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Regents, has had a highly beneficial tendency upon the general interests of the academy; a good effect upon the public mind; and a salutary influence upon the character of common schools in this vicinity. These happy results have been more apparent during the past year than at any time previous. This opinion is sustained from the fact that having sent out from the department twenty-three teachers with wages of from $15 to $30 per month, and as many more not belonging to the department, (with a less compensation,) we have had between twenty and thirty unanswered applications. The admission of students in this department to two full courses of experimental lectures in the year; the retired and pleasant location of our village, with the salubrity of its air, and the morality of its inhabitants, and the very low price of tuition, are, we deem, sufficient inducements for young gentlemen and ladies desiring a thorough education, to enter this department.

RECAPITULATION.

		No. of pupils at time of report	Whole No. of pupils instructed in 1838.
Montgomery Academy, ...		31	31
Kinderhook	do	15	25
Fairfield	do	53	53
St. Lawrence	do	106	106
Washington	do	39	39
Oxford	do	35	35
Canandaigua	do	30	44
Middlebury	do	41	41
		350	374

A true copy,

G. HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, March 1st, 1839.

SCHEDULE No. 11.

Exhibiting the result of observations made at one of the Colleges, and at several Academies in the State, on the variation of the Magnetic Needle.

Names of Colleges and Academies.	Latitude N.	Longitude W.	Magnetic variations.	When observed.
Geneva College,	40° 52′	75° 05′	3° 49′ 00″ W	October 1, 1833.
Academies.				
Albany,	42 39	73 44	6 40 00 W	October, 1834.
Auburn,	42 55	76 28	3 43 00 W	October 25, 1833.
Clinton,	41 00	72 19	6 08 00 W	November 5, 1834.
Erasmus Hall,	40 37	73 58	4 25 00 W	October, 1834.
			4 45 00 W	October, 1835.
			4 45 00 W	October, 1837.
			4 45 00 W	December 18, 1838.
Hamilton,	42 49	75 34	4 30 00 W	October, 1837.
Johnstown,	43 00	74 23	6 02 00 W	November 24, 1818.
Ogdensburgh,	44 43	75 34	6 10 00 W	November, 1838.
Oneida Conference Seminary,	42 55	75 51	3 25 00 W	October 31, 1834.
			4 00 00 W	August 17, 1837.
Oxford,	42 28	75 33	3 51 45 W	October 9, 1834.
St. Lawrence,	44 40	75 01	7 25 00 W	October 14, 1835.
Union-Hall,	40 41	73 56	4 00 00 W	October 21, 1835.
Utica,	43 06	75 13	4 10 00 W	October, 1834.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, March 1, 1839.

ACADEMIES—CONTINUED.

List of Academies reporting.	Towns.	Counties.	Time for which they report-	Observers.
Rochester,	Rochester,	Monroe,	The whole year,	Charles Smith and Wm. Holmes, Students.
St. Lawrence,	Potsdam,	St. Lawrence,	do	S. F. Bates, and D. S. Sheldon, Teachers.
Springville,	Concord,	Erie,	March to Dec. inclusive,	L. Parsons, Principal, and J. G. House.
Union-Hall,	Jamaica,	Queens,	The whole year,	Charles Leech, Teacher.
Utica,	Utica,	Oneida,	do	M. M. Backus and T. Towell, Principals, & W. W. Wil-
Washington,	Salem,	Washington,	do incomplete,	Henry Barnes, Principal. liams, Teacher.

ACADEMIES.

List of Academies reporting.	Towns.	Counties.	Time for which they report.	Observers.
Albany,	Albany,	Albany,	The whole year,	T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., Principal.
Auburn,	Auburn,	Cayuga,	do	Wm. Hopkins, Principal.
Cambridge Washington,	Cambridge,	Washington,	do	Wm. D. Beattie, Principal.
Cayuga,	Ledyard,	Cayuga,	do incomplete,	Lewis Bixby, Principal.
Cherry-Valley,	Cherry-Valley,	Otsego,	do (ex. part Jan.)	J. R. Dixon and Wm. Campbell.
Clinton,	East-Hampton,	Suffolk,	do	Daniel Dayton, Esq., a Trustee.
Cortland,	Homer,	Cortland,	do	George W. Bradford, M. D.
Canandaigua,	Canandaigua,	Ontario,	do	Henry Howe, Principal.
Delaware,	Delhi,	Delaware,	do incomplete,	D. Shepard, Principal, and E. Root, Esq.
Erasmus Hall,	Flatbush,	Kings,	do	Rev. T. M. Strong, Trustee, and Wm. H. Campbell, Pri'l.
Fairfield,	Fairfield,	Herkimer,	do	J. Elkins Chassell.
Farmers' Hall,	Goshen,	Orange,	do	Nathaniel Webb, Principal, and others.
Fredonia,	Pomfret,	Chautauque,	do	Charles H. Palmer, Principal.
Gaines,	Gaines,	Orleans,	do (ex pt Sep.&Oct)	James W. Gilbert, a Student.
Gouverneur,	Gouverneur,	St. Lawrence,	do	E. S. Barnes, a Student.
Granville,	Granville,	Washington,	do	E. T. Mack, Principal.
Hartwick,	Hartwick,	Otsego,	do incomplete,	L. Sternberg, Assistant Professor.
Ithaca,	Ithaca,	Tompkins,	do	James F. Cogswell, Principal.
Johnstown,	Johnstown,	Fulton,	do	Peter Burke, Principal.
Kinderhook,	Kinderhook,	Columbia,	do	Silas Metcalf, Principal.
Kingston,	Kingston,	Ulster,	do	J. A. Blauvelt, Principal.
Lowville,	Lowville,	Lewis,	Part of the year, incomplete,	E. Wentworth and others.
Middlebury,	Middlebury,	Genesee,	The whole year, do	G. C. Whitlock.
Montgomery,	Montgomery,	Orange,	do	Jacob C. Tooker, Principal.
Mount-Pleasant,	Mount-Pleasant,	Westchester,	do	Albert Wells, Principal.
Newburgh,	Newburgh,	Orange,	do	Edgar Perkins, Principal.
North-Salem,	North-Salem,	Westchester,	do	Wm. S. Tozer, Principal.
Ogdensburgh,	Oswegatchie,	St. Lawrence,	do	James H. Coffin, Principal.
Oneida Conference,	Cazenovia,	Madison,	do	O. Blanchard, Teacher.
Oneida Institute,	Whitestown,	Oneida,	do	George Gemel, Student.
Onondaga,	Onondaga,	Onondaga,	do	J. L. Hendrick, Principal.
Oxford,	Oxford,	Chenango,	do	Merritt G. McKoon, Principal.
Plattsburgh,	Plattsburgh,	Clinton,	do (ex. pt. May,)	Joseph Scott, Principal.
Pompey,	Pompey,	Onondaga,	do	Samuel S. Stebbins, Principal.
Redhook,	Redhook,	Dutchess,	March to Dec. inclusive,	George W. Schenck, Principal.
Rensselaer Oswego,	Mexico,	Oswego,	The whole year,	George G. Hapgood, Principal.

JANUARY—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)							WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Rochester,	36.74	26.47	60	5	55	4½	1	1	2½	5½	5½	7½	3½	11	20	2	4	....	1.70
St. Lawrence,	30.84	16.72	52	—19	71	1	5½	....	1	7	9½	4	4	8½	22½	3	2½	....	2.66
Union-Hall,	35.47	32.63	58	11	47	1	4	1½	1	5½	4½	4½	9½	16½	14½	5	....	1	2.05
Utica,	31.42	31.25	58	—14	72	.....	.....	8½	5	1	2	13½	1	17	14	2½	4½	....	
Washington,	.....	.....	38	0	38	6	1	....	2	10½	5½	4½	1½	16	15	3½	1½	....	

FEBRUARY, 1838.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	18.85	13.25	39	6	45	2	5½	½	1	3	½	1	14½	18	10	....	6	....	2.20
Auburn,	18.59	12.24	40	3	43	....	....	....	....	3½	2	....	22½	7½	20½	....	2½	....	1.78
Cambridge Washington,	17.00	9.22	47	19	66	3½	1½	....	1	6½	1½	5½	3½	11½	16½	....	4	....	2.55
Cayuga,	22.99	17.68	46	5	41	5½	1	....	2½	4	1	2	12	5	23	....	3	....	
Clinton,	26.96	19.67	48	3	45	4½	2	1	1	1½	1½	2½	14	20½	7½	1½	1	....	1.15
Cortland,	16.75	10.76	41	10	51	....	....	....	1	1½	7½	....	18	4	24	....	10	....	
Canandaigua,	17.19	9.97	34	0	34	....	....	....	4	1½	1½	18	3	3½	24½	....	6	....	1.90
Erasmus Hall,	27.67	19.34	53	9	44	½	2½	....	1	½	3	5½	15	20½	7½	1	3	1	1.50
Fairfield,	12.59	8.67	35	10	45	½	....	1	1½	½	1	1½	22	20½	7½	....	2	....	.04
Farmers' Hall,	21.46	14.69	44	2	42	2	4½	....	½	1½	5	8½	6	16½	11½	....	5	....	1.95
Fredonia,	21.88	14.25	36	2	34	3	2	....	1	1	9	9½	2½	6½	21½	....	12	½	.84
Gouverneur,	13.03	5.50	28	23	51	5	....	1	1	12	2	3½	3½	2½	18½	....	3½	....	.24
Granville,	14.00	10.71	38	15	53	13	3½	....	....	4	2½	3	2	15	13	....	2	....	.39
Ithaca,	18.76	12.65	48	5	53	....	2	....	3	1	2½	3	16½	8½	19½	....	2½	....	.33
Johnstown,	16.31	11.28	39	9	48	½	1	1	....	½	....	25	½	20	8	....	4½	....	3.60
Kinderhook,	18.84	11.89	44	5	49	18½	3	1	½	3½	....	½	1	9½	18½	....	5½	....	1.34
Kingston,	23.52	17.49	47	3	50	....	13½	....	....	....	4½	2½	7½	15	13	1	4	....	1.50
Montgomery,	22.37	15.24	57	5	62	1½	5½	....	....	....	4	5	12	15	13	....	3	....	2.05
Mount-Pleasant,	26.23	19.35	57	6	51	5	½	....	1	2	3	2	14½	16	12	1	2½	....	1.59
Newburgh,	27.04	19.36	50	10	40	5½	5½	....	....	1½	4	5	5½	20	8	½	2½	....	1.50
North-Salem,	19.74	11.01	48	10	58	½	....	2½	1	½	1½	9	13	20½	7½	1	½	....	.96
Ogdensburgh,	14.02	10.63	28	5	33	3	3½	....	1	2	9	7	2½	16	12	....	3	....	.97
Oneida Conference,	15.58	9.02	39	7	46	....	1	....	½	2½	2½	6½	15	4½	23½	....	10	....	1.33
Oneida Institute,	16.86	8.35	38	21	59	....	1	....	1	3½	6	8	8½	14	14	....	2½	....	.83
Onondaga,	19.73	14.64	47	0	47	½	1½	1	1½	4	3½	10	6	3	25	....	12	....	.77
Oxford,	15.65	8.88	39	15	54	3½	2	....	....	1½	2	8	11	8	20	....	15½	....	1.05
Pompey,	12.80	8.02	43	8	50	....	½	....	1	3	½	6½	16½	6	23	....	11½	....	.64
Rensselaer Oswego,	20.96	16.89	49	0	49	1½	4	½	2½	1	3½	10	5	6½	21½	....	7½	....	1.84

FEBRUARY—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Rochester,	19.25	13.54	38	1	37	4½	2	....	3	1	5	11½	6½	5½	22½	....	5	....	1.70
St. Lawrence,	11.20	7.74	28	—15	43	3½	2	....	....	1	6	7	7½	13½	14½	....	2½	....	.30
Union-Hall,	24.52	18.35	51	7	44	3½	2	2	½	1½	2½	2½	14	16½	11½	1	½	1	.96
Utica,	17.31	10.98	42	—14	56	....	½	2	½	....	2	13½	2	14	14	....	2	....	
Washington,	.....	.....	42	8	34	3	6½	....	....	7	2½	1	1	18½	9½	½	3	....	

FEBRUARY, 1838.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	18.85	13.25	39	— 6	45	2	5½	½	1	3	½	1	14½	18	10	....	6	....	2.20
Auburn,	18.59	12.24	40	— 3	43	....	....	....	....	3½	2	....	22½	7½	23½	....	2½	....	1.78
Cambridge Washington,	17.00	9.22	47	—19	66	8½	1½	....	1	6½	1½	5½	3½	11½	15½	....	4	....	2.55
Cayuga,	22.90	17.68	46	5	41	5½	1	....	2½	4	1	2	12	5	23	....	3	....	
Clinton,	26.96	19.67	48	3	45	4½	2	1	1	1½	1½	2½	14	20½	7½	1½	1	....	1.15
Cortland,	16.75	10.76	41	—10	51	....	....	....	1	1½	7½	....	18	4	24	....	10	....	
Canandaigua,	17.19	9.97	34	0	34	....	....	....	4	1½	1½	18	3	3½	24½	....	6	....	1.90
Erasmus Hall,	27.67	19.34	53	9	44	½	2½	....	1	½	3	5½	15	20½	7½	1	3	1	1.50
Fairfield,	12.59	8.67	35	—10	45	½	....	1	1½	½	1	1½	22	20½	7½	....	2	....	.04
Farmers' Hall,	21.46	14.69	44	2	42	2	4½	....	½	1½	5	8½	6	16½	11½	....	5	....	1.95
Fredonia,	21.88	14.25	36	2	34	3	2	....	1	1	9	9½	2½	6½	21½	....	12	½	.84
Gouverneur,	13.03	5.50	28	—23	51	5	....	1	1	12	2	3½	3½	2½	18½	....	3½	....	.24
Granville,	14.00	10.71	38	—15	53	13	3½	....	....	4	2½	3	2	15	13	....	2	....	.59
Ithaca,	18.76	12.65	43	— 5	53	....	2	....	3	1	2½	3	16½	8½	19½	....	2½	...	.93
Johnstown,	16.31	11.28	39	— 9	48	....	1	1	....	½	....	25	½	20	8	....	4½	....	3.60
Kinderhook,	18.84	11.89	44	— 5	49	18½	3	1	½	3½	....	½	1	9½	18½	....	5½	....	1.34
Kingston,	23.52	17.49	47	— 3	50	....	13½	....	....	....	4½	2½	7½	15	13	1	4	....	1.50
Montgomery,	22.37	15.24	57	— 5	62	1½	5½	....	....	....	4	5	12	15	13	....	3	....	2.05
Mount-Pleasant,	26.23	19.35	57	6	51	5	½	....	1	2	3	2	14½	16	12	1	2½	....	1.59
Newburgh,	27.04	19.36	50	10	40	5½	5½	....	....	1½	4	5	5½	20	8	½	2½	....	1.50
North-Salem,	19.74	11.01	48	—10	58	½	....	2½	1	½	1½	9	13	20½	7½	1	½	....	.96
Ogdensburgh,	14.02	10.63	28	— 5	33	3	3½	....	1	2	9	7	2½	16	12	....	3	....	.97
Oneida Conference,	15.58	9.02	39	— 7	46	....	1	....	½	2½	2½	6½	15	4½	23½	....	10	....	1.33
Oneida Institute,	16.86	8.35	38	—21	59	....	1	....	1	2½	6	8	8½	14	14	....	2½	....	.33
Onondaga,	19.73	14.64	47	0	47	½	1½	1	1½	4	3½	10	6	3	25	....	12	....	.77
Oxford,	15.65	8.88	39	—15	54	3½	2	....	....	1½	2	8	11	8	20	....	15½	....	1.05
Pompey,	12.80	8.02	42	— 8	50	....	½	....	1	3	½	6½	16½	6	22	....	11½	....	.64
Rensselaer Oswego,	20.93	16.89	49	0	49	2½	4	½	2½	1	3½	10	5	6½	21½	....	7½	....	1.84

MARCH.—Continued.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (No. of days.)								WEATHER, (No. of days.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Rochester,	33.40	39.14	82	4	78	5	3	1	3	3	5	5½	6	15½	15½	1½	1	....	1.24
St. Lawrence,	30.53	36.68	82	—11	93	5	10	½	1	4½	7½	2½	2	12½	18½	1	3	....	1.04
Union Hall,	35.06	39.26	82	16	66	3	7½	2	4	3	2½	2½	2½	17	14	2	1½	2½	2.21
Utica,	30.57	37.13	82	— 6	88	½	....	10½	1	....	1	15½	2½	21	10	1	2½	....	
Washington,	.....	.....	86	2	84	6	9	½	1	7½	4	1½	1½	15½	15½	....	2	1½	

MARCH, 1838.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	35.46	38.69	58	3	55	8½	4½	1½	2½	6½	....	½	7	17	14	....	6	3	2.09
Auburn,	31.64	39.72	58	— 4	62	....	5	....	3	8½	6	½	8	15	16	1	....	1½	1.30
Cambridge,	32.22	37.26	57	— 8	65	9½	1	½	½	2	11	4½	2	18	13	½	4	½	.75
Cayuga,	36.74	43,85	68	8	60	6½	½	2	3	11	3	....	5	8	23	1	1	....	
Clinton,	34.65	37.75	56	10	46	4½	7	6½	4	½	½	½	7½	19½	11½	1	3	....	1.05
Cortland,	30.46	38.22	57	— 8	65	....	....	....	2	7½	8½	3	10	14½	16½	2½	3	....	
Canandaigua,	32.13	37.93	56	0	56	....	2	2	2	6½	3½	11	4	13	18	2	7	....	2.01
Erasmus Hall,	37.78	41.49	63	17	46	5½	6½	1	4	....	2	4½	7½	18½	12½	2½	1	1½	3.42
Fairfield,	32.45	34.70	65	6	59	½	½	7½	8	½	....	2½	11½	19	12	....	5	....	.40
Farmers' Hall,	32.73	37.42	52	12	40	....	9½	3½	2½	1	10	1½	3	17½	13½	....	9	....	3.60
Fredonia,	34.80	42.31	71	— 2	73	5½	6	....	4	1½	6½	6½	1	16	15	1	3	½	.76
Gouverneur,	31.46	33.67	58	—18	76	13	½	....	1	11½	....	2½	2½	14½	16½	....	1½	....	.50
Granville,	29.91	35.35	58	0	58	13½	2½	1	....	4½	7½	2	....	14	17	....	2	....	.39
Ithaca,	32.10	38.44	68	— 8	76	1½	3½	1	11	4½	....	½	9	14½	16½	2	½	½	1.66
Johnstown,	34.39	37.10	56	0	56	½	3½	5	2	....	1½	17	1½	22	9	½	5	....	5.47
Kinderhook,	31.61	36.64	58	— 3	61	15½	....	....	2	9	½	....	4	14	17	....	4	1½	1.40
Kingston,	35.09	40.54	63	0	63	1	16½	....	....	1	7½	3	2	18½	12½	....	4	1½	2.28
Montgomery,	34.55	28.39	68	— 6	74	3½	11	1½	1	....	2	10½	1½	11½	19½	....	4½	½	2.45
Mount-Pleasant,	38.03	40.59	66	12	54	15½	4½	1½	1½	1	1½	½	5	16	15	1	3	½	1.29
Newburgh,	36.30	41.24	55	11	44	2½	9	1	4	1	5	3	5½	17	14	....	5	....	7.28
North-Salem,	31.48	35.17	58	8	50	....	2	7½	2½	1½	2½	9½	5½	17	14	½	2½	2	1.52
Ogdensburgh,	30.21	35.66	56	8	48	2	18	....	....	½	8	1½	1	18	13	2	5½	½	1.18
Oneida Conference,	30.61	36.16	65	—10	75	½	2½	½	2½	4	5	3	13	14½	16½	1	2½	1½	1.29
Oneida Institute,	29.61	36.35	56	—16	72	½	1½	9	1	½	6	7	5½	18	13	1	2	....	1.15
Onondaga,	32.63	40.12	69	—10	79	1½	1	3	2½	8½	1½	5	8	14½	16½	3	3	....	.61
Oxford,	29.86	36.35	69	—14	73	4	4	1½	½	1½	5	7	7½	13½	17½	1	6	2	1.14
Pompey,	30.28	34.14	57	9	48	....	1	½	5½	6	5½	7½	5	15½	15½	1	2½	....	.30
Rensselaer Oswego,	30.73	36.99	60	0	60	6	½	....	7½	½	3	3	10½	18½	12½	3½	....	....	.96

APRIL—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Rochester,	37.04	37.45	58	20	38	5	3	1	3½	1	1½	9	6	10½	19½	3½	1	....	2.14
St. Lawrence,	37.20	38.99	64	13	51	3	4	....	2½	½	12	1	7	10½	19½	4½	1	½	1.31
Union-Hall,	40.98	42.92	69	22	47	2	1½	2	2½	2½	3½	4½	11½	16½	13½	2½	1½	....	2.40
Utica,	35.66	39.51	60	18	42	....	½	7½	2	....	1	17	2	11	19	4	2	½	
Washington,	.....	.....	71	20	51	8	2	½	1	7	5½	4	2	16	14	1½	1	....	

JUNE, 1838.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	71.11	72.99	94	52	42	3	½	½	2	13½	4	½	6	20	10	13	....	....	7.60
Auburn,	63.34	69.21	84	50	34	2	½	....	....	3	12½	½	11½	22	8	½	....	....	3.00
Cambridge Washington,	67.06	68.39	91	49	42	6	½	....	....	4½	7	7	5	20	10	7	....	....	8.78
Cayuga,	69.07	68.49	91	50	41	9½	1½	....	3½	11½	1	1	2	12½	17½	2½	....	....	
Clinton,	63.05	65.90	86	52	34	1½	2	½	4	2½	12	1½	6	24	6	2	....	....	1.65
Cortland,	64.62	67.82	89	40	49	....	....	....	2	7½	9½	....	11	18	12	6	....	....	
Canandaigua,	67.37	74.43	89	51	38	½	....	1	....	5½	10½	11	1½	19½	10½	9	....	....	6.75
Erasmus Hall,	70.93	70.62	89	55	34	....	4	....	5½	6½	8	2½	3½	21½	8½	4½	....	....	4.90
Fairfield,	62.15	63.14	87	40	47	....	....	2½	7	½	2½	1	16½	18½	11½	6½	....	....	3.55
Farmers' Hall,	70.07	69.79	86	50	36	1½	2½	1	6	2½	12	3½	1	21½	8½	7	....	....	4.20
Fredonia,	64.11	68.86	86	48	38	3	½	....	....	2½	6½	13½	4	20	10	5½	....	....	2.53
Gouverneur,	64.57	68.17	85	44	41	5	1	1½	2½	8½	5½	5	1	11	19	3	....	....	1.00
Granville,	69.61	69.76	93	53	40	10½	½	....	....	9½	8½	½	½	18	12	5	....	....	3.46
Ithaca,	65.74	69.73	93	41	52	½	4½	1	4	6	4	2½	7½	23	7	2½	....	....	5.28
Johnstown,	68.66	70.15	92	48	44	½	½	½	3½	....	4	12½	1½	22½	7½	6	....	....	5.45
Kinderhook,	68.72	69.03	93	45	48	11	....	....	1½	17	....	....	....	18	12	7	....	....	5.46
Kingston,	66.31	67.10	86	54	32	½	11½	½	....	1½	8½	½	7	21	9	5½	....	....	4.90
Montgomery,	72.32	70.70	95	49	46	....	3	½	1½	½	3	8½	13	16½	13½	5	....	....	4.20
Mount-Pleasant,	73.73	72.67	95	58	37	5	....	....	4	12	4½	....	4	18	12	9	....	....	4.37
Newburgh,	68.46	69.48	92	52	40	1	3½	....	2½	10½	7½	1	4	23½	6½	4½	....	....	6.60
North-Salem,	69.13	69.07	95	46	49	....	1½	1	5	1	12½	6	3	21½	8½	2	....	....	3.48
Ogdensburgh,	65.48	67.59	89	50	39	½	6½	....	3	½	15½	3	1	19	11	7	....	....	3.57
Oneida Conference,	64.88	69.17	91	42	49	½	½	....	1	4	7½	5	11½	17	13	6½	....	....	7.65
Oneida Institute,	60.71	68.27	92	50	42	....	½	2	1	8	5½	12	1	19½	10½	5	....	....	1.21
Onondaga,	67.09	69.65	92	49	43	1	....	½	3	3½	6	8	8	13½	16½	14	....	....	3.75
Oxford,	64.97	69.21	94	39	55	4	1	....	....	2½	8	8	6½	13½	16½	10½	....	....	3.72
Pompey,	62.28	66.16	86	45	41	....	....	....	....	13½	8	6	2½	18½	11½	4	....	....	6.89
Rensselaer Oswego,	65.88	71.16	93	46	47	1½	1	1	5	5	6½	4½	5½	20½	9½	7½	....	....	2.81

JUNE—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Rochester,	66.17	68.42	97	48	49	1½	1	....	1	5½	5	9½	6½	18½	11½	2½	....	....	1.33
St. Lawrence,	66.34	71.42	90	58	40	....	5	....	1	....	21½	....	2½	8½	21½	2½	....	....	4.40
Union-Hall,	67.13	67.81	90	42	48	½	3	2½	4	5½	7½	3	4	22	8	5½	....	....	2.02
Utica,	71.38	74.52	93	50	43	....	2½	2½	2	....	4	17½	1½	14	16	5½	....	....	
Washington,	.....	.....	96	50	46	5½	1	....	....	11	6	5	1½	19	11	7	....	....	

JULY, 1838.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	71.04	74.02	96	54	42	3½	1½	....	2	10½	3½	1	9	21½	9½	10	....	....	1.72
Auburn,	70.20	70.12	89	50	39	....	....	....	....	....	10½	....	20½	28½	2½	....	....	....	2.50
Cambridge,	72.73	67.85	94	46	48	6½	½	½	½	4½	2½	7½	8½	22½	8½	4½	...	....	2.46
Cayuga,	78.81	74.45	94	56	38	11½	....	....	3½	13	1	....	2	15	16	2	....	....	
Clinton,	75.10	73.78	93	51	42	3	2	1	4½	2½	8½	2	7½	28½	2½	1	....	....	.97
Cortland,	70.69	68.49	90	45	45	....	....	....	....	6½	13	½	11	23	8	3	....	....	
Canandaigua,	76.02	70.43	93	58	35	....	....	....	1½	10	8½	9½	1½	18½	12½	8	....	....	2.10
Erasmus Hall,	78.44	76.58	95	63	32	2	2½	....	2½	9	7	2½	5½	26	5	2½	....	....	2.19
Fairfield,	71.29	61.03	90	48	40	....	....	½	7	....	3½	2½	17½	16½	14½	5	....	....	2.33
Farmers' Hall,	72.38	73.47	91	58	33	½	4	1	2	3	13	3	4½	22	9	9	....	....	1.85
Fredonia,	71.54	75.76	90	54	36	4	....	....	....	1½	3	18½	4	20	11	4½	....	....	1.41
Gouverneur,	73.16	62.55	93	42	51	3	2½	....	1	5½	12½	4	2½	16½	14½	3	....	....	1.60
Granville,	70.84	78.50	99	51	48	9½	....	....	....	15½	5½	....	½	20½	10½	3½	....	....	2.30
Ithaca,	73.15	71.09	95	48	47	2	5	3	2	5	5½	1½	7	23	8	2	....	....	3.76
Johnstown,	69.60	71.89	95	52	43	....	½	....	2½	....	7	21	....	25½	5½	2½	....	....	2.25
Kinderhook,	73.92	70.79	94	52	42	14½	½	....	1	13	½	....	1½	18½	12½	6½	....	....	4.02
Kingston,	76.21	73.45	91	51	40	1	8	½	½	½	12½	1½	6½	21½	9½	5½	....	....	1.47
Montgomery,	77.69	73.40	101	45	56	½	½	2½	2½	....	2	7½	15½	21	10	2½	....	....	2.20
Mount-Pleasant,	79.94	76.58	100	58	42	5	2	½	1½	9	4½	2	6½	23	8	2	....	....	1.96
Newburgh,	75.97	72.37	93	55	38	5½	1	....	1½	6	9½	3	4½	23	8	3½	....	....	2.59
North-Salem,	77.54	72.41	101	50	51	½	3½	1½	1½	2½	9½	2½	9½	20½	10½	2½	....	....	1.79
Ogdensburgh,	75.10	68.23	92	49	43	1½	5	....	....	1	17½	3½	2½	21½	9½	7½	....	....	1.88
Oneida Conference,	72.88	68.37	97	47	50	1½	....	....	½	4	6	7	12	20	11	5½	....	....	3.48
Oneida Institute,	72.38	72.37	94	52	42	1½	½	3½	½	1	4½	17	2½	24	7	5	....	....	2.63
Onondaga,	72.39	71.11	95	47	48	1½	1	½	1	4	7½	7½	3	16½	14½	11	....	....	2.62
Oxford,	72.36	69.70	96	46	50	4½	½	....	....	3	4	12½	6½	18	13	10	....	....	2.86
Pompey,	69.93	66.75	91	51	40	....	....	....	3½	5	13	5	4½	20	11	1½	....	....	3.32
Rensselaer Oswego,	72.34	65.96	99	52	47	....	....	....	5½	11½	3½	8	2½	21	10	4	....	....	1.92

JULY—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gge.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Rochester,	76.63	71.80	99	54	45	2	1	....	½	5½	5½	14½	2	15½	15½	2	....	....	3.04
St. Lawrence,	75.43	71.76	96	50	46	1	2½	....	1	½	20½	....	5½	12	19	5½	....	....	3.11
Union-Hall,	75.46	73.61	97	52	45	1	2	½	2½	4½	10½	21	7½	23½	7½	5	....	....	3.29
Utica,	77.90	72.09	92	54	38	½	½	4	....	1	5	18½	1½	19½	11½	5	....	....	
Washington,	.....	.....	100	61	39	7½	....	.....	½	8	11	3	1	17½	13½	5	....	....	

AUGUST, 1838.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	72.76	68.28	90	50	40	1½	2½	....	1½	8	4	4½	9	23½	7½	8	....	....	4.91
Auburn,	68.55	64.80	84	52	32	....	....	....	1	½	10½	5½	13½	18	13	4	....	....	2.64
Cambridge Washington,	68.14	64.29	92	42	50	4½	....	....	½	4½	4½	13½	3½	20½	10½	6½	....	....	8.62
Cayuga,	72.54	67.53	89	59	30	3	....	....	1	10½	4	1	11½	17½	13½	3	....	....	
Clinton,	71.03	69.88	87	47	40	1½	2½	½	7	4½	7	1	7	29½	1½	1	....	....	.74
Cortland,	67.42	63.20	93	43	50	....	....	....	1	5½	7½	....	17	20	11	5	....	....	
Canandaigua,	68.85	70.97	87	50	37	....	....	....	½	9	9	11	1½	23½	7½	6	....	....	1.96
Erasmus Hall,	76.13	73.25	93	60	33	1½	3½	½	3	8	4½	2½	7½	25½	5½	2	....	....	1.74
Fairfield,	62.68	60.11	96	41	55	....	....	3½	9	½	1½	3½	13	18½	12½	8	....	....	7.61
Farmers' Hall,	42.64	68.82	88	46	42	½	1½	½	4	3	8	5	8½	24	7	4	....	....	2.20
Fredonia,	69.97	69.41	88	54	34	4½	4½	1	....	3	1½	13	3½	19	12	5½	....	....	3.39
Gouverneur,	67.73	61.51	88	36	52	2	3½	....	....	½	16	2	7	18	13	5½	....	....	2.80
Granville,	70.49	69.49	93	38	55	10½	1	....	....	14½	3½	....	1½	21½	9½	5½	....	....	4.33
Ithaca,	68.90	66.76	90	44	46	1	11	1½	4	2	3½	....	8	22½	8½	2	....	....	2.86
Johnstown,	76.97	65.68	92	38	54	½	3½	3½	2	½	1	18	2	24½	6½	6	....	....	7.48
Kinderhook,	69.43	66.53	89	44	45	14½	½	....	1	14	....	....	1	21½	9½	5	....	....	4.17
Kingston,	75.52	70.52	90	48	42	1	5	4½	....	½	7	8	5	24½	6½	4½	....	....	5.60
Montgomery,	73.19	71.65	99	43	56	2½	2½	2½	1	....	....	9½	13½	17	14	2	....	....	2.55
Mount-Pleasant,	76.57	72.75	97	51	46	12	1½	....	3	7½	3½	....	3½	20½	10½	3½	....	....	1.91
Newburgh,	70.91	66.11	90	50	40	1½	3	....	5	4	10½	½	6½	23½	7½	4	....	....	2.17
North-Salem,	71.62	69.03	97	44	53	1	1	1	2½	....	10	3	12½	23½	7½	2	....	....	1.73
Ogdensburgh,	68.66	67.97	84	41	43	½	4½	2	....	2½	9	6	6½	20	11	6	....	....	2.55
Oneida Conference,	67.65	68.82	92	38	54	....	....	....	....	2	6	3½	19½	19	12	5	....	....	5.91
Oneida Institute,	70.65	70.95	93	41	52	....	1	5	1	1½	1	10½	11	22	9	6½	....	....	3.63
Onondaga,	68.87	67.20	90	48	42	½	....	1	½	8½	2	6	12½	22	9	9	....	....	4.47
Oxford,	68.22	64.83	90	43	47	4	3½	....	....	3	3½	6½	10½	19	12	6½	....	....	3.70
Pompey,	65.88	63.96	86	44	42	....	....	....	3	2½	10½	6	9	20½	10½	3½	....	....	2.75
Rensselaer Oswego,	68.24	65.96	87	42	45	2	1½	1	4	8½	6	4½	3½	22½	8½	6	....	....	3.12

AUGUST—Continued.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Rochester,	71.06	68.49	94	48	46	2	....	....	1	2	9	16	1	20	11	4	....	....	2.59
St. Lawrence,	71.34	67.09	95	44	51	....	1	....	....	1	20½	....	9	14	17	4½	....	....	2.06
Union-Hall,	73.60	70.78	95	49	46	1	4	....	3	5½	5½	2½	9½	25	6	3	....	....	1.36
Utica,	71.77	67.07	88	54	34	....	1	5½	1½	....	3½	16½	3	17	14	5½	....	....	
Washington,	.....	.....	88	50	38	10	....	....	1	5	6	2	7	20½	10½	3½	....	....	

JULY, 1838.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	71.04	74.02	96	54	42	3½	1½	....	2	10½	3½	1	9	21½	9½	10	....	....	1.72
Auburn,	70.20	70.12	89	50	39	....	....	....	....	....	10½	....	20½	23½	2½	....	....	....	2.50
Cambridge,	72.73	67.85	94	46	48	6½	½	½	½	4½	2½	7½	8½	22½	8½	4½	...	....	2.46
Cayuga,	78.81	74.45	94	56	38	11½	....	....	3½	13	1	....	2	15	16	2	....	....	
Clinton,	75.10	73.78	93	51	42	3	2	1	4½	2½	8½	2	7½	28½	2½	1	....	....	.97
Cortland,	70.69	68.49	90	45	45	....	....	....	....	6½	13	½	11	23	8	3	....	....	
Canandaigua,	76.02	70.43	93	58	35	....	....	....	1½	10	8½	9½	1½	18½	12½	8	....	....	2.10
Erasmus Hall,	78.44	76.58	95	63	32	2	2½	....	2½	9	7	2½	5½	26	5	2½	....	....	2.19
Fairfield,	71.29	61.03	90	48	40	....	....	½	7	....	3½	2½	17½	16½	14½	5	....	....	2.33
Farmers' Hall,	72.38	73.47	91	58	33	½	4	1	2	3	13	3	4½	22	9	9	....	....	1.85
Fredonia,	71.54	75.76	90	54	36	4	....	....	....	1½	3	18½	4	20	11	4½	....	....	1.41
Gouverneur,	73.16	62.55	93	42	51	3	2½	....	1	5½	12½	4	2½	16½	14½	3	....	....	1.60
Granville,	70.84	78.50	99	51	48	9½	....	....	....	15½	5½	....	½	20½	10½	3½	....	....	2.30
Ithaca,	73.15	71.09	95	48	47	2	5	2	2	5	5½	1½	7	23	8	2	....	....	3.76
Johnstown,	69.60	71.89	95	52	43	....	½	....	2½	....	7	21	....	25½	5½	2½	....	....	2.25
Kinderhook,	73.92	70.79	94	52	42	14½	½	....	1	13	½	....	1½	18½	12½	6	....	....	4.02
Kingston,	76.21	73.45	91	51	40	1	8	½	½	½	12½	1½	6	21½	9½	5½	....	....	1.47
Montgomery,	77.69	73.40	101	45	56	½	½	2½	2½	....	2	7½	15	21	10	2½	....	....	2.20
Mount-Pleasant,	79.94	76.58	100	58	42	5	2	½	1½	9	4½	2	6	23	8	2	....	....	1.96
Newburgh,	75.97	72.37	93	55	38	5½	1	....	1½	6	9½	3	4½	23	8	3½	....	....	2.59
North-Salem,	77.54	72.41	101	50	51	½	3½	1½	1½	2½	9½	2½	9½	20½	10½	2½	....	....	1.79
Ogdensburgh,	76.10	68.23	92	49	43	1½	5	....	....	1	17½	3½	2½	21½	9½	7	....	....	1.88
Oneida Conference,	72.83	68.37	97	47	50	1½	....	....	½	4	6	7	12	20	11	5½	....	....	3.48
Oneida Institute,	72.38	72.37	94	52	42	1½	½	3½	½	1	4½	17	2½	24	7	5	....	....	2.63
Onondaga,	72.39	71.11	95	47	48	1½	1	½	1	4	7½	7½	8	16½	14½	11	....	....	2.82
Oxford,	72.36	69.70	96	46	50	4½	½	....	....	3	4	12½	6½	18	13	10	....	....	2.88
Pompey,	69.93	66.75	91	51	40	....	....	....	3½	5	13	5	4½	20	11	1½	....	....	3.39
Rensselaer Oswego,	72.34	65.96	99	58	47	....	....	....	5½	11½	3½	8	2½	21	10	4	....	....	1.92

SEPTEMBER—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS)					
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	Rain gage.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Rochester,	61.95	59.52	86	44	42	6½	....	½	½	8	11½	11	2	21	9	1	....	....	.87
St. Lawrence,	64.10	60.49	88	35	43	3½	4½	....	....	½	17½	...	4	12	18	4½	....	....	2.38
Union-Hall,	64.81	61.87	90	43	47	½	10	2½	2½	5½	2	1	6	18	12	6	....	....	6.64
Utica,	61.41	59.13	81	38	43	....	2	6½	....	1	3	15½	2	19½	10½	4½	....	....	
Washington,	.....	.....	78	40	38	3	6½	....	....	4	10½	1½	4½	19	11	4	....	....	

AUGUST, 1838.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	72.76	68.28	90	50	40	1½	2½	....	1½	8	4	4½	9	23½	7½	8	....	....	4.91
Auburn,	68.55	64.80	84	52	32	....	....	....	1	½	10½	5½	13½	18	13	4	....	....	2.64
Cambridge Washington,	68.14	64.29	92	42	50	4½	....	....	½	4½	4½	13½	3½	20½	10½	6½	....	....	3.62
Cayuga,	72.54	67.53	89	39	30	3	....	....	1	10½	4	1	11½	17½	13½	3	....	....	
Clinton,	71.03	69.88	87	47	40	1½	2½	½	7	4½	7	1	7	29½	1½	1	....	....	.74
Cortland,	67.42	63.20	93	43	50	....	....	....	1	5½	7½	....	17	20	11	5	....	....	
Canandaigua,	68.85	70.97	87	50	37	....	....	....	½	9	9	11	1½	23½	7½	6	....	....	1.96
Erasmus Hall,	76.13	73.25	93	60	33	1½	3½	½	3	8	4½	2½	7½	25½	5½	2	....	....	1.74
Fairfield,	62.68	60.11	96	41	55	....	....	3½	9	½	1½	3½	13	18½	12½	8	....	....	7.61
Farmers' Hall,	42.64	68.82	88	46	42	½	1½	½	4	3	8	5	8½	24	7	4	....	....	2.20
Fredonia,	69.97	69.41	88	54	34	4½	4½	1	....	3	1½	13	3½	19	12	5½	....	....	3.39
Gouverneur,	67.73	61.51	88	36	52	2	3½	....	....	½	16	2	7	18	13	5½	....	....	2.80
Granville,	70.49	69.49	93	38	55	10½	1	....	....	14½	3½	....	1½	21½	9½	5½	....	....	4.33
Ithaca,	68.90	66.76	90	44	46	1	11	1½	4	2	3½	....	8	22½	8½	2	....	....	2.86
Johnstown,	76.97	65.68	92	38	54	½	3½	3½	2	½	1	18	2	24½	6½	6	....	....	7.48
Kinderhook,	69.43	66.53	89	44	45	14½	½	....	1	14	....	....	1	21½	9½	5	....	....	4.17
Kingston,	75.52	70.52	90	48	42	1	5	4½	....	½	7	8	5	24½	6½	4½	....	....	5.60
Montgomery,	73.19	71.65	99	43	56	2½	2½	2½	1	....	....	9½	13½	17	14	2	....	....	2.55
Mount-Pleasant,	76.57	72.75	97	51	46	12	1½	....	3	7½	3½	....	3½	20½	10½	3½	....	....	1.91
Newburgh,	70.91	66.11	90	50	40	1½	3	....	5	4	10½	½	6½	23½	7½	4	....	....	2.17
North-Salem,	71.62	69.03	97	44	53	1	1	1	2½	....	10	3	12½	23½	7½	2	....	....	1.73
Ogdensburgh,	68.66	67.97	84	41	43	½	4½	2	....	2½	9	6	6½	20	11	6	....	....	2.55
Oneida Conference,	67.65	68.82	92	38	54	....	....	....	....	2	6	3½	19½	19	12	5	....	....	5.91
Oneida Institute,	70.65	70.95	93	41	52	....	1	5	1	1½	1	10½	11	22	9	6½	....	....	3.63
Onondaga,	68.87	67.20	90	48	42	½	....	1	½	8½	2	6	12½	22	9	9	....	....	4.47
Oxford,	68.22	64.83	90	43	47	4	3½	....	....	3	3½	6½	10½	19	12	6½	....	....	3.70
Pompey,	65.88	63.96	86	44	42	....	....	....	3	2½	10½	6	9	20½	10½	3½	....	....	2.75
Rensselaer Oswego,	68.24	65.96	87	42	45	2	1½	1	4	8½	6	4½	3½	22½	8½	6	....	....	3.19

SEPTEMBER—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Rochester,	61.95	59.52	86	44	42	6½	....	½	½	8	1½	11	2	21	9	1	....	....	.87
St. Lawrence,	64.10	60.49	88	35	43	3½	4½	....	....	....	17½	...	4	12	18	4½	....	....	2.39
Union-Hall,	64.81	61.87	90	43	47	½	10	2½	2½	5½	2	1	6	18	12	6	....	....	6.84
Utica,	61.41	59.13	81	38	43	....	2	6½	....	1	3	15½	2	19½	10½	4½	....	....	
Washington,	.....	.....	78	40	38	3	6½	....	....	4	10½	1½	4½	19	11	4	....	....	

SEPTEMBER, 1838.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	63.35	61.04	84	43	41	5½	7	1	2	6	4½	½	3½	20	10	7	....	...	4.46
Auburn,	62.92	61.98	78	46	32	....	2½	1½	1	1½	6	1	16½	23½	6½	½	....	....	1.70
Cambridge Washington,	59.77	58.62	81	37	44	10½	1	....	1	6½	4½	4	2½	17	13	3½	....	....	4.10
Cayuga,	67.16	61.89	89	48	34	3	½	1	4½	1½	7	2½	10	20½	9½	1½	....	....	
Clinton,	64.72	62.37	89	43	39	2	5½	6	5	4	2	½	5	17½	12½	4½	....	....	9.18
Cortland,	59.73	57.31	88	34	54	½	½	....	1	2	9	....	17	20	10	3	....	....	
Canandaigua,	60.96	59.36	90	32	48	....	....	....	1	8½	3½	12½	4½	14½	15½	8	....	....	1.67
Erasmus Hall,	66.76	63.38	86	48	38	3	8	2	3	4½	3	2	4½	19	11	5	....	....	8.22
Fairfield,	59.25	55.38	83	42	41	....	....	....	15½	....	½	1½	12½	18	12	6	....	....	2.30
Farmers' Hall,	64.20	66.96	82	42	40	4½	7	1	½	3	6½	5½	2	20½	9½	6	....	....	4.80
Fredonia,	59.62	59.33	80	38	42	4½	3	1	1	2	4½	8	6	17	13	2	....	....	.88
Gouverneur,	56.15	53.54	81	27	54	½	8½	....	....	½	12½	1	7	15	15	1	....	....	1.84
Granville,	63.35	61.92	82	39	43	7	1	....	½	14	5	....	2½	28	16	2½	....	....	2.48
Ithaca,	60.76	58.51	86	33	53	1	5	2½	5½	2½	2½	2½	8½	22	8	½	....	....	2.17
Johnstown,	65.32	61.53	86	42	44	....	1	5	2	....	2	20	....	23	7	3	....	....	1.61
Kinderhook,	60.96	58.91	82	44	38	16½	2	1½	....	8½	1½	....	....	17½	12½	6	....	....	4.78
Kingston,	63.78	61.35	79	40	39	....	14½	....	....	½	7	½	7½	21	9	6	....	....	4.80
Montgomery,	63.81	62.63	96	32	64	1	6	2	1	1	2½	½	11	14½	15½	6½	....	....	1.43
Mount-Pleasant,	65.45	63.32	84	43	41	7	5½	1	½	4½	2	½	8	18	12	5	....	....	4.63
Newburgh,	65.29	62.30	88	41	47	2½	7½	½	1	6	6½	....	6	22	8	5	....	....	7.60
North-Salem,	61.83	60.81	94	36	58	1	4½	2	4	½	2½	3	7½	19	11	4	....	....	5.14
Ogdensburgh,	60.28	58.17	77	37	40	2½	7	1	....	2	2½	7	1	19½	10½	4½	....	....	1.01
Oneida Conference,	60.09	57.09	85	38	47	4	....	4	½	2½	3½	1½	14	19	11	1½	....	....	2.31
Oneida Institute,	62.36	60.07	86	30	56	1	½	7½	2½	1½	1½	10	5½	19	11	2½	....	....	2.71
Onondaga,	62.41	59.66	84	37	47	1	2½	4½	1	5½	3	6½	6	21½	8½	3	....	....	2.17
Oxford,	61.27	57.88	82	33	49	6	5	½	....	2½	1½	9½	5	19	11	5½	....	....	3.50
Pompey,	59.58	54.36	76	38	48	½	1	½	5½	2	6½	3½	10½	18½	11½	1	....	....	1.22
Rensselaer Oswego,	61.20	57.60	81	32	49	1½	3	....	4	4	7	5	6½	22½	7½	13	....	....	1.55

OCTOBER—Continued.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Rochester,	49.76	38.30	78	25	53	1⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	9⅛	6⅛	9⅛	2⅛	14	17	2⅛	⅛	....	3.20
St. Lawrence,	51.60	39.33	66	20	66	....	3⅛	....	....	1⅛	18⅛	1	6⅛	5⅛	25⅛	11	2⅛	....	3.08
Union-Hall,	54.75	44.15	75	28	47	2⅛	1⅛	3⅛	1⅛	1⅛	6	5⅛	9	17	14	6⅛	....	....	4.03
Utica,	51.34	41.29	74	23	51	....	1⅛	4⅛	1	3	7⅛	10⅛	3	14	17	9	....	....	
Washington	.....	....,	62	30	32	8	1	....	1	2⅛	10	3⅛	5	11⅛	19⅛	6⅛	....	1	

NOVEMBER, 1838.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	41.20	28.29	60	1	59	2	1⅛	½	1	6½	4½	⅛	13½	17⅛	12½	6	3	....	3.55
Auburn,	40.09	25.90	33	9	24	....	3	....	3	4	12½	....	7½	10	20	2½	....	....	2.00
Cambridge,	38.46	25.62	63	— 1	64	15½	2	....	....	3	3	2½	4	11⅛	18½	6	1	....	3.58
Cayuga,	38.98	27.30	58	6	52	10½	⅛	....	3½	9	½	..	6	9	21	3	⅛	....	
Clinton,	45.36	33.13	60	10	50	3½	3	3	2	2½	3½	6	6½	20	10	3½	⅛	....	2.51
Cortland,	37.97	26.04	54	5	49	....	....	....	1	7⅛	9	....	12½	9½	20⅛	3½	5	....	
Canandaigua,	37.84	27.52	60	4	56	.. .	....	....	1	1	7½	12	8½	6	24	4	8	....	3.17
Erasmus Hall,	45.79	34.06	60	14	46	1½	4	½	⅛	3½	5½	5½	9	16⅛	13½	4½	1	...	3.91
Fairfield,	38.48	20.94	54	—10	64	⅛	....	⅛	9½	⅛	1	....	18	9⅛	20⅛	5	4½	⅛	3.42
Farmers' Hall,	41.28	31.14	62	6	56	3	3½	4	2	....	⅛	13	4	19⅛	10½	4	⅛	....	2.00
Fredonia,	37.22	26.15	60	10	50	1½	1	....	⅛	11½	9	6	⅛	6½	22½	3	5	1½	3.38
Gouverneur,	31.46	18.74	54	—12	66	4½	1	....	....	6½	12½	1½	4	6½	23½	3½	5½	1	2.34
Granville,	35.29	24.06	56	2	54	12½	1	....	1½	9½	3	⅛	2	19½	10½	3½	....	....	3.36
Ithaca,	38.71	28.30	58	9	49	2	1½	....	5	5½	2½	2½	11	11½	18½	2½	....	⅛	3.11
Johnstown,	35.94	24.66	50	— 4	54	....	3	2	1	....	1	22	1	22	8	4½	⅛	....	5.68
Kinderhook,	40.21	26.18	62	0	62	15	1	....	⅛	11½	1	....	1	12	18	6	1	⅛	2.97
Kingston,	43.07	31.19	68	10	58	2	5	....	....	....	10	⅛	12½	15½	14½	5	⅛	....	3.61
Montgomery,	41.86	30.00	67	7	60	3	3½	⅛	....	1	5½	12	4½	17⅛	12½	2½	1	....	2.85
Mount-Pleasant,	43.91	34.14	65	9	56	7	2	....	2½	3½	4½	⅛	10	15⅛	14½	4½	1½	....	3.50
Newburgh,	42.44	33.87	53	21	32	3	2	....	1½	8½	5½	3	6½	17⅛	12½	4½	....	....	5.05
North-Salem,	38.94	25.96	62	— 1	63	⅛	2	3½	4½	⅛	2	5½	11½	17	13	3	⅛	....	3.91
Ogdensburgh,	36.21	23.27	51	2	49	1	3	1	....	9	6½	5½	4	7	23	5½	3½	....	2.07
Oneida Conference,	36.68	23.27	56	1	55	1	....	....	1	5½	5½	7	10	8	22	3	3	⅛	3.55
Oneida Institute,	37.17	24.80	54	— 2	56	....	....	7	2	⅛	8½	10½	1½	7½	22½	4½	5	....	2.14
Onondaga,	40.19	27.21	55	5	50	1½	1	....	4	6½	3½	10	3½	8½	21⅛	6	7	1	2.65
Oxford,	37.57	24.79	54	2	52	4	1	....	....	6	5	7½	6½	9½	20⅛	4	7½	1½	3.10
Pompey,	34.47	21.03	52	— 3	55	....	....	....	7	1½	3½	2	16	7	23	3	3½	....	.67
Rensselaer Oswego,	36.60	23.68	55	10	45	1½	1½	....	5½	4	7	3½	7	7	23	3½	7	⅛	4.15

NOVEMBER—Continued.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	Rain gage.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Rochester,	37.24	26.98	58	8	50	2½	½	1	....	7	5½	12	1½	9	22	1	½	....	1.68
St. Lawrence,	37.77	23.84	56	— 4	60	1½	3	....	....	1	17	½	7	4½	25½	5	3	1	1.97
Union-Hall,	44.01	32.27	61	12	49	1	2½	1½	1	4½	2½	5	12	14	16	5½	1	....	4.89
Utica,	41.10	26.58	58	9	49	....	½	7½	3½	....	....	14	4½	15½	14½	4	4½	....	
Washington,	.....	.....	50	0	50	4½	....	....	....	5½	9½	1	9½	14	16	6	1½	....	

DECEMBER, 1838.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain & Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	26.74	20.33	41	— 2	43	2	½	1½	....	10	6	2	9	13½	17½	....	8	....	.95
Auburn,	31.62	18.94	40	8	32	....	....	....	....	1	23	....	7	10	21	....	1	....	1.15
Cambridge Washington,	24.54	15.38	45	—14	59	7½	½	....	....	8½	4½	6	4	14	17	....	2½	....	2.10
Cayuga,	27.19	24.19	40	10	30	....	....	....	5	8½	3	5½	9	10	21	½	½	....	
Clinton,	32.17	27.59	49	9	40	2½	3½	1½	1	2	4	8	8½	26½	4½	½	½	1	.40
Cortland,	24.07	16.55	40	— 4	44	....	....	....	2	7	11½	....	10½	5½	25½	½	8	....	
Canandaigua,	.....	12.17	38	0	38	2	1	....	2	....	5½	12½	8	5½	25½	....	7	1	1.68
Erasmus Hall,	32.87	26.89	46	12	34	2	1	....	....	1	8	8½	10½	22	9	½	1	....	1.42
Fairfield,	21.57	15.20	34	— 4	41	....	....	½	10½	½	2	1	16½	12	19	....	6	½	.33
Farmers' Hall,	26.99	23.50	46	1	45	1	2	....	....	1½	5½	17½	3	19	12	....	4	....	1.10
Fredonia,	24.41	20.02	40	8	32	....	....	2	1½	3	10	14½	....	8½	22½	½	12½	½	1.29
Gouverneur,	19.47	12.13	34	—30	64	1	2	....	....	1	22½	½	4	5	26	1	11	....	.72
Granville,	25.09	13.70	49	— 8	57	12½	....	½	2	11	2	....	3	21½	9½	....	4½	....	2.55
Ithaca,	27.59	20.04	42	— 4	46	1	....	....	6½	6	4½	5	8	5½	25½	....	½	....	.62
Johnstown,	21.25	15.31	39	—10	49	1	1	2½	....	....	½	21½	4½	18	13	½	6½	....	3.45
Kinderhook,	24.08	18.15	43	— 4	47	9½	....	....	2	13	3½	½	2½	8½	22½	....	4½	....	.21
Kingston,	29.75	23.29	46	— 4	50	1	3	....	....	2	14	2	9	16	15	½	3	....	1.00
Montgomery,	24.04	19.75	42	—10	52	2½	3½	1	....	....	5	8	11	24½	6½	½	1	....	1.35
Mount-Pleasant,	31.47	24.98	50	7	43	5½	2	.. .	1	5½	3½	....	13½	14½	16½	....	3	....	1.00
Newburgh,	23.05	23.26	46	— 6	52	3	2	½	....	2	11½	5½	6½	16½	14½	....	2½	....	.92
North-Salem,	24.95	16.60	43	—14	57	½	3	1	2	½	4	2½	17½	22	9	....	3½	....	.95
Ogdensburgh,	23.28	15.58	36	—10	46	½	2½	½	....	9½	10	3	5	7½	23½	½	11	½	1.08
Oneida Conference,	24.16	15.79	38	— 2	40	....	....	....	....	4½	12	7	7½	5½	25½	½	5½	....	1.14
Oneida Institute,	23.09	21.36	39	— 6	45	....	1	7½	1½	2½	3	13	2½	9½	21½	½	6½	½	.43
Onondaga,	28.99	21.63	44	4	40	....	½	½	3	9½	5	7½	5	4½	26½	1	11	....	.84
Oxford,	21.66	15.31	39	—20	59	2½	....	....	....	2	10	11½	5	7½	23½	½	15½	½	1.03
Pompey,	21.58	14.31	47	— 2	49	....	....	....	....	2	9	3½	16½	7	24	....	9	....	.55
Rensselaer Oswego,	23.14	19.74	39	4	35	1	1	½	5½	8½	4	5	5½	6½	24½	2	7	....	2.50

DECEMBER—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Rochester,	25.72	18.95	40	1	39	½	....	1	....	4½	7½	14½	3	4½	26½	½	3½	....	1.06
St. Lawrence,	24.63	16.85	40	—24	64	1½	6	....	2	5	12	3½	1	5	26	1	6	½	.73
Union-Hall,	31.06	24.32	45	5	40	1	2	1	½	1	7	7½	11	18	13	1½	3	½	.74
Utica,	25.23	17.96	40	0	40	....	1½	4	4½	....	2½	15	3½	14	17	1	8	....	
Washington,	.....	.....	38	—23	61	7½	3	....	....	8	5	2½	5	16	15	½	4½	....	

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 1.

ACADEMIES.	MEAN TEMPERATURE OF EACH MONTH.												Annual Mean.	Highest deg. during the year.		Lowest deg. during the year.		Annual Range.	Greatest mo. range.	Coldest day in the year.		Warmest day in the year.		First frost in autumn		First fall of snow.	
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.															
Albany,	31.46	16.05	37.07	40.92	56.92	72.05	72.73	70.52	62.19	47.66	34.74	23.53	47.15	96	—	6	102	59	Feb.	1	July	10	Oct.	8	Oct.	29
Auburn,	31.58	15.41	35.18	37.33	51.84	66.27	70.16	66.67	62.44	46.19	32.99	25.28	45.11	89	—	4	93	62	March	1	July	9	Sept.	3		
Cambridge Washington	30.06	13.11	34.74	38.40	53.67	67.73	70.29	66.21	59.19	45.17	32.04	19.96	44.21	94	—	19	113	69	Jan.	31	July	28	Oct.	4	Nov.	18
Cayuga,	34.39	20.33	40.29	40.75	56.19	68.78	76.63	70.03	64.52	45.88	33.14	25.69	46.05	94		2	92	60	Feb.	14	July	9	Sept.	23	Oct.	30
Clinton,	34.40	23.31	36.20	40.27	49.70	64.47	74.44	70.45	63.54	50.74	39.24	29.88	46.99	93		3	90	52	Feb.	17	July	10	Oct.	10	Nov.	24
Cortland,	29.34	13.75	34.34	35.56	50.91	66.22	69.59	65.31	58.52	43.47	32.32	20.30	43.30	93	—	10	103	65	Jan.	31	July	29	Sept.	3	Oct.	13
Canandaigua,	29.69	13.60	35.03	38.85	49.68	70.33	73.22	69.92	56.66	44.52	32.63	16.27	44.20	93		0	93	56	Jan.	31	July	6	Sept.	24	Oct.	9
Erasmus Hall,	35.77	23.50	38.63	43.76	55.65	70.77	77.51	74.69	65.07	50.78	39.92	29.88	50.49	95		9	86	48	Feb.	17	July	11	Oct.	9	Nov.	18
Fairfield,	27.70	10.63	33.57	34.51	49.25	62.64	66.05	61.69	57.31	38.91	29.70	18.38	38.58	96	—	16	112	69	Jan.	30	Aug.	23	Sept.	3	Oct.	13
Farmers' Hall,	31.09	13.32	35.19	40.76	53.65	69.93	71.85	70.67	65.58	46.76	31.51	24.96	47.00	91		1	90	56	Feb.	17	Aug.	10	Sept.	2	Nov.	18
Fredonia,	33.26	18.06	38.35	38.58	50.21	66.46	73.65	69.69	59.47	45.97	31.68	22.21	45.63	90	—	2	92	73	Feb.	25	July	27	Sept.	10	Oct.	16
Gouverneur,	25.61	9.26	32.57	34.55	49.61	66.37	67.85	64.62	54.84	41.32	25.10	15.80	40.62	93	—	30	123	76	Jan.	30	July	4	Sept.	3	Oct.	28
Granville,	24.99	12.37	32.63	37.46	53.20	69.73	74.67	69.99	62.63	44.90	29.67	19.39	44.30	99	—	23	122	72	Jan.	31	July	29	....	.....	Dec.	5
Ithaca,	31.21	15.71	35.27	37.26	50.91	67.73	72.12	67.83	59.63	44.49	33.50	23.82	44.96	95	—	8	103	76	Jan.	31	July	10	Sept.	3	Oct.	29
Johnstown,	26.16	13.79	35.74	36.86	53.59	69.40	70.74	71.32	63.42	45.62	30.30	18.28	44.59	95	—	12	107	61	Dec.	16	July	2	Sept.	2	Oct.	26
Kinderhook,	30.31	15.36	34.12	38.46	53.48	68.87	72.35	67.98	59.93	45.85	33.19	21.11	45.08	94	—	5	99	62	Jan.	31	July	23	Oct.	8	Nov.	7
Kingston,	34.66	20.50	37.81	43.76	56.90	66.70	74.83	73.04	62.56	48.47	37.13	26.52	48.57	91	—	4	95	63	Dec.	31	July	10	Oct.	8		
Montgomery,	33.36	18.80	36.97	42.32	54.32	71.51	76.54	72.42	63.24	47.41	35.93	21.89	56.22	101	—	10	111	74	Dec.	31	July	28	Sept.	4	Nov.	2
Mount-Pleasant,	34.41	22.79	39.31	43.89	57.86	73.20	78.26	74.56	64.38	49.09	39.09	28.23	50.42	100		6	96	56	Feb.	3	July	10	Oct.	8	Nov.	18
Newburgh,	36.39	23.20	38.77	44.06	55.86	68.97	73.67	68.51	63.79	51.39	38.15	23.15	48.82	93	—	6	99	52	Dec.	16	July	10	Oct.	4		
North-Salem,	29.81	15.37	33.33	38.55	53.58	69.10	74.97	70.32	61.32	45.16	32.45	20.78	45.39	101	—	14	115	63	Feb.	17	July	10	Sept.	3	Oct.	30
Ogdensburgh,	24.75	12.33	32.94	39.81	52.54	66.53	71.66	68.31	59.22	44.58	29.74	19.43	43.49	92	—	10	102	58	Jan.	30	July	4	Sept.	2	Oct.	13
Oneida Conference,	28.75	12.39	33.38	34.48	49.22	67.02	70.62	68.23	58.59	43.10	29.97	19.97	42.97	97	—	10	107	75	Jan.	31	July	4	Sept.	3	Oct.	29
Oneida Institute,	26.78	12.65	32.99	37.46	53.25	64.49	72 37	70.84	61.21	47.13	30.98	22.22	44.36	94	—	28	122	81	Jan.	31	July	9	Sept.	3	Oct.	13
Onondaga,	32.41	17.18	36.37	38.32	53.61	68.37	71.75	68.04	61.03	46.67	33.70	25.31	46.06	95	—	10	105	79	Jan.	31	July	9	Sept.	16	Oct.	29
Oxford,	28.39	12.26	33.10	37.59	50.82	67.09	71.03	66.53	59.58	43.85	31.18	19.98	43.45	96	—	24	120	82	Jan.	31	July	10	Sept.	3	Oct.	29
Pompey,	21.40	10.41	32.21	32.63	45.75	64.22	68.34	64.92	56.97	40.71	27.75	17.92	40.27	91	—	12	103	67	Jan.	31	July	4	Sept.	3	Oct.	13
Rensselaer Oswego,	31.12	18.91	33.86	37.81	50.30	68.02	67.10	67.10	59.40	44.42	30.14	21.44	44.13	99	—	5	104	60	Jan.	31	July	4	Sept.	16	Oct.	13

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 1—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	MEAN TEMPERATURE OF EACH MONTH.												Annual Mean.	Highest deg. during the year.	Lowest deg. during the year.	Annual Range.	Greatest mo. range.	Coldest day in the year.		Warmest day in the year.		First frost in autumn		First fall of snow.	
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.													
Rochester,	31.60	16.39	36.27	37.24	57.23	67.29	74.13	61,00	60.73	43.84	32.11	22.76	45.04	99	1	98	60	Dec.	30	July	4	Oct.	4	Oct.	29
St. Lawrence,	23.78	9.47	33.59	38.09	53.39	68.88	73.59	69.21	62.29	45.46	30.80	20.74	44.10	96	—24	120	79	Jan.	31	July	29	Aug.	14	Oct.	14
Union-Hall,	34.05	21.43	37.16	41.95	52.52	67.47	74.53	72.19	63.34	49.45	38.14	27.09	48.32	97	5	92	50	Feb.	17	July	11	Oct.	9	Nov.	27
Utica,	31.33	14.15	34.00	37.58	53.96	72.95	74.99	69.12	60.27	46.32	33.84	21.60	45.84	93	—14	107	72	Jan.	31	July	10	Sept.	3	Oct.	29
Washington,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	—23	123	64	Feb.	17	July	5				
Mean temperature of the whole State,													45.55												

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 1.

ACADEMIES.	MEAN TEMPERATURE OF EACH MONTH.												Annual Mean.	Highest deg. during the year.	Lowest deg. during the year.	Annual Range.	Greatest mo. range.	Coldest day in the year.	Warmest day in the year.	First frost in autumn	First fall of snow.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.									
Albany,	31.46	16.05	37.07	40.92	56.92	72.05	72.73	70.52	62.19	47.66	34.74	23.53	47.15	96	— 6	102	59	Feb. 1	July 10	Oct. 8	Oct. 29
Auburn,	31.58	15.41	35.18	37.33	51.84	66.27	70.16	66.67	62.44	46.19	32.99	25.28	45.11	89	— 4	93	62	March 1	July 9	Sept. 3	
Cambridge Washington	30.06	13.11	34.74	38.40	53.67	67.73	70.29	66.21	59.19	45.17	32.04	19.96	44.21	94	—19	113	69	Jan. 31	July 22	Oct. 4	Nov. 18
Cayuga,	34.39	20.33	40.29	40.75	56.19	68.78	76.63	70.03	64.52	45.38	33.14	25.69	48.05	94	2	92	60	Feb. 14	July 9	Sept. 23	Oct. 30
Clinton,	34.40	23.31	36.20	40.27	49.70	64.47	74.44	70.45	63.54	50.74	39.24	29.88	46.99	93	3	90	52	Feb. 17	July 10	Oct. 10	Nov. 24
Cortland,	29.34	13.75	34.34	35.56	50.91	66.22	69.59	65.31	58.52	43.47	32.32	20.30	43.30	93	—10	103	65	Jan. 31	July 29	Sept. 3	Oct. 13
Canandaigua,	29.69	13.60	35.03	38.85	49.68	70.33	73.22	69.92	56.66	44.52	32.63	16.27	44.20	93	0	93	56	Jan. 31	July 6	Sept. 24	Oct. 9
Erasmus Hall,	35.77	23.50	38.63	43.76	55.65	70.77	77.51	74.69	65.07	50.78	39.92	29.88	50.49	95	9	86	48	Feb. 17	July 11	Oct. 9	Nov. 18
Fairfield,	27.70	10.63	33.57	34.51	49.25	62.64	66.05	61.69	57.31	38.91	29.70	18.38	38.58	96	—16	112	69	Jan. 30	Aug. 23	Sept. 3	Oct. 13
Farmers' Hall,	31.09	18.32	35.19	40.76	53.65	69.93	71.85	70.67	65.58	46.76	31.51	24.96	47.00	91	1	90	56	Feb. 17	Aug. 10	Sept. 2	Nov. 18
Fredonia,	33.26	18.06	38.35	38.58	50.21	66.46	73.65	69.69	59.47	45.97	31.68	22.21	45.63	90	— 2	92	73	Feb. 25	July 27	Sept. 10	Oct. 16
Gouverneur,	25.61	9.26	32.57	34.55	49.61	66.37	67.85	64.62	54.84	41.32	25.10	15.80	40.62	93	—30	123	76	Jan. 30	July 4	Sept. 3	Oct. 28
Granville,	24.99	12.37	32.63	37.46	53.20	69.73	74.67	69.99	62.63	44.90	29.67	19.39	44.30	99	—23	122	72	Jan. 31	July 29	....	Dec. 5
Ithaca,	31.21	15.71	35.27	37.26	50.91	67.73	72.12	67.83	59.63	44.49	33.50	23.82	44.96	95	— 8	103	76	Jan. 31	July 10	Sept. 3	Oct. 29
Johnstown,	26.16	13.79	35.74	36.86	53.59	69.40	70.74	71.32	63.42	45.62	30.30	18.28	44.59	95	—12	107	61	Dec. 16	July 2	Sept. 2	Oct. 26
Kinderhook,	30.31	15.36	34.12	38.46	53.48	68.87	72.35	67.96	59.93	45.85	33.19	21.11	45.08	94	— 5	99	62	Jan. 31	July 23	Oct. 8	Nov. 7
Kingston,	34.66	20.50	37.81	43.76	56.90	66.70	74.83	73.04	62.56	48.47	37.13	26.52	48.57	91	— 4	95	63	Dec. 31	July 10	Oct. 8	
Montgomery,	33.36	18.80	36.97	42.32	54.32	71.51	76.54	72.42	63.24	47.41	35.93	21.89	56.22	101	—10	111	74	Dec. 31	July 28	Sept. 4	Nov. 2
Mount-Pleasant,	34.41	22.79	39.31	43.89	57.86	73.20	78.26	74.56	64.38	49.09	39.02	28.23	50.49	100	6	96	56	Feb. 3	July 10	Oct. 8	Nov. 18
Newburgh,	36.39	23.20	38.77	44.06	55.86	68.97	73.67	68.51	63.79	51.39	38.15	23.15	48.82	93	— 6	99	52	Dec. 16	July 10	Oct. 4	
North-Salem,	29.81	15.37	33.33	38.55	53.58	69.10	74.97	70.32	61.32	45.16	32.45	20.78	45.39	101	—14	115	63	Feb. 17	July 10	Sept. 3	Oct. 30
Ogdensburgh,	24.75	12.33	32.94	39.81	52.54	66.53	71.66	68.31	59.22	44.58	29.74	19.43	43.49	92	—10	102	58	Jan. 30	July 4	Sept. 2	Oct. 13
Oneida Conference,	23.75	12.30	33.38	34.48	49.22	67.02	70.62	68.23	58.59	43.10	29.97	19.97	42.97	97	—10	107	75	Jan. 31	July 4	Sept. 3	Oct. 29
Oneida Institute,	26.73	12.65	32.98	37.46	53.25	64.49	72 37	70.84	61.21	47.13	30.98	22.92	44.36	94	—28	122	81	Jan. 31	July 9	Sept. 3	Oct. 13
Onondaga,	32.41	17.18	36.37	38.32	53.61	68.37	71.75	68.04	61.03	46.67	33.70	25.31	46.06	95	—10	105	79	Jan. 31	July 9	Sept. 16	Oct. 29
Oxford,	22.39	12.26	33.10	37.59	50.82	67.09	71.03	66.53	59.58	43.85	31.18	19.98	43.45	96	—24	120	82	Jan. 31	July 10	Sept. 3	Oct. 29
Pompey,	21.40	10.41	32.21	32.63	45.75	64.22	68.34	64.92	56.97	40.71	27.75	17.92	40.27	91	—12	103	67	Jan. 31	July 4	Sept. 4	Oct. 13
Rensselaer Oswego,	31.12	18.91	33.86	37.81	50.30	68.02	67.10	67.10	59.40	44.42	30.14	21.44	44.13	99	— 5	104	69	Jan. 31	July 4	Sept. 16	Oct. 13

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 2—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	PREVAILING WINDS IN EACH MONTH.											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem.	October.	Novem.	Decem.
St. Lawrence,	SW	NW	NE	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Union-Hall,	NW	NW	NE	NW	S	SW	SW	NW	NE	NW	NW	NW
Utica,	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Washington,	S	SW	NE	N	S	S	SW	N	SW	SW	SW	S

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 2.

ACADEMIES.	PREVAILING WINDS IN EACH MONTH.											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem.	October.	Novem.	Decem.
Albany,	NW	NW	N	NW	S	S	S	NW	NE	S	NW	S
Auburn,	NW	NW	S	NW	SW&NW	SW	NW	NW	NW	SW	SW	SW
Cambridge Washington,	S	N	SW	N	SW	W	NW	W	N	S	N	S
Cayuga,	S	NW	S	S	S	S	S	NW	NW	NW	N	S
Clinton,	NW	NW	NW	NW	SW	SW	SW	NW	NE	N&NW	NW	NW
Cortland,	S	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	SW	NW	NW	NW	NW	SW
Canandaigua,	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Erasmus Hall,	SW	NW	NW	NW	S&SW	SW	S	S	NE	SW	NW	NW
Fairfield,	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	SE	NW	NW	NW
Farmers' Hall,	SW	W	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	NW	NE	NW	W	W
Fredonia,	SW	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	SW	S	W
Gouverneur,	S	S	S	S	S	S	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW
Granville,	SW	N	N	N&NW	SW	N	S	S	S	N	N	N
Ithaca,	NW	NW	SE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NE	NW	NW	NW	NW
Johnstown,	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Kinderhook,	S	N	N	N	N	S	N	N	N	S	N	S
Kingston,	SW	NE	NE	SW	NE	NE	SW	W	NE	NE	NW	SW
Monigomery,	SW	NW	NE	W	W	W	W	W	W	NW	NW	W
Mount-Pleasant,	S	NW	N	NW	S	S	S	N	NW	NW	NW	NW
Newburgh,	SW	NW	NE	NE	SW	S	SW	SW	NE	NW	S	SW
North-Salem,	W	NW	W	NW	SW	SW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
Ogdensburgh,	SW	SW	NE	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	S	SW
Oneida Conference,	SW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	SW	NW	SW
Oneida Institute,	W	NW	E	NW	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Onondaga,	S	W	S	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	W	W	W	S
Oxford,	W	NW	NW	NW	W	SW	W	NW	W	W	W	W
Pompey,	NW	NW	W	NW	W	S	SW	SW	NW	NW	NW	NW
Rensselaer Oswego,	W	W	NW	NW	W	SW	S	SW	SW	SW	SW&NW	S
Rochester,	W	W	NW	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 2—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	ANNUAL RESULTS OF WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								Prevailing wind.
	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	
Union-Hall,	18½	42½	18½	26	48	60	44½	107	Northwest.
Utica,	1	15	74	23½	7	37	181	26½	West.
Washington,	76½	30½	2	7½	88½	85½	33	41½	South.
General prevailing wind for the whole State,									Northwest.

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 3.

ACADEMIES.	WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					RAIN GAGE FOR EACH MONTH.												Total fall of rain & snow.	Driest month in the year.	Wettest month in the year.
	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			
Albany,	217½	147½	86	29	6	2.25	2.20	2.09	1.53	7.45	7.60	1.72	4.91	4.46	3.32	3.55	.95	42.03	December,	June.
Auburn,	186½	178½	....	....	...	1.13	1.78	1.30	.99	1.20	3.00	2.50	2.64	1.70	2.35	2.00	1.15	21.74	April, ...	June.
Cambridge Washington,	190½	174½	46½	15½	2½	3.05	2.55	.75	.98	4.04	3.78	2.46	8.62	4.10	3.15	3.58	2.10	44.16	March, ...	June.
Cayuga,	139½	225½	24½	12																
Clinton,	265½	99½	29	5½	1	2.42	1.15	1.05	1.50	1.56	1.65	.97	.74	9.18	4.94	2.51	.40	28.07	December,	Septem.
Cortland,	162½	202½	46	37	½															
Canandaigua,	145	220	67	40	3	1.95	1.90	2.01	2.80	5.10	6.75	2.10	1.96	1.67	4.66	3.17	1.68	35.75	Septem...	June.
Erasmus Hall,	247	118	42½	7½	2½	2.22	1.50	3.42	3.07	4.54	4.90	3.19	1.74	8.22	3.98	3.91	1.42	41.11	December,	Septem.
Fairfield,	178	187	51	24	1½	.38	.04	.40	.50	3.65	3.55	2.33	7.61	2.30	3.15	3.42	.33	27.66	February,	August.
Farmers' Hall,	231	134	60	22½	0	2.61	1.95	3.60	.48	3.88	4.20	1.85	2.20	4.80	2.15	2.00	1.10	30.82	April, ...	Septem.
Fredonia,	158	207	45½	42½	6	1.63	.84	.76	2.47	4.36	2.53	1.41	3.39	.88	8.91	3.38	1.29	31.85	March, ...	October.
Gouverneur,	126½	238½	39	26½	1½	1.45	.24	.50	.50	2.03	1.00	1.60	2.80	1.84	5.00	2.34	.72	20.02	February,	October.
Granville,	209½	155½	30	10½	0	1.33	.59	.39	.64	4.33	3.46	2.30	4.33	2.48	2.89	3.36	2.55	28.65	March, ...	May&Aug.
Ithaca,	182½	182½	21	4	1½	1.24	.93	1.66	2.01	6.61	5.28	3.76	2.86	2.17	3.57	3.11	.62	33.82	December,	May.
Johnstown,	262	103	40	18½	1½	4.88	3.60	5.47	2.02	4.53	5.45	2.26	7.48	1.61	3.20	5.68	3.45	49.63	Septem...	August,
Kinderhook,	172½	192½	57	20	3½	1.33	1.34	1.40	1.81	3.39	5.48	4.02	4.17	4.78	3.65	2.97	.21	34.55	December,	June.
Kingston,	227½	137½	47½	13½	1½	2.08	1.50	2.28	1.57	6.25	4.90	1.47	5.60	4.80	2.18	3.61	1.00	37.24	December,	May.
Montgomery,	185	180	34½	12	1½	2.40	2.05	2.45	2.00	2.45	4.20	2.20	2.55	4.43	1.68	2.85	1.35	27.61	December,	June.
Mount-Pleasant,	204½	160½	45	12	1½	1.10	1.59	1.29	1.16	2.90	4.37	1.96	1.91	4.63	3.50	3.50	1.00	28.91	December,	Septem.
Newburgh,	234	131	39½	10½	½	4.35	1.50	7.28	1.26	6.17	6.60	2.59	2.17	7.60	3.45	5.05	.22	48.24	December,	Septem.
North-Salem,	239	126	27	9	2½	2.45	.96	1.52	2.04	3.48	3.48	1.79	1.73	5.14	3.42	3.91	.95	30.87	December,	Septem.
Ogdensburgh,	180	185	58	35	1½	2.36	.97	1.18	.40	4.81	3.57	1.88	2.55	1.01	2.73	2.07	1.08	24.61	April, ...	May.
Oneida Conference,	151½	213½	38½	29½	2½	2.00	1.33	1.29	1.78	6.42	7.65	3.48	5.91	2.31	4.44	3.55	1.14	41.30	December,	June.
Oneida Institute,	178	187	45	21½	1	2.02	.83	1.15	1.08	3.40	1.21	2.63	3.63	2.71	4.31	2.14	.43	25.54	December,	October.
Onondaga,	148½	216½	71	44	3	.71	.77	.61	1.50	5.81	3.75	2.64	4.47	2.17	4.43	2.65	.84	30.35	March, ...	May.
Oxford,	148½	216½	66	56½	9½	1.64	1.05	1.14	1.68	6.15	3.72	2.86	3.70	3.50	3.65	3.10	1.03	33.22	December,	May.
Pompey,	162	203	26	34	1½	.75	.64	.30	.57	2.46	6.69	3.32	2.75	1.99	2.52	.67	.55	23.21	March, ...	June.
Rensselaer Oswego,	177½	187½	64½	30	1½	2.77	1.84	.96	.86	5.13	2.81	1.92	3.12	1.55	4.47	4.15	2.59	32.17	April, ...	May.

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 2.—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	ANNUAL RESULTS OF WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								Prevailing wind.
	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	
Union-Hall,	18½	42½	18½	26	46	60	44½	107	Northwest.
Utica,	1	15	74	23½	7	37	181	26½	West.
Washington,	76½	30½	2	7½	68½	85½	33	41½	South.
General prevailing wind for the whole State,									Northwest.

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 4.

ACADEMIES.	COMPARISON OF THE WARMEST AND COLDEST DAY IN EACH MONTH.																							
	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Septem.		October.		Novem.		Decem.	
	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.
Albany,	17	31	8	1	24	1	29	17	22	3	11	2	9	29	4	27	7	23	6	31	4	25	5	13
Auburn,	17	31	8	17	23	1	28	11	19	1	11	7	9	21	5	22	25	2	9	27	4	25	1	27
Cambridge,	7	31	8	21	23	1	29	16	29	3	16	7	28	22	6	28	22	3	6	31	4	24	5	30
Cayuga,	16	30	8	14	23	2	5	13	15	25	14	1	9	21	6	2	10	24	2	30	2	25	29	16
Clinton,	17	31	8	17	15	1	9	3	30	3	29	6	10	1	9	27	5	3	2	31	8	25	5	27
Cortland,	4	31	8	14	23	1	7	17	21	25	21	6	29	29	6	20	22	4	2	31	15	24	1	16
Canandaigua,	4	31	8	19	14	2	26	16	31	25	30	5	6	25	21	26	17	23	5	31	6	24	5	30
Erasmus Hall,	17	31	8	17	24	1	29	24	17	4	14	6	11	22	6	14	5	23	2	31	4	25	5	30
Fairfield,	3	30	28	20	15	1	29	18	21	9	16	1	4	18	23	27	10	7	6	31	2	25	1	9
Farmers' Hall,	17	31	8	17	24	2	22	16	21	3	14	7	10	22	7	12	1	3	1	31	8	25	2	31
Fredonia,	4	30	7	25	23	3	26	16	16	10	14	6	29	21	6	13	21	3	2	26	4	25	11	31
Gouverneur,	4	30	8	20	23	2	26	16	21	3	11	1	4	22	6	27	22	23	4	31	4	24	5	30
Granville,	7	31	8	2	15	1	27	16	21	9	14	3	29	15	4	14	29	24	3	31	13	24	2	29
Ithaca,	4	31	8	14	23	1	28	16	21	25	10	1	10	22	11	26	22	2	2	31	4	25	1	31
Johnstown,	17	30	8	26	24	2	29	29	21	3	10	2	2	24	23	27	23	1	1	31	4	25	2	16
Kinderhook,	5	31	8	2	24	2	6	17	22	3	11	3	28	23	6	26	23	2	2	8	18	25	5	31
Kingston,	18	30	8	1	24	1	29	16	21	3	11	6	10	22	7	26	7	3	2	31	8	25	1	30
Montgomery,	4	31	8	17	15	1	22	20	21	1	10	8	28	22	6	14	7	3	2	31	8	25	1	31
Mount-Pleasant,	5	31	8	3	15	1	22	16	21	3	11	20	10	22	25	28	22	3	2	31	8	26	2	30
Newburgh,	17	31	8	17	15	1	29	17	31	5	19	6	10	22	24	15	7	3	8	20	8	6	29	16
North-Salem,	18	31	8	17	24	1	30	16	21	1	11	6	10	24	26	27	7	2	1	31	4	25	1	27
Ogdensburgh,	7	30	8	14	24	2	27	16	15	3	16	1	4	20	21	27	6	2	5	31	4	24	1	30
Oneida Conference,	4	31	8	14	23	1	7	16	21	8	11	1	4	26	6	27	23	2	2	31	4	24	5	16
Oneida Institute,	5	31	9	20	24	2	29	20	29	10	17	8	9	11	23	27	22	2	2	31	4	25	1	30
Onondaga,	4	31	8	14	23	1	25	16	21	8	11	1	9	12	6	26	23	3	2	31	4	26	11	30
Oxford,	4	31	8	17	23	2	28	3	21	8	10	6	10	22	21	27	22	23	2	31	4	25	1	27
Pompey,	4	31	8	14	23	1	28	16	21	1	16	1	4	21	24	26	9	23	2	31	4	24	5	16
Rensselaer Oswego,	4	31	8	14	22	1	26	16	21	12	10	8	4	22	6	14	22	3	2	31	3	24	5	24

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 4—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	COMPARISON OF THE WARMEST AND COLDEST DAY IN EACH MONTH.																					
	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Septem.		October.		Novem.		Decem.	
	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.
Rochester,	17	30	8	21	23	2	5	16	21	8	10	1	4	21	21	27	5	1	2	31	4	25	11	30
St. Lawrence,	7	31	8	1	23	2	26	16	21	10	21	7	29	10	22	27	6	2	2	31	13	24	14	30
Union-Hall,	18	30	8	17	24	1	29	16	17	1	12	20	11	23	6	29	11	23	5	31	8	25	5	30
Utica,	17	31	8	1	23	1	23	13	21	6	16	2	9	21	6	27	22	3	6	31	4	25	1	29
Washington,	4	19	24	17	2	24	29	16	22	8	10	7	5	23	7	16	22	24	1	31	8	26	8	31

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 5.

ACADEMIES.	COMPARISON OF THE RANGE IN EACH MONTH.																							
	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		[Septem.		October.		Novem.		Decem.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Albany,	54	— 3	39	— 6	58	3	68	21	89	33	94	52	96	54	90	50	84	43	75	23	60	1	41	— 2
Auburn,	54	— 1	40	— 3	58	— 4	54	20	78	34	84	50	89	50	84	52	78	46	70	26	33	9	40	8
Cambridge Washington,	54	—15	47	—19	57	— 8	70	13	85	24	91	49	94	46	92	42	81	37	76	22	63	— 1	45	—14
Cayuga,	57	2	46	5	68	8	68	22	85	40	91	50	94	56	89	59	82	48	74	30	58	6	40	10
Clinton,	45	11	48	3	56	10	60	22	77	36	86	52	93	51	87	47	82	43	78	26	60	10	49	9
Cortland,	60	— 4	41	—10	57	— 8	62	17	83	28	89	40	90	45	93	43	88	34	82	26	54	5	40	— 4
Canandaigua,	59	4	34	0	56	0	60	23	76	27	89	51	93	58	87	50	80	32	70	20	60	4	38	0
Erasmus Hall,	60	12	53	9	63	17	69	24	74	37	89	55	95	63	93	60	86	48	74	31	60	14	46	12
Fairfield,	53	—16	35	—10	65	6	58	12	85	34	87	40	90	48	96	41	83	42	78	27	54	—10	34	— 7
Farmers' Hall,	60	8	44	2	52	12	68	22	80	40	86	50	91	58	88	46	82	42	70	32	62	6	46	1
Fredonia,	66	11	36	2	71	— 2	65	24	80	32	86	48	90	54	88	54	80	38	70	31	60	10	40	8
Gouverneur,	53	28	28	—23	58	—18	56	12	85	24	85	44	93	42	88	36	81	27	73	10	54	—12	34	—30
Granville,	49	—23	38	—15	58	0	59	14	84	24	93	53	99	51	93	38	82	39	67	28	56	2	49	— 8
Ithaca,	61	— 4	48	— 5	68	— 8	68	15	87	25	93	41	95	48	90	44	86	33	80	25	58	9	42	— 4
Johnstown,	49	—12	39	— 9	56	0	60	20	81	28	92	48	95	52	92	38	86	42	78	22	56	— 4	39	—10
Kinderhook,	56	— 5	44	— 5	58	— 3	71	16	86	28	93	45	94	52	89	44	82	44	74	27	62	0	42	— 4
Kingston,	59	1	47	— 3	63	0	75	21	80	40	86	54	91	51	90	48	79	40	73	37	68	10	46	— 4
Montgomery,	63	4	57	— 5	68	— 6	81	18	90	28	95	49	101	45	99	43	96	32	85	28	67	7	42	—10
Mount-Pleasant,	57	10	57	6	66	12	72	28	85	40	95	58	100	58	97	51	84	43	75	29	65	9	50	7
Newburgh,	58	12	50	10	55	11	71	29	80	39	92	52	93	55	90	50	88	41	76	32	53	21	46	— 6
North-Salem,	66	3	48	—10	58	8	71	22	86	36	95	46	101	50	97	44	94	36	81	22	62	— 1	43	—14
Ogdensburgh,	51	— 7	28	— 5	56	8	64	16	76	40	82	50	92	49	84	41	77	37	71	24	51	2	36	—10
Oneida Conference,	56	— 9	39	— 7	65	—10	61	12	87	25	91	42	97	47	92	38	85	38	75	24	56	1	38	— 2
Oneida Institute,	53	—28	38	—21	56	—16	65	15	75	24	92	50	94	52	93	41	86	30	78	25	54	— 2	39	— 6
Onondaga,	62	— 5	47	0	69	—10	64	18	88	30	92	49	95	47	90	48	84	37	76	26	55	5	44	4
Oxford,	53	—24	39	—15	69	—14	66	13	86	22	94	39	96	46	90	43	82	33	74	26	54	2	30	—28
Pompey,	55	—12	42	— 8	57	9	56	10	75	29	86	45	91	51	86	44	76	38	70	19	52	— 3	47	— 2
Rensselaer Oswego,	52	— 5	49	0	60	0	56	15	85	32	93	46	99	52	87	42	84	32	70	22	55	10	39	4

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 5—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	COMPARISON OF THE RANGE IN EACH MONTH.																							
	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Septem.		October.		Novem.		Decem.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Rochester,	60	5	38	1	64	4	58	20	84	33	97	48	99	54	94	48	86	44	78	25	58	8	40	1
St. Lawrence,	32	—19	28	—15	68	—11	64	13	80	29	90	50	96	50	95	44	88	35	86	20	56	— 4	40	—24
Union-Hall	58	—11	51	7	66	16	69	22	74	32	90	42	97	52	95	49	90	43	75	28	61	12	45	5
Utica,	53	—14	42	—14	60	— 6	60	16	82	32	93	50	92	54	88	54	81	38	74	22	58	9	40	0
Washington,	38	0	42	8	66	2	71	20	97	41	96	50	100	61	88	50	78	40	62	30	50	0	38	—23

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 6.

Comparative View of the Average or Mean Temperature for each of the last thirteen years, (so far as reported,) with a General Mean or Average for the whole number of those years.

ACADEMIES.	MEAN TEMPERATURE OF EACH YEAR.													Gen. Mean or Ave.
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	
Albany,	51.07	48.62	51.36	48.20	50.65	49.15	48.10	47.62	48.53	46.17	44.73	45.79	47.15	48.24
Auburn,	.....	48.24	49.96	46.36	47.37	.....	46.92	47.80	48.93	46.54	44.75	46.17	45.11	47.10
Bridgewater,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.85	42.79	41.14	.....	42.87	.....	42.66
Buffalo,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.78	45.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.19
Cambridge Washington	.....	45.51	49.00	45.89	47.92	46.79	45.61	45.05	46.20	43.57	42.68	42.69	44.21	45.42
Canajoharie,	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.53	.....	.....	46.48	.....	44.31	.....	.....	.....	45.77
Canandaigua,	.....	.....	50.71	46.22	48.86	46.28	47.16	47.29	46.92	43.68	43.78	42.92	44.29	46.18
Cayuga,	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.47	48.48	48.10	.....	48.08	.....	.....	.....	48.05	48.43
Cherry-Valley,	.....	44.01	47.08	44.33	45.17	44.88	44.78	44.55	45.22	43.44	41.25	.....	.....	44.47
Clinton,	.....	43.91	51.29	48.14	49.82	48.78	48.00	49.09	49.38	46.60	46.92	46.20	46.99	47.92
Cortland,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.59	45.68	.....	43.17	42.04	42.70	43.30	43.74
Delaware,	.....	.....	46.89	.....	44.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.43	.....	46.10
Dutchess,	.....	.....	58.57	51.82	52.73	50.60	57.88	49.93	50.42	48.95	47.32	.....	.....	52.02
Erasmus Hall,	53.96	51.63	53.68	50.50	52.53	51.28	51.54	51.83	51.36	49.49	47.73	49.39	50.49	51.18
Farmers' Hall,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.32	45.79	45.12	.....	47.00	46.30
Fairfield,	.....	43.18	47.01	.....	.....	44.86	44.88	45.73	.....	42.99	42.48	40.01	38.58	43.40
Fredonia,	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.57	47.83	49.23	.....	50.44	47.21	44.54	46.02	45.63	47.55
Franklin,	.....	.....	.....	44.61	46.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.49
Gouverneur,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.48	43.66	44.69	45.40	42.25	40.24	.....	40.62	43.90
Granville,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.76	45.88	.....	44.30	44.64
Greenville,	48.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.05
Hamilton,	.....	41.70	47.46	44.48	45.87	45.75	.....	44.99	44.49	43.83	40.45	.....	.....	44.33
Hartwick,	46.60	45.40	46.94	45.49	46.68	43.96	45.89	.....	.....	45.39	44.92	43.65	.....	45.49
Hudson,	.....	41.19	52.84	49.05	.....	51.25	49.25	48.63	47.91	44.62	.....	.....	.....	48.09
Ithaca,	.....	50.00	51.35	.....	49.67	.....	.....	48.28	.....	46.31	44.28	49.33	44.96	48.02
Johnstown,	.....	.....	47.89	46.02	.....	46.00	45.90	.....	45.43	42.64	42.31	43.43	44.59	44.91
Kinderhook,	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.24	46.57	46.48	46.55	47.06	44.72	43.81	44.10	45.68	46.77
Kingston,	.....	.....	.....	48.43	51.47	51.06	50.50	51.40	50.10	48.25	45.94	47.12	48.57	49.28
Lansingburgh,	49.60	48.12	51.71	47.70	49.64	47.63	47.36	48.11	48.64	48.10	47.82	48.55	.....	48.58

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 6—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	MEAN TEMPERATURE OF EACH YEAR.													Gen. Mean or Ave.
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	
Lewiston,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.52	49.29	49.69	50.70	47.36	43.54	44.50	.....	47.80
Lowville,	.....	43.77	46.95	43.38	44.60	43.97	44.15	44.02	46.03	40.75	.....	41.67	.....	43.92
Middlebury,	46.87	46.23	49.62	46.35	47.82	46.35	47.83	48.78	49.08	45.75	.....	.....	.....	47.46
Monroe,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.56	44.69	.....	.....	45.62
Montgomery,	.....	.....	52.18	49.03	52.30	49.46	49.36	49.90	48.16	47.56	44.25	45.44	56.22	47.71
Mount-Pleasant,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.69	49.33	.....	50.05	48.98	48.87	45.27	50.42	48.80
Newburgh,	.....	.....	52.00	48.66	50.25	.....	50.71	49.96	50.20	48.17	45.73	47.82	48.82	49.23
North-Salem,	.....	.....	.....	50.64	49.96	48.65	48.97	48.08	48.13	46.22	.....	.....	45.39	48.25
Ogdensburgh,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.49	43.49
Oneida Conference,	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.45	43.54	44.36	44.44	44.97	42.96	41.58	42.16	42.97	43.60
Oneida Institute,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.17	43.76	44.31	42.93	44.36	44.10
Onondaga,	50.71	48.27	50.90	47.81	.....	.....	50.21	47.81	.....	46.84	45.16	45.24	46.06	47.90
Oxford,	.....	.....	.....	44.99	46.55	46.16	.....	44.22	45.83	44.32	42.80	43.77	43.45	44.67
Oysterbay,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.85	.....	.....	49.77	.....	50.81
Palmyra,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.32	.....	.....	.....	45.32
Pompey,	45.97	43.50	47.33	43.88	44.68	43.08	43.40	43.12	.....	42.16	40.18	40.02	40.27	43.09
Redbook,	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.10	49.31	47.86	45.70	48.68	46.74	46.11	46.41	.....	47.48
Rensselaer Oswego,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.45	44.13	44.29
Rochester,	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.27	.....	.....	48.18	47.48	47.40	44.01	43.71	45.04	46.44
St. Lawrence,	.....	.....	46.01	44.06	44.58	43.48	42.84	40.57	42.76	42.57	40.78	41.78	44.10	43.04
Schenectady,	.....	.....	.....	46.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.85	45.88	44.66	46.05	....	46.24
Springville,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.90
Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.94	46.15	.....	45.48	46.52	45.12	43.11	.....	.....	45.38
Union-Hall,	52.19	50.95	52.05	48.51	51.05	49.51	49.20	51.84	50.10	46.84	46.52	47.23	48.32	49.56
Utica,	48.73	47.11	50.40	44.50	46.44	45.24	43.99	44.28	44.90	42.59	40.89	43.90	45.84	45.29
Washington,	.....	.....	48.63	44.52	46.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.39
M. Tem. for whole St'e	49.37	46.18	49.09	46.79	48.16	47.10	47.46	46.96	47.68	45.26	44.11	44.86	45.55	46.88

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 7.

Comparative View of the Prevailing Winds for each of the last thirteen years, (so far as reported,) with the Prevailing Winds for the whole number of those years.

ACADEMIES.	PREVAILING WINDS IN EACH YEAR.													General prevailing wind.
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	
Albany,	S	S	S	S	NW	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	NW	South.
Auburn,	....	S	S	S	S	....	S	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	Northwest.
Bridgewater,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	W	W	W	....	S	....	West.
Buffalo,	....	....	....	....	....	SW	SW	....	....	....	....	....	....	Southwest.
Cambridge Washington,	....	SW	SW	SW	S	S	S	S	N	N	N	N	N	North.
Canajoharie,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	W	....	NW	NW	....	....	Northwest.
Canandagua,	....	....	NW	W	W	W	S	S	W	W	W	W	W	West.
Cayuga,	....	S	....	....	S	S	S	....	S	....	....	....	S	South.
Cherry-Valley,	....	SW	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	....	....	West.
Clinton,	....	NW	E	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	Northwest.
Cortland,	....	....	....	....	....	....	S	S	....	NW	NW	NW	NW	Northwest.
Delaware,	....	....	SW	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	W	....	SW&W.
Dutchess,	....	....	SW	NW	SW	S	S	SE	SE	SE	SE	....	....	Southeast.
Erasmus Hall,	NW	NW	SW	NW	NW	NW	SW	NW	NW	SW	NW	NW	NW	Northwest.
Farmers' Hall,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	SW	SW	SW	....	SW	Southwest.
Fairfield,	....	NW	E	....	W	NW	NW	NW	....	NW	NW	NW	NW	Northwest
Fredonia,	....	....	....	....	W	W	SW	....	W	SW	W	S	W	West.
Franklin,	....	NW	NW	NW	W	NW	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Northwest.
Gouverneur,	....	....	....	....	....	W	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	....	SW	Southwest.
Granville,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	N	SW	N	....	N	North.
Greenville,	NW	NW	NW	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Northwest.
Hamilton,	NW	NW	SW	NW	NW	NW	S	NW	SW	Swa Nw	NW	....	....	Northwest.
Hartwick,	NW	W	S	S	S	S	S	....	....	S	S	S	....	South.
Hudson,	....	NW	S	N	N	N	SE	SE	SE	S	....	....	....	N&SE.
Ithaca,	....	....	S	....	NW	....	....	S	....	S	S	NW	NW	South.
Johnstown,	....	W	W	W	W	W	W	....	W	W	W	W	W	West.
Kinderhook,	....	....	....	....	S	S	S	S	N	S	N	N	N	South.
Kingston,	....	....	....	SW	NW	NW	W	NW	NW	SW	NE	NE	SW	Northwest.
Lansingburgh,	S	W	S	S	S	S	S	S	NW	NW	S	W	....	South.

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 6—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	MEAN TEMPERATURE OF EACH YEAR.													Gen. Mean or Ave.
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	
Lewiston,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.52	49.29	49.69	50.70	47.36	43.54	44.50	.....	47.80
Lowville,	.....	43.77	46.95	43.38	44.60	43.97	44.15	44.02	46.03	40.75	.....	41.67	.....	43.92
Middlebury,	46.87	46.23	49.62	46.35	47.82	46.35	47.83	48.78	49.08	45.75	.....	.....	.....	47.46
Monroe,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.56	44.69	.....	.....	45.62
Montgomery,	.....	.....	52.18	49.03	52.30	49.46	49.36	49.90	48.16	47.56	44.25	45.44	56.22	47.71
Mount-Pleasant,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.69	49.33	.....	50.05	48.98	48.87	45.27	50.42	48.80
Newburgh,	.....	.....	52.00	48.66	50.25	.....	50.71	49.96	50.20	48.17	45.73	47.82	48.82	49.23
North-Salem,	.....	.....	.....	50.64	49.96	48.65	48.97	48.08	48.13	46.22	.....	.....	45.39	48.25
Ogdensburgh,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.49	43.49
Oneida Conference,	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.45	43.54	44.36	44.44	44.97	42.96	41.58	42.16	42.97	43.60
Oneida Institute,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.17	43.76	44.31	42.93	44.36	44.10
Onondaga,	50.71	48.27	50.90	47.81	.....	.....	50.21	47.81	.....	46.84	45.16	45.24	46.06	47.90
Oxford,	.....	.....	.....	44.99	46.55	46.16	.....	44.22	45.83	44.32	42.80	43.77	43.45	44.67
Oysterbay,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.85	.....	.....	49.77	.....	50.81
Palmyra,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.32	.....	.....	.....	45.32
Pompey,	45.97	43.50	47.33	43.88	44.68	43.08	43.40	43.12	.....	42.16	40.18	40.02	40.27	43.09
Redbook,	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.10	49.31	47.86	45.70	48.68	46.74	46.11	46.41	.....	47.48
Rensselaer Oswego,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.45	44.13	44.29
Rochester,	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.27	.....	.....	48.18	47.48	47.40	44.01	43.71	45.04	46.44
St. Lawrence,	.....	.....	46.01	44.06	44.58	43.48	42.84	40.57	42.76	42.57	40.78	41.78	44.10	43.04
Schenectady,	.....	.....	.....	46.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.85	45.88	44.66	46.05	....	46.24
Springville,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.90
Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.94	46.15	.....	45.48	46.52	45.12	43.11	.....	.....	45.38
Union-Hall,	52.19	50.95	52.05	48.51	51.05	49.51	49.20	51.84	50.10	46.84	46.52	47.23	48.32	49.56
Utica,	48.73	47.11	50.40	44.50	46.44	45.24	43.99	44.28	44.90	42.59	40.89	43.90	45.84	45.29
Washington,	.....	.....	48.63	44.52	46.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.39
M. Tem. for whole St'e	49.37	46.18	49.99	46.79	48.16	47.10	47.46	46.96	47.68	45.26	44.11	44.86	45.55	46.88

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 7.

Comparative View of the Prevailing Winds for each of the last thirteen years, (so far as reported,) with the Prevailing Winds for the whole number of those years.

ACADEMIES.	PREVAILING WINDS IN EACH YEAR.													General prevailing wind.
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	
Albany,	S	S	S	S	NW	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	NW	South.
Auburn,	....	S	S	S	S	....	S	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	Northwest.
Bridgewater,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	W	W	W	....	S	....	West.
Buffalo,	....	....	....	....	....	SW	SW	....	....	....	....	....	....	Southwest.
Cambridge Washington,	....	SW	SW	SW	S	S	S	S	N	N	N	N	N	North.
Canajoharie,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	W	....	NW	NW	....	....	Northwest.
Canandaigua,	....	....	NW	W	W	W	S	S	W	W	W	W	W	West.
Cayuga,	....	S	....	....	S	S	S	....	S	....	....	....	S	South.
Cherry-Valley,	....	SW	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	....	....	West.
Clinton,	....	NW	E	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	Northwest.
Cortland,	....	....	....	....	....	....	S	S	....	NW	NW	NW	NW	Northwest.
Delaware,	....	....	SW	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	W	....	SW&W.
Dutchess,	....	....	SW	NW	SW	S	S	SE	SE	SE	SE	....	....	Southeast.
Erasmus Hall,	NW	NW	SW	NW	NW	NW	SW	NW	NW	SW	NW	NW	NW	Northwest.
Farmers' Hall,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	SW	SW	SW	....	SW	Southwest.
Fairfield,	....	NW	E	....	W	NW	NW	NW	....	NW	NW	NW	NW	Northwest
Fredonia,	....	....	....	....	W	W	SW	....	W	SW	W	S	W	West.
Franklin,	....	NW	NW	NW	W	NW	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Northwest.
Gouverneur,	....	....	....	....	....	W	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW	....	SW	Southwest.
Granville,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	N	SW	N	....	N	North.
Greenville,	NW	NW	NW	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Northwest.
Hamilton,	NW	NW	SW	NW	NW	NW	S	NW	SW	SwaNw	NW	....	....	Northwest.
Hartwick,	NW	W	S	S	S	S	S	....	....	S	S	S	....	South.
Hudson,	....	NW	S	N	N	N	SE	SE	SE	S	....	....	....	N&SE.
Ithaca,	....	....	S	....	NW	....	....	S	....	S	S	NW	NW	South.
Johnstown,	....	W	W	W	W	W	W	....	W	W	W	W	W	West.
Kinderhook,	....	....	....	....	S	S	S	S	N	S	N	N	N	South.
Kingston,	....	....	....	SW	NW	NW	W	NW	NW	SW	NE	NE	SW	Northwest.
Lansingburgh,	S	W	S	S	S	S	S	S	NW	NW	S	W	....	South.

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 8—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	TOTAL FALL OF RAIN AND SNOW IN EACH YEAR.													Gen. Mean or Ave.
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	
Middlebury,	23.96	30.02	38.42	29.80	38.50	29.83	28.58	30.67	27.44	34.15	.....	.....	.....	31.13
Monroe,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.64	23.97	.....	.....	27.30
Montgomery,	.....	.....	40.36	31.45	40.99	44.62	40.54	36.34	33.53	26.33	29.81	33.69	27.61	35.02
Mount-Pleasant,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.36	48.86	.....	39.17	34.50	.....	33.23	28.91	37.83
Newburgh,	.....	.....	43.30	32.54	34.38	.....	43.16	41.17	29.23	25.04	30.27	.....	48.24	36.37
North-Salem,	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.37	42.95	40.93	43.26	33.50	35.49	.....	.....	30.87	38.62
Ogdensburgh,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.61	24.61
Oneida Conference,	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.59	37.29	37.49	37.57	33.44	34.35	30.12	40.60	41.30	37.08
Oneida Institute,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.48	25.00	38.01	23.02	25.54	27.41
Onondaga,	26.67	38.09	35.79	27.10	.....	.....	28.20	26.79	.....	32.43	34.35	32.85	30.35	31.26
Oxford,	.....	.....	.....	36.71	33.79	30.63	31.00	32.69	29.54	38.66	41.20	36.55	33.22	34.39
Oysterbay,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.29
Palmyra,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.30	33.80	.....	.....	.....	25.55
Pompey,	.....	39.13	33.47	27.23	30.06	.....	26.44	30.14	.....	33.27	23.84	30.30	23.21	29.70
Redhook,	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.00	48.23	38.54	25.92	.....	.....	29.66	44.43	.....	38.29
Rensselaer Oswego,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.48	32.17	34.82
Rochester,	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.94	.....	.....	.....	17.84	28.60	27.95	30.61	25.46	27.58
St. Lawrence,	.....	.....	35.67	27.71	.....	30.36	22.11	39.27	25.20	29.68	18.54	23.58	26.78	28.39
Schenectady,	.....	.....	.....	34.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.67	47.47	.....	.....	39.33
Springville,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.23	38.66	.....	.....	.....	37.44
Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.09	32.85	.....	25.82	19.04	30.51	29.59	.....	.....	27.31
Union-Hall,	55.66	51.14	48.91	45.83	43.32	37.75	38.25	36.67	34.06	28.75	36.48	32.13	33.70	40.20
Utica,	36.69	47.87	36.57	36.16	46.19	37.85	49.90	37.79	33.52	38.61	33.10	.....	.....	39.47
Gen. Mean or Av. for St	36.33	44.40	36.74	34.96	38.34	38.83	37.22	37.03	30.75	34.12	34.45	35.15	32.38	36.24

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 8.

Comparative View of the quantity of Rain for each of the last thirteen years, (so far as reported,) with a General Mean or Average for the whole number of those years.

ACADEMIES.	TOTAL FALL OF RAIN AND SNOW IN EACH YEAR.													Gen. Mean or Ave.
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	
Albany,	33.12	49.80	37.66	38.07	41.85	39.52	44.45	41.74	32.45	40.44	44.60	41.17	42.03	40.53
Auburn,	.....	.....	34.91	30.54	37.88	.....	30.87	34.00	24.70	34.33	31.30	29.03	21.74	30.93
Bridgewater,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.87	40.12	55.96	49.70	37.12	.....	43.35
Buffalo,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.27
Cambridge Washington	.....	52.01	43.68	39.04	35.10	43.05	46.45	47.51	29.18	35.92	34.05	31.57	44.16	40.14
Canandaigua,	.....	.....	.....	30.20	36.60	38.90	30.04	39.85	36.58	43.85	39.50	40.22	35.75	37.14
Cayuga,	.....	35.59	.....	.....	37.11	36.10	29.06	.....	25.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.59
Cherry-Valley,	.....	54.25	34.39	39.93	45.05	49.04	.....	44.01	33.79	34.88	38.06	.....	.....	41.48
Clinton,	.....	47.17	30.91	42.56	46.65	38.49	41.82	36.29	38.92	30.55	35.50	34.26	28.07	37.59
Delaware,	.....	.....	28.85	.....	22.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54.95	.....	35.45
Dutchess,	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.36	49.63	47.39	40.52	.....	28.98	34.48	.....	.....	41.22
Erasmus Hall,	44.91	48.27	45.14	48.62	53.47	42.52	43.54	46.76	39.48	38.11	43.89	34.66	41.11	43.88
Farmers' Hall,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.48	25.62	38.05	.....	30.82	31.24
Fairfield,	.....	.....	45.51	.....	.....	23.73	32.22	.....	.....	36.17	34.71	32.55	27.66	33.22
Fredonia,	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.93	36.69	41.03	.....	.....	40.96	36.45	39.74	31.85	37.23
Franklin,	.... .	.....	25.86	26.16	36.15	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.39
Gouverneur,	.....	.....	. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.80	26.66	46.16	26.70	.....	20.02	30.66
Granville,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.75	28.90	28.78	.....	28.65	27.77
Greenville,	30.69	45.06	30.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.55
Hamilton,	.....	43.44	34.18	33.26	42.71	35.79	35.38	43.20	32.50	.....	40.05	.....	.....	37.83
Hartwick,	42.35	53.43	32.67	40.83	41.59	44.64	38.43	.....	.....	30.48	31.64	28.36	.....	38.44
Hudson,	.....	29.87	43.25	33.47	39.77	44.65	45.57	42.52	30.49	34.30	.....	.....	.....	39.32
Ithaca,	.....	.....	24.45	.....	35.61	.....	.....	26.64	.....	.....	.....	28.25	33.82	29.75
Johnstown,	.....	.....	40.39	36.59	.....	36.88	32.73	.....	35.14	41.01	37.40	50.47	49.63	40.02
Kinderhook,	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.92	42.82	53.46	39.86	25.95	37.00	35.94	31.12	34.55	37.51
Kingston,	.....	.....	.....	38.99	40.15	45.35	38.25	44.04	34.85	33.94	37.12	34.03	37.24	38.39
Lansingburgh,	33.00	46.81	37.91	38.34	40.67	37.38	45.83	44.49	35.74	22.55	33.58	33.34	.....	37.47
Lewiston,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.35	21.45	20.73	22.55	25.68	.....	.....	.....	23.15
Lowville,	.....	32.87	35.48	28.07	36.66	39.79	29.12	35.08	.....	39.12	.....	.....	.....	34.52

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 8—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	TOTAL FALL OF RAIN AND SNOW IN EACH YEAR.													Gen. Mean or Ave.
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	
Middlebury,	23.96	30.02	38.42	29.80	38.50	29.83	28.58	30.67	27.44	34.15	.....	.....	.....	31.13
Monroe,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.64	23.97	.....	.....	27.30
Montgomery,	.....	.....	40.36	31.45	40.99	44.62	40.54	36.34	33.53	26.33	29.81	33.69	27.61	35.02
Mount-Pleasant,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.36	48.86	.....	39.17	34.50	.....	33.23	28.91	37.83
Newburgh,	.....	.....	43.30	32.54	34.38	.....	43.16	41.17	29.23	25.04	30.27	.....	48.24	36.37
North-Salem,	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.37	42.95	40.93	43.26	33.50	35.49	.....	.....	30.87	38.62
Ogdensburgh,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.61	24.61
Oneida Conference,	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.59	37.29	37.49	37.57	33.44	34.35	30.12	40.60	41.30	37.06
Oneida Institute,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.48	25.00	38.01	23.02	25.54	27.41
Onondaga,	26.67	38.09	35.79	27.10	.....	.....	28.20	26.79	.....	32.43	34.35	32.85	30.35	31.26
Oxford,	.....	.....	.....	36.71	33.79	30.63	31.00	32.69	29.54	38.66	41.20	36.55	33.22	34.39
Oysterbay,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.29
Palmyra,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.30	33.80	.....	.....	.....	25.55
Pompey,	.....	39.13	33.47	27.23	30.06	.....	26.44	30.14	.....	33.27	23.84	30.30	23.21	29.70
Redhook,	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.00	48.23	38.54	25.92	.....	.....	29.66	44.43	.....	38.29
Rensselaer Oswego,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.48	32.17	34.82
Rochester,	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.94	.....	.....	.....	17.84	28.60	27.95	30.61	25.46	27.58
St. Lawrence,	.....	.....	35.67	27.71	.....	30.36	22.11	39.27	25.20	29.68	18.54	23.58	26.78	28.39
Schenectady,	.....	.....	.....	34.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.67	47.47	.....	.....	39.33
Springville,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.23	38.66	.....	.....	.....	37.44
Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.09	32.85	.....	25.82	19.04	30.51	29.59	.....	.....	27.31
Union-Hall,	55.66	51.14	48.91	45.83	43.32	37.75	38.25	36.67	34.06	28.75	36.48	32.13	33.70	40.20
Utica,	36.69	47.87	36.57	36.16	46.19	37.85	49.90	37.79	33.52	38.61	33.10	.....	.....	39.47
Gen. Mean or Av. for St	36.33	44.40	36.74	34.96	38.34	38.83	37.22	37.03	30.75	34.12	34.45	35.15	32.38	36.24

TABLE *of the periods when the Hudson River opened and closed at Albany, so far as the same can be now ascertained.*

Winters.	Riv. closed or obst'd by ice.	River open or free of ice.	No. days closed.
1785-86	.....	*March 23, 1786	
1789-90	February 3, 1790		
1790-91	December 8, 1790		
1791-92	December 8, 1791		
1792-93	December 12, 1792		
1793-94	December 26, 1793	*March 17, 1794	81 days.
1794.95	January 12, 1795		
1795.96	January 23, 1796		
1796-97	November 28, 1796		
1797-98	November 26, 1797		
1798-99	November 23, 1798		
1799-1800	January 6, 1800		
1800-01	January 3, 1301		
1801-02	February 3, 1802		
1802-03	December 16, 1802		
1803-04	January 12, 1804		
1804-05	December 13, 1804		
1805-06	January 9, 1806	February 23, 1806	45 days.
1806-07	December 11, 1806		
1807-08	January 4, 1808		
1808-09	December 9, 1808		
1809-10	January 19, 1810		
1810-11	December 14, 1810		
1811-12	December 20, 1811		
1812-13	December 21, 1812	*March 13, 1813	83 days.
1813-14	December 22, 1813		
1814-15	December 10, 1814		
1815-16	December 2, 1815		
1816-17	December 18, 1816		
‡1817-18	December 7, 1817	March 25, 1818	108 days.
1818-19	December 14, 1818	April 3, 1819	110 days.
1819-20	December 13, 1819	March 25, 1820	102 days.
§1820-21	November 13, 1820	March 15, 1821	123 days.
1821-22	December 13, 1821	March 15, 1822	92 days.
1822-23	December 24, 1822	March 24, 1823	90 days.
‖1823-24	December 16, 1823	March 3, 1824	78 days.
1824-25	January 5, 1825	March 6, 1825	60 days.
1825-26	December 13, 1825	*February 26, 1826	75 days.
1826-27	December 24, 1826	*March 20, 1827	86 days.
¶1827-28	*November 25, 1827	*February 8, 1828	About 50 days.
1828-29	*December 23, 1828	*April 1, 1829	100 days.
1829-30	*January 11, 1830	*March 15, 1830	63 days.
**1830-31	*December 23, 1830	*March 15, 1831	82 days.
1831-32	*December 5, 1831	*March 25, 1832	111 days.
††1832-33	*December 21, 1832	*March 21, 1833	83 days.
1833-34	*December 13, 1833	*February 24, 1834	73 days.
‡‡1834-35	*December 15, 1834	*March 25, 1835	100 days.
1835-36	*November 30, 1835	*April 4, 1836	125 days.
1836-37	*December 7, 1836	*March 28, 1837	111 days.
1837-38	*December 14, 1835	*March 19, 1838	94 days.
1838-39	*November 25, 1838		

‡ This winter was long and intensly cold. On the third of March, 1818, the ice moved in a body downwards for some distance, and there remained stationary. The river was not clear until March 25th.

§ The river closed on the 13th, opened on the 20th, and finally closed Dec. 1. This was one of the four winters during a century, in which the Hudson, between Powle's Hook and New-York, was crossed on the ice. The other three being 1740 '41, 1764 '65, and 1779 '80.

‖ Jan. 11, 1824. The river was clear of ice, and remained so for several days.

¶ The river opened and closed repeatedly during this winter. Dec. 21 it closed a second time.

** Opened in consequence of heavy rains, and closed again on the 10th Jan. 1831.

†† Opened again Jan. 3; closed again Jan. 11.

‡‡ March 17. River open opposite to the city. March 18. Steamboat John Jay came to Van Wie's Point. Ice at the Overslaugh.

MEM. All those marked thus * are derived from authentic records or personal observation.

T. R. B.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS, No. 1.

(Progress of Vegetation, &c.)

First Thunder Storm.—April 22, Canajoharie; May 22, Albany; May 16, Cortland; April 18, Erasmus Hall; April 17, Delaware; May 23, Fairfield; March 23, Gaines; April 23, Gouverneur; March 29, Ithaca; May 22, Johnstown; April 26, Newburgh; April 18, North Salem; April 22, Oneida Institute; April 22, Onondaga; May 16, Plattsburgh; April 28, Pompey; May 22, Redhook; April 28, Rochester; April 22, St. Lawrence; April 28, Union Hall.

Robins first seen.—March 20, St. Lawrence; March 31, Utica; March 24, Hamilton; March 20, Albany; March 22, Cortland; March 15, Erasmus Hall; March 15, Fairfield; March 13, Granville; March 26, Gouverneur; March 26, Ithaca; March 13, Johnstown; March 13, Kinderhook; March 14, Montgomery; March 15, North Salem; March 29, Oneida Institute; March 22, Onondaga; March 14, Oxford; March 25, Plattsburgh; March 15, Rensselaer Oswego; March 24, Rochester; March 13, Salem Washington.

Martins first seen.—April 30, Hamilton; May 14, Auburn; June 7, Cortland; May 3, Erasmus Hall; April 26, Gouverneur; April 29, Ithaca.

Blue birds first seen.—March 26, Hamilton; March 19, Albany; March 26, Cortland; March 15, Clinton; March 12, Erasmus Hall; April 6, Fairfield; March 31, Gouverneur; March 13, Kinderhook; March 8, Montgomery; March 15, North Salem; March 26, Oneida Institute; April 5, Oneida Conference; March 12, Oxford.

Frogs first heard.—April 6, Hamilton; April 7, Cortland; April 22, Erasmus Hall; April 5, Gouverneur; April 27, Ithaca; April 15, Kinderhook; March 30, North Salem; April 5, Oneida Institute; March 25, Onondaga; April 22, Oneida Conference; April 6, Rensselaer Oswego; April 28, St. Lawrence.

Barn swallows first seen.—April 29, Hamilton; May 14, Cortland; April 27, Erasmus Hall; May 13, Fairfield; May 8, Granville; May 27, Gaines; May 13, Kinderhook; April 28, North Salem; April 29, Oneida Institute; May 9, Onondaga; May 4, Oneida Conference; April 29, Oxford; May 14, Plattsburgh; May 13, Rensselaer Oswego.

Lilac in blossom.—April 30, Canajoharie; June 7, Cortland; May 24, Erasmus Hall; June 9, Delaware; May 24, Mount-Pleasant; May 22, Union Hall.

Wild geese first seen.—March 22, Rensselaer Oswego; March 24, Rochester.

Humming bird first seen.—April 27, Canajoharie; May 31, North Salem.

Pigeons first seen.—March 23, Auburn; March 20, Albany; March 26, Cortland; March 17, Fairfield; March 26, Gouverneur; March 11, Montgomery; March 24, Oneida Institute; March 22, Onondaga; March 24, Rensselaer Oswego.

Shadbush in blossom.—May 25, Franklin; April 17, Canajoharie; May 15, Auburn; May 21, Cortland; May 19, Clinton; May 14, Erasmus Hall; May 19, Ithaca; May 13, Kinderhook; May 10, Newburgh; May 14, Onondaga; May 21, Rensselaer Oswego.

Currants in blossom.—May 25, Franklin; April 12, Canajoharie; May 22, Hamilton; May 15, Auburn; May 19, Cambridge Washington; May 12, Canandaigua; May 20, Cortland; May 20, Clinton; May 10, Erasmus Hall; May 16, Gaines; May 19, Gouverneur; May 18, Middlebury; May 15, Onondaga; May 20, Oneida Conference; May 18, Oxford; May 16, St. Lawrence; May 9, Union Hall.

Maple in blossom.—May 26, Franklin; April 15, Canajoharie; May 23, Cortland; April 30, Erasmus Hall; May 6, Kinderhook; May 10, Rensselaer Oswego.

Plums in blossom.—May 14, Union Hall; June 1, Utica; May 28, Franklin; April 19, Canajoharie; May 21, Hamilton; May 22, Cortland; May 7, Erasmus Hall; May 16, Farmers' Hall; May 19, Gaines; May 21, Gouverneur; May 14, Ithaca; May 20, Kinderhook; May 21, Lowville; May 16, Mount-Pleasant; May 14, North Salem; May 19, Onondaga; May 24, Oneida Conference; May 20, Oxford; May 18, Plattsburgh; May 21, Rensselaer Oswego; May 22, St. Lawrence.

Dandelion in blossom.—May 14, Hamilton; May 7, Erasmus Hall; May 10, Kinderhook; May 24, Oneida Conference; May 16, Rensselaer Oswego; May 10, Union Hall.

Quinces in blossom.—May 25, Erasmus Hall; May 30, Kinderhook.

Apples in bloom.—April 23, Canajoharie; June 4, Hamilton; June 1, Utica; May 25, Cambridge Washington; May 22, Canandaigua; June 2, Cortland; June 2, Clinton; May 19, Erasmus Hall; June 1, Delaware; May 25, Granville; May 26, Fredonia; June 1, Gaines; May 21, Ithaca; May 20, Johnstown; May 27, Kinderhook; June 5, Lowville; May 18, Mount-Pleasant; May 20, North Salem; June 8, Oneida Institute; May 30, Onondaga; June 5, Oneida Conference; May 29, Oxford; May 29, Rensselaer Oswego; May 22, Union Hall.

Pear in blossom.—May 27, Cortland; May 28, Clinton; May 13, Erasmus Hall; May 16, Farmers' Hall; May 26, Fairfield; May 25, Rensselaer Oswego; May 17, Union Hall.

Hepatica Triloba in blossom.—April 8, Canajoharie; April 8, Cortland; April 1, Onondaga; April 6, Rensselaer Oswego.

Dogwood in blossom.—May 22, Erasmus Hall; May 20, Union Hall.

Elm in flower.—April 10, Canajoharie.

Daffodil in bloom.—May 8, Cortland; May 3, Erasmus Hall; May 16, Fairfield; May 9, Jonnstown.

Strawberry in bloom.—April 15, Canajoharie; May 30, Hamilton; May 24, Cortland; May 18, Erasmus Hall; May 27, Fairfield; May

22, Onondaga: May 21, Rensselaer Oswego; May 18, St. Lawrence; May 19, Union Hall.

Cherry in bloom.—April 21, Canajoharie; June 1, Utica; June 1, Hamilton; May 24, Cambridge Washington; May 24, Cortland; May 30, Clinton; May 12, Erasmus Hall; May 14, Farmers' Hall; May 27, Gaines; May 20, Johnstown; May 20, Kinderhook; May 4, Mount-Pleasant; May 12, Newburgh; May 19, Onondaga; May 13, Union Hall.

Peach in bloom.—May 15, Auburn; May 13, Canandaigua; May 24, Clinton; May 8, Erasmus Hall; May 14, Farmers' Hall; May 14, Fredonia; May 19, Gaines; May 14, Ithaca; May 6, Newburgh; May 19, Onondaga; May 14, Union Hall.

Strawberries ripe.—June 10, Canajoharie; June 25, Hamilton; June 24, Cortland; June 11, Erasmus Hall; June 21, Fairfield; June 19, Fredonia; June 29, Gaines; June 16, Gouveneur; June 26, Lowville. June 8, North-Salem; June 20, Onondaga; June 29, Oneida Conference; June 14, St. Lawrence; June 9, Union Hall.

Currants ripe.—June 18, Canajoharie; July 11, Cortland.

Fire fly first seen.—June 14, Canajoharie; June 28, Hamilton; June 12, Erasmus Hall; June 1, North-Salem; June 16, Oxford.

Locust in blossom.—June 16, Hamilton.

Red clover in blossom.—June 24, Hamilton; June 2, North-Salem.

Pears ripe.—June 26, Hamilton; June 18, Erasmus Hall; June 25, Oxford; June 9, Union Hall.

Maize in Silk.—July 9, Hamilton; July 16, North-Salem; July 21, Onondaga; July 22, Oneida Conference.

Hay Harvest begun.—July 13, Hamilton; July 9, Cortland; July 2, Erasmus Hall; July 6, Fairfield; July 11, Gouveneur; July 8, Ithaca; June 22, North-Salem; July 9, Onondaga; July 18, Oneida Conference; July 7, Utica.

Cherries ripe.—July 16, Hamilton; July 16, Gaines; July 3, Union Hall.

Potatoes ripe.—June 23, Erasmus Hall; July 19, Utica.

Green corn.—July 27, Hamilton; July 29, Cortland; July 29, North Salem; August 8, Oneida Conference; July 25, Utica.

Raspberries ripe.—July 2, Erasmus Hall; July 19, Utica.

Rye harvest.—July 7, Erasmus Hall; July 10, Montgomery; July 12, North-Salem; July 9, Union Hall.

Wheat Harvest.—August 3, Hamilton; July 30, Cortland; July 19, Clinton; July 10, Erasmus Hall; July 31, Gaines; August 4, Gouverneur; July 23, Ithaca; July 15, North-Salem; August 5, Oneida Institute; August 8, Onondaga; August 2, Oneida Conference; August 3, Pompey; July 9, Union Hall.

Ripe apples.—July 23, Erasmus Hall; July 30, Onondaga.

Indian summer.?—From 4th to 9th of September, Rensselaer Oswego.

Wild geese flying south, October 12, 13, 14, Franklin.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS, No. 2.

ATMOSPHERICAL PHENOMENA.

AURORA BOREALIS NOTICED.

January 5. Albany, Erasmus Hall, Onondaga, Oneida Conference.
January 15. West of north; Cayuga.
January 19. Erasmus Hall.
January 24. Ithaca.
January 25. From horizon to zenith, spirally; Cayuga.
February 20. Brilliant; Ithaca, Plattsburgh.
February 21. Brilliant; Albany, Cortland, Clinton, Fairfield, Fredonia, Lowville, Middlebury, Montgomery. Remarkably waiving; Newburgh. Brilliant display. Their motion was from west to east. The needle was agitated during it, but inclined upon the whole about 3½ degrees east. The barometer rose and fell alternately, but eventually sunk 0.3 of an inch. The next morning it was at the point marked at 5 o'clock previous to the appearance of the auroa. During an observation of two hours, from 7 to 9, the thermometer fell 15 degrees; Salem Washington.
February 22. Fredonia, Oneida Institute, Onondaga, Rochester.
February 23. Fredonia, Oneida Institute.
April 12. Kinderhook.
April 15. St. Lawrence.
April 29. Albany. Beautiful between 8 and 11 P. M.; Kinderhook. Brilliant; Union Hall.
Aprrl 30. Albany, Cortland, Pompey, Rensselaer Oswego.
May 2. Middlebury.
June 25. Arch formed; Albany.
June 26. Albany, Cortland, Gouverneur, Kinderhook, Montgomery, Rensselaer Oswego.
June 27. Rensselaer Oswego.
July 14. Cortland.
July 15. With beams; Albany. Ithaca.
July 27. Arch formed; Albany. Brilliant; Utica.
July 29. Albany.
August 13. Pompey.
August 22. Hamilton, Fredonia. About 9 P. M. presenting the phenomena of a beautiful arch, spanning about 90° of the horizon, and extending at its highest point, about one-third of the way to the pole star, some times of dazzling whiteness, and of uniform intensity from end to end; at others, broken into luminous columns, some of which, springing from the crown of the arch, and diverging as they advance, threw a veil of softened light over the circumpolar constellations. Again, at different points of the arch, accumulated masses of light glared like piles of clouds reflecting the direct rays of the sun; Gou-

verneur,Ogdensburgh. Began about half past 7 P. M. with a lurid arch elevated a few degrees above the horizon, from which shot forth white rays arising from the convexity of the arch; Rensselaer Oswego.

August 28. Ogdensburgh, Onondaga.

September 7. Ogdensburgh.

September 12. Pompey.

September 13. Aurora with arch; Albany, Aurora, Franklin, Hamilton, Fredonia, Gouverneur, Ithaca, Ogdensburgh,Oneida Conference, Rensselaer Oswego, Rochester, St. Lawrence, Utica. 10 to 10½ o'clock. Aurora borealis, in the form of a broad extended arch across the northern sky, rather luminous; Onondaga.

September 14. Splendid aurora; 10 to 11 o'clock; appearing in stationary masses of light columns, luminous waves, flashing, flickering, appearing and disappearing, &c. &c. During the exhibition a beautiful meteor, shooting star, shot down to northwest and vanished; Onondaga. Franklin. With beams; Albany, Hamilton, Fairfield, Fredonia, Gouverneur, Ithaca, Johnstown, Mount-Pleasant. White; about 9 P. M. a bright and well defined line of auroral light was formed, running nearly east and west through the zenith, and completely spanning the sky. After continuing about 15 minutes, it grew irregular and disappeared. Its appearance was peculiarly tortuous; Ogdensburgh, Oneida Institute, Oneida Conference, Pompey, St. Lawrence, Utica.

September 15. Aurora borealis began about 7 o'clock; reddish northeast, not remarkable; 10 o'clock became more varied and beautiful; Onondaga. Brilliant aurora; Albany. A bright streak in the east, bearing off southwest; Franklin, Cortland, Fairfield, Fredonia. Beautiful streamers flashing irregularly to the zenith; Gouverneur, Ithaca, Johnstown, Oneida Conference, Pompey. Splendid; Rensselaer Oswego, Rochester, St. Lawrence. Splendid at 9 P. M.; colour of rays white. The body of light extended about 40 degrees on the side of the north point of the horizon, and attained about 20 degrees of altitude. The radiations, at times, reached to the zenith; Utica.

September 16. Aurora borealis began early; about 10½ o'clock became beautifully arched; soon began to shoot up in tall slender columns; arch soon became broken up, and the whole northern region of the sky began to blaze up in quick successive flashes or waves of light, most dense in the northwest, of a light lambent appearance, extending to the zenith, and even beyond it; gradually stretched around to the west; continued about half an hour, and by degrees, died away. *Quere.* Do these rays or columns always point to the zenith of every place where the aurora is seen? and if so, is there not something illusive in this appearance? Onondaga. Albany. A very light arch, resembling a rainbow, extends quite across the heavens from east to west; constantly varying in location, brightness and width; Hamilton. Very splendid and luminous the latter part of the night; Cortland, Fredonia. Very brilliant auroras for several evenings in succession, and particularly the 16th. The radiations of light seemed to centre in a point near the zenith, or about the radiant point of the meteors of 1833, and were unusually rapid in their vibrations; at one moment shooting up with the appearance of flame, and again receding and

emitting a pale unsteady light. It was also attended with a tremulous motion, like waves from east to west; Gaines, Gouverneur, Ithaca, Johnstown, Ogdensburgh, Plattsburgh. Splendid; Rensselaer Oswego, Rochester. At 9 P. M.; Utica.

September 17. Aurora borealis; not remarkable till a short time before 9 o'clock, when a narrow luminous belt was seen extending from the eastern horizon across the heavens, a little south of the zenith, and about 45° or 50° beyond it to the west; at first, regular; soon became broken; again regular, but somewhat bent above; soon after broken, and in a short time disappeared; Onondaga. Albany, Franklin, Fredonia. At half past 8 P. M., a narrow strip of light arose from the eastern horizon, and gradually stretched itself across the sky, until it reached the horizon in the west. It remained in this situation about twenty minutes and gradually disappeared from west to east; Cortland, Gouverneur. A most brilliant and luminous arch between 8 and 9 P. M. appeared, apparently about a degree in width, commencing at the east and extending to the west. Its direction was a few degrees south of east and north of west; Hartwick. Beautiful auroral arch from east to west; Ithaca, Johnstown. Similar to Hartwick, Middlebury, Rensselaer Oswego. Unusually brilliant; Utica.

September 18. Fredonia.

September 19. Eastern lights; Hamilton.

September 20. Gouverneur, Rensselaer Oswego. At 9 P. M.; Utica.

October 16. Bright; Albany, Rochester.

November 9. Brilliant at 8 P. M.; Utica.

November 14. With arch; Albany, Onondaga, Rensselaer Oswego.

November 25. Bright; Albany.

November 26. Brilliant; Mount-Pleasant.

December 13. Beautiful; Onondaga, Rochester.

December 14. Ogdensburgh.

December 15. Hamilton.

AURORA BOREALIS.

Prepared in the form adopted by Professor Joslin. (*See Regents' Report for* 1835.)

Time of nine Auroras.	Pressure. Days before. 2	1½	1	½	0	Temperature. Days before. 2	1½	1	½	0	Barometer risen or fallen.	Thermometer risen or fallen.	Barometer rose before aurora.	Thermometer fell before aurora.	Snow, &c. after aurora.	Barometer rose before snow.	Thermometer fell before snow.	Temperature at time of aurora.
1837. November 14,....	.21	.43	.10	-.03	-.04	-8°	-17°	-11°	-2°	-3°	R	F	2.50	2.50	1.75	4.25	4.25	24°
1838. August 22, ...	-.01	-.07	-.01	.07	.02	8°	15°	6°	0	-11°	S	R	.50	*	3.00	3.50	1.00	76
" 28, ...	.25	.03	-.26	-.24	.27	-10	-4	-6	7	4	R	F	1.00	4.00	1.00	2.00	5.00	57
September 7,.....	.01	-.03	-.02	.01	.04	2	-2	4	11	-3	R	R	1.00	*	3.00	4.00	.50	67
" 13,.....	.13	.04	-.11	-.16	.04	-4	-8	2	3	0	F	F	*	2.50	7.50	*	10.00	61
" 14,.....	-.11	-.16	.04	.26	.12	2	3	0	-1	3	R	R	1.50	*	6.50	8.00	*	64
" 16,.....	.12	.13	.24	.04	-.17	3	4	-4	-13	-3	R	F	3.50	1.50	4.50	8.00	6.00	57
December 14, ...	.83	.89	-16	-30	-39	-28	-36	9	21	18	R	F	2.50	2.50	3.50	6.00	6.00	34
1839. January 10, ...	88	.66	-33	-48	-10	....	....	....	....	....	R	....	3.00	....	.50	3.50		

Note.—I am not certain that I quite understand how Prof. Joslin would intend to have the 16th and 17th columns of the above table filled.

HALOES.

January 4. Lunar halo, 6 P. M; Onondaga.
January 7. Lunar halo; Onondaga.
January 13. Lunar halo; Onondaga.
February 23. Solar halo; Erasmus Hall.
March 6. Lunar halo, Hamilton.
March 11. Solar halo; Onondaga.
March 16. Solar halo; Hamilton.
April 4. Lunar halo; Erasmus Hall, Kinderhook.
April 5. Lunar halo; Hartwick, Onondaga.
April 21. Solar halo; Hamilton, Kinderhook.
April 25. Solar halo; Union Hall.
May 1. Double solar halo; Hamilton, Onondaga.
May 7. Lunar halo; Gouverneur.
May 8. Lunar halo; Gouverneur. Moon distinguished by rays, having the appearance of four cones, of which the moon was the base, and standing at right angles to each other; Onondaga.
May 17. Solar halo; Albany.
May 25. From 5 to 7 A. M., remarkable parhelia; complete halo; Kinderhook.
June 4. Solar halo; Mount-Pleasant.
July 10. Brilliant solar halo at 6 A. M.; Utica.
August 15. Solar halo; Cortland.
October 2. Splendid lunar halo; Mount-Pleasant.
October 29. Lunar halo; Erasmus Hall.
November 2. Very large lunar halo; Kinderhook.
November 28. Beautiful lunar halo, observed at intervals from 7 to 9 P. M.; Gouverneur.
December 23. Lunar halo; Lowville.
December 28. Lunar halo, 6 P. M.; Gouverneur. Kinderhook, Lowville.

METEORS.

May 18. I witnessed a splendid meteor about dusk. It passed apparently but a short distance back of my house, and appeared to descend into a wood. Its head seemed to be about a foot in diameter, and its tail about long, gradually tapering to its extremity. It descended in a curve apparently elliptical; its direction was NNW; its head continually emitted sparks, which fell back into the tail. Hartwick.

On Friday, the 18th May, 1838, about 8 o'clock in the evening a splendid meteor passed over this place. It commenced in the region of Arcturus, and after falling a short distance towards the earth, shot off horizontally to the northwest, crossing our meridian about 30° north of the zenith; and disappearing in the constellation Auriga, not far from the horizon. Just before it disappeared, several fragments were broken off, which shone for some time after leaving the body of the meteor. When first seen, it appeared like a small speck of light, similar to ordinary shooting stars; but when it passed over our heads, it

resembled a large fire ball, the sparks thrown off in its rapid flight forming a train of considerable length.

The central part of the meteor was brightly ignited, of a white and red colour; its edges were fringed with blue. From the time the meteor was first seen till the last fragment disappeared, could not have been more than ten seconds: in this time it traversed an arc of about 120°, making the most splendid exhibition of a single meteor I ever witnessed. So bright was its appearance, and its course so seemingly direct towards the place where we were standing, that a young man of our company ran behind the house, to escape being consumed by a meteor. Ithaca.

May 18. A brilliant meteor observed this evening; North-Salem. Brilliant meteors in the southwest; Pompey.

May 18. Meteor, (related by two young men who witnessed it.) "Descending from the hill, (east) we saw a sudden light around us, and upon raising our eyes, we observed a beautiful meteor apparently about six inches in diameter, passing in a direction from southeast to northwest, at the distance, as near as we could conjecture, of about 50 or 60 rods, and so low that the opposite (west) hill could be seen above the trail of the meteor. The body was of a fiery red, the trail of a colour resembling the blaze of a lighted lamp or candle, and continued visible for some moments after the body had passed. Balls of fire, or rather of light, were thrown off from the body of the meteor in quick succession; and altogether presented a most beautiful and splendid appearance. It lasted only a few moments, and then disappeared rather suddenly." There is a strip of low, marshy ground running in the direction of the meteor, and directly beneath its apparent track. But whether the marsh was in any way connected with the meteor, except by location, is left to conjecture. Onondaga.

August 10. Meteors seen between 9 and 10 P. M.; Oneida Institute.

September 10. An uncommonly brilliant meteor from the northeast to the southwest, half past 7 A. M.; Kinderhook.

September 25. Splendid meteor moving northeast, seen a quarter before 12 at night; Rensselaer Oswego.

SHOOTING STARS.

November 14. The annual phenomena of shooting stars were seen, but not very brilliant; Auburn.

August 7. Shooting stars; Rensselaer Oswego.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

Sept. 18. Sun eclipsed, but to us invisible. The sky, which had been almost cloudless for the last twenty days, without rain since the 27th of August, was suddenly overcast with clouds at the commencement of the eclipse, and continued so to the end, with some rain. The diminution of light was distinctly perceptible. No change in the barometer. Thermometer sunk a few degrees. Cortland.

WEATHER.

January, 1838. Nothing remarkable has occurred this month, excepting its uncommon mildness. This, in my opinion, depends upon the relative positions of the sun and moon, which cause as well ærial as oceanic tides; and, as a complete retrogradation of the moon's nodes takes place once in about nineteen years, consequently at the *same season of different years* the sun and moon assume different positions in regard to the earth, causing that season to be uncommonly warm or cold, although the *mean* temperature of one year may not differ so much from that of another. There will, however, be a difference, for in some years the moon will have more northern or southern declination than in others, and thereby will affect the quantum of cold air attracted from northern regions, or of warm brought from southern. This, it is believed, will explain also the cause of storms.—Some corroboration of the above will be found in your "table of the periods when the Hudson river opened and closed at Albany;" for the years 1835–6, 1816–17, 1797–8, 1779–80, (1760–1 I think,) and 1740–1, have not been very cold; or in other words, once in about 19 years, or the retrogradations of the moon's nodes. Hence it is very cold for the season $\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{3}$ nearly, or about two-thirds of a month later each year. This also corresponds with the above table, referred to in your last report, and also explains the cause of the *gradual annual* change of temperature for the season.

The aurora borealis is intimately allied to the temperature of the season, because it is only observed after the prevalence of north winds, or cold weather, and hence has not occurred as in colder seasons; thus confirming almost to a demonstration the opinions expressed in our last report relative to this point.

Permit us to suggest that the cause of the annual progressive change of the *line of no variation* of the needle, may be attributed to *planetary attraction*; for if the temperature of a place is affected by the direction of the ærial tide, and that determined by the sun, moon and planets, why, as they come in conjunction nearly, once in about 666 years, may they not also give us an entire revolution, or series of changes of the magnetic pole, inasmuch as that pole is, as we think was shown last year, at the point of the lowest temperature? Rensselaer Oswego.

March 9, 3 P. M. Singular snow storm; it fell uncommonly rapid; many of the flakes were more than an inch in length; six inches fell in the space of four hours; Salem Washington..

June 7. This afternoon there is a strong west wind at the surface of the earth, while the vane on the church spire, about 125 feet high, indicates a southeast wind; Gaines.

September 3. First frost. I have observed that always when there is frost during this part of the year, the wind is northeast; North Salem.

October 28. *Storm in England.*—The city of London was visited by a tremendous storm on the night of October 28th; the same having swept the whole northern and eastern coast of England with fearful violence. In London rain fell without intermission until midnight, when the wind increased to a furious gale, which at two o'clock in

the morning became a hurricane, and raged for four hours with dreadful fury.

Great numbers of chimneys were blown down—the leaden coverings of roofs were stripped off and rolled up like paper—some roofs gave way under the weight of chimneys falling on them, and in the outskirts of the city many small tenements were prostrated.—Great numbers of trees were torn up by the roots, and Hyde Park was completely strewed with limbs and branches.

The suburb villages, Putney, Highgate, Hampstead, Kensington, Barnes, &c. suffered severely. The extent of the damage may be inferred from the fact that three columns of one of the papers are filled with the details. Numbers of persons were hurt, some very severely, but we believe that no lives were lost.

On the river the damage was comparatively light, owing to the efficiency of the means employed for securing the vessels, &c.

The hurricane was very severe all along the eastern coast. English Newspaper.

November 26. *Cold weather.*—We have had within the two last days a sample of severe winter weather. Saturday night was extremely cold for the season. The thermometer fell at 10 o'clock to 9; during the night to 6; at sun rise yesterday it was at 7, and at 1 o'clock 16. This is colder by 9 degrees than in any day of November within the last twenty years, with one exception on the last day of the month, when the thermometer fell to 11°. Boston.

The anticipations of an early and severe winter, which have been already noticed, appear in a fair way to be realized. Saturday was quite a cold day, with a high northwest wind; the mercury, which was at 24 in the morning, constantly falling through the day; and yesterday morning some thermometers stood at zero, and at noon had risen only to 11 above. The coldest day in November of last year, was the 27th; the thermometer was at 11 above at sunrise; and the coldest in December was the 22d, when it fell to 3 above. Salem.

Yesterday was a very cold day for the season, the thermometer standing at 22° at sunrise. We had another snow storm, which commenced at 9 o'clock and continued late in the afternoon, leaving a white covering upon the ground as far as the eye could reach. Washington.

The navigation of the lake and canal closed at this point on Sunday evening. Yesterday morning the mercury stood at 8° above zero, and the cold was rendered yet more severe in its effects by a cutting northwester.

Notwithstanding this early close of navigation, our warehouses are comparatively clear of goods, immense quantities having been shipped off daily for the past three weeks. There is, probably, a considerable quantity frozen in the canal on the way up.

All the canal boats which left this port for the last three or four days are lying at the head of the locks at Lockport, some 25 or 30 in number. Mr. Canal Commissioner Bowman talks of getting out an ice-breaker, to open the canal from Lockport up.

Rarely has there been experienced so much severe and dangerous weather on our lake, as has been encountered this fall. The consequent

hindrance to navigation may be judged of from the fact, that the steamboat Madison, now on her Chicago trip, was twelve days in getting up as far as Saginaw, where last heard from. As we shall have moderate weather again in a few days, there will most likely be several trips up and down made by steam-boats, and by vessels as long as they can run. Buffalo.

As we had, during the last 48 hours, a frost of unprecedented severity at this season, I send you a note of the state of the thermometer during this period.

Thermometer.

1838.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	10 P. M.
Nov. 24th,	34°	32°	18
25th,	12	19	14
26th,	14		

From a thermometrical record which has been kept in this city for fifty years past, and which is in the possession of the writer of this, it appears that the mercury has not fallen below 20 in this month until yesterday, excepting in November 1797, when it fell to 17; and it is probable that such an intense frost as we now have was never before known in this month.

The following is an extract from the New-York Journal of of the 30th November, 1786, in the New-York Society Library.

"Yesterday and the day before, the weather was uncommonly cold for the month of November, the thermometer, by Fahrenheit's scale, being yesterday morning below 19°." New-York.

RIVER HUDSON.

January 8. River clear; steam-boat from New-York; closed again during the month; March 19. River open, steam-boat Utica arrived; November 25. River closed; Albany.

November 25. River closed opposite Red Hook; Red Hook.

January 30. Last trip of steam-boat to Sing Sing; Jan. 31. River closed; Dec. 25. Last trip of steam-boat to Sing Sing; Mount-Plea-Pleasant.

Februury 4. River solidly frozen; March 13. Ice broken up; March 15. Robert L. Stevens arrived; Dec. 8. Considerable ice in the river; Dec. 24. Steam-boats stopped running; Newburgh.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

January 26. River closed; April 5. River open; first boat left for Lewiston; Dec. 26. St. Lawrence closed;

June 2.	Tem. of St. Law. 20 ft below surface,	47°;	mean tem.	56.50
9.	"	51	"	70.17
16.	"	57½	"	70.50
30.	"	62	"	72.83

[Ogdensburgh.

ERIE CANAL.

November 20. Canal frozen over; 26. Closed for the season; Canajoharie.

April 11. Water let into the canal; Nov. 20. Canal frozen over; Oneida Institute.
November 21. Canal closed; Rochester.
November 25. Canal navigation closed; Utica.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

April 18. The ice broken up; April 20. Steam-boat Burlington made the first trip through the lake this season; Plattsburgh.

LAKE LINCKLAEN.

April 12. Lake clear of ice; Nov. 30. Lake closed; Oneida Conference.

APPENDIX.

I. *Meteorological Observations made at Ogdensburgh, by* JAMES H. COFFIN. *Principal of the Ogdensburgh Academy.*

In his annual report Mr. Coffin has extended his observations far beyond what is required by the Regents, and it is barely justice to notice his extraordinary labors.

The detail of these must be preceded by a description of the apparatus used by him.

Rain Gage.

In *situation*, our rain gage agrees with that required by the Regents, except that it is more than ten feet from the ground; it differs, however, materially in its *construction* and *manner of use*. It consists 1st, of a funnel shaped vessel, of such size at its widest part that a rain of one inch in depth falling into it at a temperature of 40½° Fahrenheit, shall weigh ten ounces. The water which is thus collected is discharged through a spout, or pipe, of exceedingly small bore, into a bottle below. Connected with the rain gage is a delicate pair of scales, the weights to which consist of ounces and decimals, and being readily turned by a weight of 100th of an ounce.

The weight of the empty bottle being known, all that is necessary is to weigh it after each rain, and record the difference in ounces and decimals; or, by removing the decimal point one place to the left, in inches and decimals. Thus, if the water collected in the bottle weighs 5.43 ounces, the depth will be 543 thousandths of an inch. The only source of inaccuracy lies in the fact that, as in other rain gages, a small quantity of water will adhere to the funnel and evaporate. This quantity may be considered constant for all rains; it is necessary to determine it but once and ever afterwards to add it to the amount measured in the bottle. This has been done by placing by the side of the rain gage a dish constructed for the purpose, of precisely equal horizontal dimensions and of known weight, immediately before a sudden and heavy shower, and weighing it as soon as the rain ceased. The exact amount of rain being thus determined, it was compared with the amount shown by the rain-gage, and the difference noted down as the quantity adhering to the sides of the funnel. This quantity has also been determined by filling the funnel with water which had been previously weighed, and weighing the same after it had passed through it, noting the loss.

The box for measuring the water that falls in the form of snow, sleet, &c. is weighed in the same way, instead of melting the snow, as directed by the Regents. The surface exposed is ten times as large as that of the rain-gage, so that a fall of snow, amounting in water to $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch, is accurately registered. The following are some of the sources of inaccuracy which are by these means avoided.

1st. If it be true that the rise of the rod in the common rain gage affords a correct index of the rise of the water in the tube below; or,

in other words, that the friction of the rod and floating bulb produces no irregularity in the measure, still it will be difficult for the naked eye to read a rise much less than $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch, while by our gage a rise of $\frac{1}{1000}$ or even $\frac{1}{2000}$ of an inch is accurately measured.

2d. In the common rain-gage it is impossible to have the rod move freely without thereby affording space for the water to evaporate, so that it is necessary to measure the fall of water immediately after the rain ceases, or there will be a loss from evaporation; but in ours the water is discharged into the bottle by so small an aperture, that it has been found by experiment that the evaporation does not amount to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch in several days.

3d. As water at common summer temperature expands about $\frac{1}{100}$ of its bulk for every degree of Fahrenheit, and in a much more rapid ratio as it approaches the boiling point, it is manifest that *measure* alone does not give the true quantity fallen, unless the temperature be also given. This is emphatically true in regard to that which falls in the form of snow, where by the process of melting it may be heated to any degree from the freezing to the boiling point. Our rain-gage is not liable to this objection, for weight affords a true measure whatever be the temperature.

4th. By the common process of melting the snows which fall, there is a loss; 1st, from evaporation during the process of melting; 2d, by the quantity of water adhering to the vessel in which it is melted, and 3d, by that which adheres to the gage. By weighing the snow without melting it, all these sources of error are avoided.

Winds.

For determining the course of the winds we use a delicate self-registering vane, which shows at the expiration of every 12 hours the length of time in hours and minutes that the wind has blown from each of the 32 points of compass. The time is shown by the instrument, whether it be one minute or 12 hours; but in the entries of the register all winds of less than 15 minutes continuance are disregarded, or added to those from adjacent points of compass. In addition to the above, the direction of the wind at 7 A. M. noon, and 9 P. M. is observed and recorded.

To determine the prevailing direction, all the winds are reduced to a single force by trigonometrical calculations, instead of counting the number of times that the vane has pointed to the several points of compass, as directed by the Regents.

Face of the Sky.

To indicate the degree of cloudiness, a sky perfectly and densely overcast, is represented by unity, and a sky less cloudy by decimals.—Zero representing it when cloudless.

Barometer.

Barometrical observations are taken three times a day, and the temperature of the instrument noticed for the purpose of correcting errors arising from variations in the specific gravity of mercury, that fluid expanding about $\frac{1}{5500}$ of its bulk for each degree of Fahrenheit. In our register the indications of the barometer are corrected to 60° of Fahrenheit.

Hygrometer.

Ours is of a rude construction, consisting of a cord 60 feet in length, passing around pullies and moving an index. Nothing but the most general results can be deduced from it. We are, however, able to determine the hygrometrical state of the air, by observing its temperature and the rate of evaporation.

Evaporation.

The amount of evaporation is shown by the variations in the weight of a dish of water, the surface of which is of the same size as the rain-gage.

Barometer, Thermometer, and Wind Vane combined.

By combining the use of these instruments, the points of compass from which winds are attended with a maximum and minimum temperature and pressure are determined. This is done by observing the variations in temperature and atmospheric pressure, between the several observations, and also the direction of the wind during the same periods, and giving to each wind its respective proportion of such variations. At the close of each month the separate effects of the winds from each of the several points of compass are summed up. Those winds which are accompanied by a rising temperature are then reduced to a single force by trigonometrical calculations, to determine the point of maximum tendency to elevate the temperature. By a similar process the point of minimum temperature and of maximum and minimum pressure are determined.

BAROMETER.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem'er.	October.	November.	December.
Mean, ...	29.73	29.61	29.71	29.58	29.52	29.55	29.56	29.65	29.73	29.55	29.72	29.57
Maximum, ...	30.14	30.06	30.18	30.04	29.96	29.73	29.84	29.98	30.12	30.07	30.47	30.40
Minimum, ...	29.15	29.26	29.17	29.17	29.17	29.19	29.20	29.31	29.18	29.18	29.18	29.01
Range, ...	.99	.80	1.01	.87	.79	.54	.64	.67	.94	.89	1.29	1.39

Annual mean, ... 29.62
Highest during the year, ... 30.47
Lowest, ... 29.01
Range, ... 1.46

Dew.

Total dew for July, ... .0697 inches.
August, ... .1155
September, ... .1177
Total frost and dew October, ... .0524

Evaporation.

January, ...	1.652	February, ...	.817	March, ...	2.067
April, ...	1.625	May, ...	7.100	June, ...	6.745
July, ...	7.788	August	5.415	September,	7.400
October, ...	3.948	November, ..	3.659	December,	1.146

Total evaporation for the year, ... 49.362

Aurora Borealis.

See a table by Mr. Coffin under that head.

ANNUAL RESULTS.

Course of winds.	Time of winds.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Rain.		Snow.		Per centage of cloudiness.
		Total effect of each wind.	Average effect per hour.	Total effect of each wind.	Average effect per hour.	Total fall during each wind for the year.	Average fall per hour during each wind for the year.	Total fall during each wind for the year.	Average fall per hour during each wind for the year.	
	d. h. m.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.		
N	7 5 15	—34.2	—.197	+.576	+.00333	.3238	.0019	.1472	.0021	40
N by E	5 22 15	—23.5	—.165	+.559	+.00394	.3079	.0021	.1292	.0019	41
NNE	8 0 15	—27.7	—.144	+.128	+.00067	.8323	.0043	.1076	.0012	44
NE by N	10 15 15	—16.0	—.063	—.442	—.00173	1.8709	.0074	.1505	.0014	48
NE	15 1 52	— 5.5	—.015	—1.589	—.00439	1.5205	.0042	.3590	.0018	52
NE by E	16 12 30	+37.2	+.094	—2.289	—.00577	1.7205	.0044	.4414	.0020	59
ENE	13 4 38	+36.3	+.115	—2.420	—.00765	1.7719	.0056	.3584	.0018	62
E by N	4 21 30	+ 9 1	+.077	—.847	—.00721	.7030	.0060	.1352	.0022	57
E	2 15 15	+ 6.5	+.103	—.392	—.00620	.3609	.0057	.0102	.0004	52
E by S	2 8 15	+ 9.1	+.162	—.342	—.00608	.3080	.0055	.0190	.0009	54
ESE	2 15 45	+ 9.3	+.146	—.325	—.00510	.2772	.0044	0327	.0012	55
SE by E	2 13 15	+ 7.0	+.114	—.243	—.00397	.3099	.0050	.0128	.0005	51
SE	2 17 29	+ 9.2	+.140	—.336	— .00513	.3388	.0052	.0113	.0005	46
SE by S	4 3 8	+13.2	+.145	—.642	—.00647	.2810	.0029	.0187	.0005	46
SSE	7 4 14	+23.7	+.138	—1.116	—.00649	.3290	.0019	.0558	.0007	40
S by E	8 7 31	+32.2	+.161	—1.203	—.00602	.4128	.0021	.0599	.0005	40
S	20 4 0	+151.9	+.314	—3.590	—.00742	1.3732	.0028	.1944	.0007	41

S by W	21	4	45	+90.3	+.177	—2.779	—.00546	1.0379	.0020	.2750	.0009	40
SSW	21	6	45	+86.7	+.162	—1.939	—.00363	7138	.0013	.3672	.0014	42
SW by S	22	16	30	+35.2	+.065	— .766	—.00141	.7704	.0014	.2362	.0011	41
SW	29	12	15	—13.0	—.018	+ .424	+.00060	1.5599	.0022	.1264	.0004	40
SW by W	25	21	30	—34.2	—.055	+1.554	+.00250	.9613	.0015	.0924	.0004	38
WSW	16	23	45	— 7.3	—.018	+1.117	+.00274	.3141	.0008	.0669	.0004	34
W by S	13	6	0	—25.9	—.081	+1.800	+.00569	.1994	.0006	.0836	.0005	33
W	17	5	45	—26.2	—.063	+2.147	+.00519	.2158	.0005	.0944	.0005	31
W by N	12	14	7	—20.9	—.069	+1.948	+.00645	.6640	.0022	.0716	.0005	32
WNW	8	19	8	—52.3	—.252	+1.922	+.00911	.1363	.0006	.0446	.0004	36
NW by W	9	8	53	—63.2	—.281	+2.344	+.01042	.1375	.0006	.0591	.0005	38
NW	8	20	38	—68.4	—.322	+2.348	+.01106	.2283	.0011	.0474	.0004	36
NW by N	9	15	37	—70.7	—.306	+2 114	+.00914	.2792	.0012	.0764	.0006	37
NNW	8	2	15	—53.5	—.276	+1.554	+.00801	.2815	.0015	.0667	.0006	28
N by W	6	9	45	—36.4	—.236	+1.236	+.00802	.0559	.0004	.0784	.0010	39
Total for the year,....	365	0	0	—578.9 +556.9		+21.780 —21.260		20.5969 4.0296		4.0296		
								24.6265				
Nett rise or fall, ...				— 22.0		+ 520						
Ht. Jan. 1, 1838, 8 a. m				27°		30.05						
do 1839, do				5°		30.57						
Difference as above,...				—22°		+.52						

The *first* column needs no explanation.

The *second* shows in degrees and decimals the variation in temperature during winds from the several points of the compass. The sign + denotes a nett rise in the thermometer, and the sign — a nett fall.

The *fourth* shows in decimals of an inch, the variation in the barometer during winds from the the several points of the compass. The sign + denotes a nett rise, and the sign — a nett fall.

The *sixth and eighth* show in decimals of an inch the depth of rain and snow reduced to water at 40° of Fahrenheit, that fell during winds from the several points of the compass.

The *ninth* shows the percentage of cloudiness during various winds. To complete this, we subjoin the percentage of cloudiness for each month.

January,	64	July,	23
February,	37	August,	32
March,	39	September,	33
April,	38½	October,	73
May,	45½	November,	66
June,	30	December,	71

46 per cent of cloudiness for the year.

REMARKS ON THE RESULTS.

By the annual abstracts, after allowing 6° 10′ for the variation of the needle, we perceive that the prevailing direction of the wind for the year, or in other words, the resultant of the winds reduced to a single force, was S 52° 24′ W, reference being had only to the length of time that each wind continued. The ratio of the resultant to the sum total of the winds was nearly as 59 to 200. If then the average velocity of the winds during the year was 4 miles per hour, which is perhaps not far from the truth, judging from the experiments of Lind and Rouse, their motion as a whole was equivalent to a constant wind from S 52° 24′ W at a rate of 1.9 miles per hour, allowing the velocity and specific gravity of winds from all points of compass to have been equal. But when we take into account the fact that the average velocity of winds from that point of compass was far greater than from others, and their specific gravity not less, their total effect must have been equivalent to a constant wind of a velocity much more than 1.9 miles per hour.— This agrees with what has been advanced by other meteorologists, "that we have a southwesterly and westerly current of atmosphere, of varying altitude, sweeping over the United States as regular and as constant as the northeasterly and easterly winds which prevail at the island of Barbadoes, or in the general region of the trade winds." (See Jour. Science and Arts, No. 57, page 156.) I am aware that this result at this place may be ascribed to the direction of the valley of the St. Lawrence, and I am far from denying its influence, especially when a glance at fig. 1st in the drawings shows that next to southwesterly winds, those from the opposite point of compass, were most prevalent. Yet it is worthy of notice, that among the academies reporting to the Regents of the University, every one which is situated in a well defined and extensive valley, shows a prevailing wind in that direction of the valley which is

nearest to southwest. Thus at Albany and Hudson it is south; at Schenectady, Utica and other places on the Mohawk, west.

By column 2, we see that the division points between winds tending to raise and those tending to sink the thermometer, were about N 42° E and S 35° W; that southerly winds had a strong tendency to raise, and those between SW and W a very slight tendency to sink the thermometer; that the points of maximum temperature for the several months were generally between south and east, and the minimum between north and west, though there were some very great deviations. The irregularity which we discover in the action of the winds on the thermometer, compared with the barometer, is undoubtedly to be ascribed, in a great degree, to the local causes by which the former instrument is affected.

The dividing points between winds tending to raise, and those tending to depress the barometer, are shown in column 4 to be about N 20° E and S 35° W, and it will be seen that the range of the maximum and minimum points of the barometer for the several months, is considerably less than that of the thermometer, and more nearly east and west.

We may see by columns 6 and 8 that most of our rain and snow falls during winds from points between north and east; but the observations for a single year are not sufficient to settle the principle.

The degree of cloudiness attending winds from the several points of compass is shown by column 9 to correspond with what we should expect from columns 6 and 8. It may be remarked that northerly winds are more cloudy during the colder parts of the year than during the warmer.

Further deductions.

1st. That there is a close connection between storms and variations in atmospheric pressure, the rains and snows being almost uniformly found nearly under the lowest points of the barometer.

2d. That the barometer is an almost unfailing index of the face of the sky; clear sky being found over the highest, and cloudy sky over the lowest points of the barometer. Yet, notwithstanding these manifest connections, it will be seen that the point of minimum pressure is not the same with the maximum of cloudiness and storms, but considerably farther south. This has been the case for each separate month of the year.

3d. That there appears to be some connection between variations in the thermometer and barometer, the one rising while the other falls; but not sufficient to warrant the conclusion of Mr. Hudson, (see Jour. Science and Arts,) that the former are the immediate and only cause of the latter.

4th. That the fluctuations of the barometer are much greater during the colder than during the warmer months.

5th. That the atmospheric pressure was remarkably great on the 10th and 11th of November, and on the 31st of December. The former was greater than I find recorded for 12 years past, and the latter still higher. The latter was so very extraordinary that it deserves a more extended notice, and it is hoped that descriptions of it will be given from other places. Dec. 29th, at 2 P. M. the barometer stood at 29.03, the attached thermometer standing at 60°, and the wind south or southwest.

During the afternoon the wind changed to west or northwest, and the barometer began regularly to rise. Toward noon, on the 30th, the wind changed to northeast, and on the 31st to south; yet, contrary to what usually happens during such winds, the barometer continued to rise till on the morning of January 1st, it stood at the extraordinary height of 30.60, the attached thermometer standing at 7°. Our barometer stands about 225 feet above the level of tide water, and the specific gravity of the air at the temperature and under the pressure of the morning of January 1st, was 1.3881951. Making the necessary calculations from these data, it appears that on the morning above mentioned the barometer would have stood at 30.88 at the level of tide water. Another singular fact is, that notwithstanding this unusual pressure, the weather continued cloudy, the cloudiness being, according to our register, 7.

Mr. Coffin accompanies the above tables with drawings of the country surrounding Ogdensburgh, showing the variation of the wind, the rise and fall of the thermometer and barometer, &c.

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2. *Hourly Meteorological observations at Columbia College*, 1838.

The following observations are made in accordance with the plan proposed for regular quarterly simultaneous observations.

The instruments were as follows:

A fine English barometer graduated to half tenths, and reading by a vernier to .002. It is said to be in good order. The zero point is obtained in a small tube rising from the cistern at each observation.

The attached thermometer is graduated to degrees, but can be read to quarters of a degree.

The detached thermometer is an English instrument of standard authority, covered by a glass slide, but provided with numerous and sufficient apertures for the ready ingress of the air; it is graduated to .2 of a degree, and easily reads to .1 of a degree.

The dew point is ascertained by Daniell's hygrometer; the instrument used is a very excellent one, containing a very delicate thermometer graduated to degrees, but reading to ½. All observations at all doubtful are so marked.

The radiator consists of a bright metallic concave mirror, in the focus of which is the ball of a very delicate thermometer, containing a colourless liquid, and graduated to degrees. It is mounted on a loaded foot, and placed freely exposed to the north at an angle of about 30°.

The direction of the wind is taken from the vane of a steeple close by, and is therefore merely estimated at night, as the direction cannot at all times be accurately ascertained from the college cupola.

The force of the wind is designated by the terms light, fresh and strong, modified by qualifying terms. From the circumstances above named it is evident that at all times great accuracy cannot be attained.

The appearance of the sky is carefully watched, and rather fully described. With the exception of the March observations all have been taken in the cupola of the college, which is well suited for the purpose. The cistern of the barometer is 84 feet above high tide. In March the

cistern was about 64 feet above high tide. The sudden variations of temperature to which it was then subjected, somewhat detract from the accuracy of the barometrical observations, as it is not certain that the true temperature of the mercury in the instrument was at all times indicated by the attached thermometer.

The usual precautions as to the placing of the instruments were taken, and at night the proper means for reading without affecting the instruments by the heat of the lamp, were provided.

GEORGE C. SCHAEFFER.

HOURLY
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
MADE AT
COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
BY
GEORGE C. SCHAEFFER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Made at Columbia College, N. Y. March 21st and 22d, 1838.

Day.	Hours.	At. Ther.	Barometer.	Det. Ther.	Dew point.	Radiator.	Wind, direction.	Force.	REMARKS.
21	6	.....	.....	39°2′	34°2′	38½	NNE	l	
	7	.....	.....	40 9	....	40½	N	f	Sun shining with dif.
	8	.....	.....	43 7	.....	40	NNE	f	Clearer; sun still obscure. There is reason to believe
	9	.....	.....	47 5	N at 36½	42½	N	f	do do that the zero point of the
	10	62½	30.041	48 7	.....	44½	N	l	More obscure; no shadow. bar. was read a trifle too
	11	64	30.032	49 9	N 34°	44	N	v	high.
	12	60	30.083	50 4	33	45	NE by N	f	Sun dull red.
	1	59	30.080	50 8	38	45	NNW	f	do
	2	61½	30.083	50 9	39½	45	NNE	f	In NW a few cumuli and cirro strati.
	3	66	30.113	52 1	.....	46½	NNW	f	SW by W, cumulo strati.
	4	65	30.138	50 9	39½	45½	NNW	f	Clouds separating; cirri.
	5	65	30.165	48 9	34½	44	NNE	f	Covered with loose and ill defined cirro strati.
	6	66	30.213	46 8	36	42	NE	l	Better defined; sun set very red.
	7	65½	30.228	44 7	39½	41	NE	vl	Stars over head; thick in west horizon; zodiacal light.
	8	63	30.284	42 2	37½	39½	"	vl	Slight haze; no clouds.
	9	64	30.273	40 9	.....	36	"	vl	Almost clear.
	10	67½	30.313	39 8	37½	37½	"	vl	Clear overhead; haze in horizon.
	11	67	30.341	39 4	.....	34	"	vl	Nearly all overcast.
	12	69	30.342	39 9	37	35	"	vvl	Very little wind; overcast.
22	1	65	30.341	38 1	.....	34	"	vvl	do do

2	65	30.356	37 3	34½	34	NNE	l	Overhead and S nearly clear.
3	65	30.329	36 7	33	33	ENE	f	Entirely overcast.
4	66	30.308	36 1	32½	33½	"	vf	Still darker.
5	63	30.303	35 7	.....	32½	"	vf	do. slight hoar frost. Obs. delayed a few min.
6	64	30.300	35 4	31½	32½	"	f	do
7	64	30.339	36 6	31½	33½	"	f	Hor. shut out by thick fog or smoke; sun rising very
8	64	30.394	39 1	31½	35½	"	f	Less hazy; see across river; corona. red, with a pur-
9	64	30.365	40 1	32	36½	"	f	plish corona.
10	67	30.392	41 3	33½	40	"	l	Clouds; cirro and cumulo strati.
11	67	30.406	40 6	36½	42	E	l	Raining; thick in horizon.
12	66	30.402	42 5	37	42	ENE	f	
1	67	30.398	42 5	36	40	NE	f	Fine drizzle.
2	63	30.327	41 8	37½	40	ENE	f	Still raining. Obs. delayed.
3	62	30.304	41 2	38½	39	NE	f	
4	53	30.275	40 1	37	39	NNE	f	
5	56	30.272	38 9	36	37	NE by N	f	
6	56	30.254	37 7	36	36	NNW	f	

Min. of radiator during the preceding night, 35½°. Det. Ther. 40°. The Bar. disturbed, first observations thrown away.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Made at Columbia College, N. Y. March 21st and 22d, 1838.

Day.	Hours.	At. Ther.	Barometer.	Det. Ther.	Dew point.	Radiator.	Wind, direction.	Force.	REMARKS.
21	6	.....	.....	39°2′	34°2′	38½	NNE	l	
	7	.....	.....	40 9	.....	40½	N	f	Sun shining with dif.
	8	.....	.....	43 7	.....	40	NNE	f	Clearer; sun still obscure. There is reason to believe
	9	.....	.....	47 5	N at 36½	42½	N	f	do do that the zero point of the
	10	62½	30.041	48 7	.....	44½	N	l	More obscure; no shadow. bar. was read a trifle too
	11	64	30.032	49 9	N 34°	44	N	v	high.
	12	60	30.083	50 4	33	45	NE by N	f	Sun dull red.
	1	59	30.080	50 8	38	45	NNW	f	do
	2	61½	30.083	50 9	39½	45	NNE	f	In NW a few cumuli and cirro strati.
	3	66	30.113	52 1	.....	46½	NNW	f	SW by W, cumulo strati.
	4	65	30.138	50 9	39½	45½	NNW	f	Clouds separating; cirri.
	5	65	30.165	48 9	34½	44	NNE	f	Covered with loose and ill defined cirro strati.
	6	66	30.213	46 8	36	42	NE	l	Better defined; sun set very red.
	7	65½	30.228	44 7	39½	41	NE	vl	Stars over head; thick in west horizon; zodiacal light.
	8	63	30.284	42 2	37½	39½	"	vl	Slight haze; no clouds.
	9	64	30.273	40 9	.....	36	"	vl	Almost clear.
	10	67½	30.313	39 8	37½	37½	"	vl	Clear overhead; haze in horizon.
	11	67	30.341	39 4	.....	34	"	vl	Nearly all overcast.
	12	69	30.342	39 9	37	35	"	vvl	Very little wind; overcast.
22	1	65	30.341	38 1	.....	34	"	vvl	do do

	2	71	29.938	65.9	58½	64	"	f	Stars brighter; chain of clouds NW to E.
	3	70	29.902	65.5	58½	63	WSW	f	Very light and high cirri already white in the daylight.
	4	69½	29.950	65.1	59	63	SW	l	Dark bank in the N and W, at edge cirro cumuli.
	5	69½	29.964	65.2	59	65	WSW	l	do changed to cirro cumuli; cirri in the E.
	6								
	7	72	29.968	71.1	.....	70	WSW	l	Sky overcast with cirro cumuli.
	8	72	29.963	72.6	.....	71	SW	l	do do
	9	74	29.945	77.7	64½	77½	WSW	f	High cirro cumuli in the blue sky in patches.
	10	75½	29.963	79.9	65½	78	W	f	do more continuous.
	11	78	29.930	81.2	66½	78	WSW	f	do light cumuli in W horizon.
	12	82	29.970	86.4	70½	87½	"	l	do do nearer.
	1	84	29.952	86.7	69	84	SW	l	Few loose cirri overhead; cumuli in the W.
	2	86	29.927	88.2	69	85	SSW	l	do do dense cumuli over thunder cloud.
	3	87	29.920	89.2	71½	85	SSE	f	Thunder cloud spreading.
	4	88	29.929	91.1	70	89	S	f	Heavy do in NW; clear to S; haze in the
	5	88	29.932	89.0	70	87½	E	l	Cloud passing from NW to NE; sun covered [E & SW.
	6	87½	29.934	87.4	71	86	SE	l	Cirro strati.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Made at Columbia College, N. Y., 21st and 22d Sept. 1838.

Day.	Hours.	At. Ther.	Barometer.	Det. Ther.	Dew point.	Rad.	Wind, direction.	Force.	REMARKS.
21	6	65½	30.145	63.2	56	63	E	....	Light rain; atmosphere obscure.
	7	65½	30.132	64.1	59	65	E	vl	do clouds breaking.
	8	66	30.149	64 8	60½	.....	ENE	f	Overcast.
	9	66½	30.118	65.7	61½	.....	ENE	l	
	10	67	30.116	66.3	62	.....	E	l	Drizzle.
	11	68	30.110	67.9	61½	.....	E	l	Drizzle or light rains; clouds breaking.
	12	68	30.096	68.8	61½	.....	E	l	Raining; growing lighter.
	1	69	30.095	71.1	64	.....	ESE	vl	Rain; not so light.
	2	71½	30.080	74.3	68	.....	SE	vl	No rain; lighter.
	3	73½	30.076	76.8	68	75½	SE	vl	Clouds breaking.
	4	72½	30.072	74.5	66	73½	SE	vl	Not so light.
	5	72	30.054	73.0	66½	73½	SSE	f	Clouds broken and very diversified.
	6	72	30.071	71.1	65½	70	SE	f	Very high cirro strati.
	7	71½	30.070	70.3	65	71	"	f	do strati.
	8	70½	30.093	69.5	65	70½	"	f	Entirely overcast. During a great part of the night a reflec-
	9	71	30.084	69.1	65	70	"	f	do tion, as if from a fire, was seen upon the
	10	70	30.079	68.9	65	70½	"	f	do clouds, N and NE, and a cry of fire was
	11	71	30.039	69.4	65	71	"	gf	do raised, but when the clouds lifted, a consi-
	12	71	30.042	69.3	64½	71	SSE	gf	do derable auroral light was visible, probably
22	1	71	30.045	69.5	64½	70½	"	gf	the cause of this appearance.

2	71	30.032	69.5	65	71	"	f	Less overcast; 2.20 min. quite clear; slight aur. light to N.
3	71	29.995	69.3	65	69	S	m	Stars appear through very thin clouds; luminous arch over
4	70½	29.987	69.1	65	69½	"	m	Sky nearly covered with rather light cls. [bank of clouds.
5	70½	29.993	68.7	65½	69	"	l	Through cirro strati to NE and NW; clear overhead.
6	70½	29.972	69.5	65½	69½	"	vl	do all over the sky.
7	71½	29.967	71.4	66	71½	"	l	do lower strati moving rapidly to the S.
8	72	29.967	73.7	67	73	"	l	Sky overcast with low clouds driving from the S.
9	73½	29.982	76.6	68½	76	S by W	l	Dark low clouds to NE; blue sky appears overhead.
10	74½	29.994	77.8	68	77½	S	f	Low clouds; nearly overcast.
11	75	29.980	78.1	68	76½	S by W	f	Heavy cumulo strati; completely overcast.
12	76½	29.964	79.7	68	78	SSW	f	Clear blue sky everywhere visible.
1	77	29.970	81.7	69	79½	SW	f	Clear; a few high and loose cumuli.
2	79	29.964	81.8	69	78	"	f	do do
3	79½	29.963	81.7	70	79	S by E	v	Clear in the W.
4	79½	29.968	81.1	69	79	"	f	Clear overhead; hazy near the horizon; high and loose cu-
5	78	29.968	79.4	70	75½	S	light	Clear; cumuli to the NW. [muli in the NW.
6	76½	29.950	76.8	70	74	S by E	"	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Made at Columbia College, N. Y. Dec. 21st and 22d, 1838.

Day.	Hours.	At. Ther.	Barometer.	Det. Ther.	Dew point.	Radiator.	Wind, direction.	Force.	REMARKS.
21	6	31	29.629	28.	.....	27	.....	....	Sky obscure.
	7	31	29.605	29.1	23	29	WSW	f	do breaking in the E.
	8	31½	29.556	29.8	.....	29	"	f	do breaking into cumulo strati in W.
	9	31	29.575	31.3	N at 25	30	"	f	do cumulo strati in W.
	10	32½	29.603	33.5	23	32	SW	f	Lighter, do
	11	35	29.592	36.6	N at 23	33	"	f	do blue sky do
	12	35½	29.547	37.3	.....	31	WSW	f	Blue sky appears above.
	1	38	29.544	37.3	.....	31	"	f	Few thin high clouds.
	2	39½	29.531	36.7	.....	30½	SW	f	Quite clear overhead; few light cum. & cir. st. floating around.
	3	41½	29.532	36,3	.....	30½	SSW	f	A few high cumuli and still higher cir. str. & above these in NW a curious chain of cirri strati.
	4	40½	29.563	34.2	27½	31	SW	f	Very high cirro'cum. strati dense in NW; dense bank of cumulos in SE.
	5	39	29.548	33.5	29	30	W by S	l	Quite clear overhead; dense bank in W.
	6	39½	29.575	32.	29	28½	SSW	vl	Overcast; moon dimly defined.
	7	37	29.546	31.6	25½	28	S by W	vl	do do
	8	37	29.561	31.4	28	28	SSW	l	Light haze overhead; clear in the E; dense in SW.
	9	36½	29.532	31.4	28	29	S by W	l	
	10	36½	29.533	32.5	26½	31½	S	f	
	11	36½	29.546	32.6	25½	31	SSE	l	Overcast.
	12	36	29.514	32.9	28	31½	"	l	do
22	1	36½	29.516	32.9	27½	32	"	vl	Completely overcast.

2	36	29.490	33.3	26½	33	SE	m.pu	do
3	36½	29.480	34.	25	23½	ESE	f	do
4	37	29.453	35.	26	35	"	f	do
5	36½	29.436	35.4	23	35	"	l	do
6	37	29.411	35.9	29½	35½	"	qf	
7	37½	29.392	35.7	32½	35	"	l	
8	37½	29.400	36.6	21½	35½	"	vl	Thick mist; upper stratum of clouds occasionally seen;
9	39	29.400	38.5	31½	37½	SE	l	Clearing at E. [slight drizzle.
10	39½	29.400	39.3	34	37½	.....	calm	Clouds breaking.
11	41	29.382	42.5	35	39½	S	l	do
12	41½	29.390	41.7	35½	37½	S by W	vl	Breaking into ill defined cumulo strati.
1	42	29.388	42.7	34	39	W	vl	Blue sky; cum. strati rolling up in all directions.
2	42½	29.394	42.7	33	38	W by S	l	Much blue sky; a broad bank of even strati.
3	44	29.391	41.6	31½	35	SW	f	Clear overhead; cum. strati around.
4	43½	29.468	39.3	32	35	WSW	st.br.	Clear to NE and NW; cumulo strati.
5	43	29.460	36.9	.....	31½	SW	light.	Clear overhead; bank of clouds near horizon, particu-
6	40½	29.476	34.2	.....	29½	.....	calm	Clear. larly to S.

3. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR 1838.

Kept at Montreal, Lower Canada, in Lat. 45° 50′ N. Long. 73° 22′ W. by J. S. McCord, Corresponding Secretary Natural History Society, and member of the Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, and Albany Institute, State of New-York, (communicated by Col. McCord.)

	Barometer.	Thermometer.	WIND. Number of days blowing.								WEATHER. Number of days each.						Rain gage, inches.	Snow gage, inches.
			N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Cr.	Cy.	Rn.	Shrs.	Fog.	Sn'w		
January,	29.999	21.1	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	2.5	8.50	15.75	2.75	*.25	0.0	2.75	0.0	14.35
February,	29.776	9.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.0	12.0	1.0	7.00	12.25	0.0	†.25	0.0	2.50	0.0	6.20
March,	29.954	31.6	7.5	.50	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	5.50	6.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	9.70
April,	29.861	34.5	5.25	0.0	.25	2.0	3.75	5.5	1075	2.50	16.50	6.75	4.75	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.95	3.85
May,	29.799	52.8	6.50	3.5	1.5	3.0	2.5	5.5	5.0	1.5	12.25	9.25	4.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	
June,	29.820	69.9	5.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	4.5	4.0	6.0	1.0	10.5	7.75	3.5	2.25	0.0	0.0	3.25	
July,	29.873	68.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	6.5	9.5	4.0	18.75	3.5	1.25	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	
August,	29.913	65.5	4.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	11.0	3.5	7.5	3.0	19.25	7.0	2.75	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.85	
September,	30.034	57.9	5.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.0	8.5	2.0	16.0	6.5	2.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.25	
October,	29.823	46.6	1.5	1.5	1.0	4.0	3.0	5.5	10.5	2.0	9.5	13.0	5.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.20
November,	29.944	28.8	2.5	1.0	0.5	2.0	5.5	4.0	9.5	5.0	10.25	11.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	3.25	1.5	9.75
December,	29.822	12.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	2.5	9.5	4.5	12.75	12.75	0.5	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	21.80
	29.884	41.58															18.60	65.85

Mean Pressure of the year, corrected and reduced to 32° Fahrenheit,		29,884
Mean Temperature of the year, mean of Maxima and Minima, by Register Thermometers,		41.58
Maximum height of the Barometer during the year,	30.780 (mean of yearly maximum,	30.383)
Minimum,	29.282 (do minimum,	29.392)
Range of Barometer,	1.498	

Warmest day,	+90°
Coldest day,	—13
Range of Thermometer,	103

Number of days Westerly winds,	163.00
do Easterly,	32.25
do North,	66.75
do South,	49.25
Number of days observed,	311.25

Number of days clear,	146.75
do cloudy,	112.50
do rain,	32.50
do showers,	13.25
do hail and drift,	0.50
do snow,	16.50
Number of days observed,	322.00

Mean Temperature, 1836,	40.43
do 1837,	41.22
do 1838,	41.58
Mean of three years,	41.07

* Hail. † Drift.

Monthly Range of Barometer and Thermometer.

	Barometer.					Thermometer.				
	Max.	Date	Min.	Date	Range.	Max	Date	Min.	Date	Ran.
January,	30.460	27	29.312	28	1.148	+47	5	—12	31	59
February,	30.300	1	29.330	16	.970	26	8, 13	—14	17	40
March,	30.424	4	29.464	19	.960	45	14	+9	4	36
April,	30.250	16	29.450	3	.800	55	28	12	16	43
May,	30.150	1	29.460	26	.690	76	15	36	8	40
June,	30.044	20	29.450	7	.594	88	21	52	8	36
July,	30.271	14	29.500	30	.771	90	7	52	22	38
August,	30.276	20	29.300	17	.970	88	7	41	26	47
September,	30.490	26	29.560	1	.930	73	5	39	3	34
October,	30.384	17	29.300	6	1.084	72	1	31	29	41
November,	30.772	11	29.300	6	1.472	51	5	— 3	24	54
December,	30.780	31	29.282	23	1.498	36	5	—13	30	49
Mean,	30.383		29.392							

Sudden Fluctuations in Barometer.

Date.	Inches.	Rise or fall	In hours.	Wind.	Weather.
Jan. 7 to 28	.978	f	24	S	Storm.
27 to 28	1.148	f	24	N	do
Nov. 1,	.534	f	12	NW	Snow sto.
6,	.836	r	12	NE. SW	Storm.
7,	1.000	r	24	SW	do
8,	.800	f	24	S	Blowing.
21,	.420	f	12	W, S	Cloudy.
Dec. 3,	.750	r	24	W	Clear.
5,	.658	f	24	N	Rain.
9,	.644	r	24	W	Clear.
12,	.988	r	12	NW	Gale.
12, 13,	1.050	r	24	NW, W	do
15, 16,	.722	r	24	NW	do
23,	.702	r	6	W	do
28,	.864	f	24	SW	Snow sto

SOLAR RADIATION.

Day and Hour.	2.	3.	4.	Weather.	REMARKS.
July 19, A. M. 10,30	19.50	68	114	Clear.	These observations were made during the warmest and brightest days of July, on the Montreal mountain; place of observation 307 feet above St. Lawrence. The *first* column gives the day and hour; the *second*, the indication of Sir John Herschel's Actinometer, (by Robinson, London,) mean of three observations; the *third*, the temp. of air in the shade, ther. 5ft. above the earth; the *fourth* the indication of the ther. placed in the sun on garden mould, not blackened,) after an exposure of 10 minutes. N. B. This Actinometer was, in Sept. 1837, compared on the same spot with one in the possession of Dr. Daubeny, of Oxford, Eng. and gave similar indications.
11,00	17.62	69	122	A few light clouds.	
11,30	19.50	69.5	118	Clear.	
Noon.	20.00	71	120	Fleecy clouds.	
12,30	20.00	73	116	Perfectly clear.	
1,30	20.00	73	.....	Clear.	
26.... Noon.	14.67	71	94	Clear, blowing fresh.	
27.... 4 P. M.	17.07	77	.....	Clear.	
28.... Noon.	19.05	77	98	do	
3 P. M.	19.50	78	101	do	
29.... Noon.	19.80	83	105	do fresh breeze.	
Aug. 2.... Noon.	17.30	73	100	do	

TERRESTIAL RADIATION.

Day.	2.	3.	4.	Wind.	Weather.	REMARKS.
July, 18 to 19	69	60	50	NW	Clear.	The *first* column indicates the 24 hours during which the observation was made, reckoning from 9 A. M. of one day to 9 A. M. of the next; the *second* gives the *max.* of the thermometer in the shade for the same period; the *third*, the *min.*; the *fourth* the indications of a register spirit thermometer, placed on a grass plot and exposed freely to the Heavens during the night. All these instruments are made by first artists (British) and carefully compared with standards.
19 to 20	73	54	50	"	do	
22 to 23	71	55	50	N	do	
26 to 27	73	61	49	SE	do	
27 to 28	78	69	62	SW	do	
28 to 29	80	70	65	"	Showery.	
Aug. 6 to 7	76	69	63	"	Clear.	

Monthly Range of Barometer and Thermometer.

	Barometer.					Thermometer.				
	Max.	Date	Min.	Date	Range.	Max	Date	Min.	Date	Ran.
January,	30.460	27	29.312	28	1.148	+47	5	—12	31	59
February,	30.300	1	29.330	16	.970	26	8, 13	—14	17	40
March,	30.424	4	29.464	19	.960	45	14	+9	4	36
April,	30.250	16	29.450	3	.800	55	28	12	16	43
May,	30.150	1	29.460	26	.690	76	15	36	8	40
June,	30.044	20	29.450	7	.594	88	21	52	8	36
July,	30.271	14	29.500	30	.771	90	7	52	22	38
August,	30.276	20	29.300	17	.970	88	7	41	26	47
September,	30.490	26	29.560	1	.930	73	5	39	3	34
October,	30.384	17	29.300	6	1.084	72	1	31	29	41
November,	30.772	11	29.300	6	1.472	51	5	— 3	24	54
December,	30.780	31	29.282	23	1.498	36	5	—13	30	49
Mean,	30.383		29.392							

Sudden Fluctuations in Barometer.

Date.	Inches.	Rise or fall	In hours.	Wind.	Weather.
Jan. 7 to 28	.978	f	24	S	Storm.
27 to 28	1.148	f	24	N	do
Nov. 1,	.534	f	12	NW	Snow sto.
6,	.836	r	12	NE.SW	Storm.
7,	1.000	r	24	SW	do
8,	.800	f	24	S	Blowing.
21,	.420	f	12	W, S	Cloudy.
Dec. 3,	.750	r	24	W	Clear.
5,	.658	f	24	N	Rain.
9,	.644	r	24	W	Clear.
12,	.988	r	12	NW	Gale.
12, 13,	1.050	r	24	NW, W	do
15, 16,	.722	r	24	NW	do
23,	.702	r	6	W	do
28,	.864	f	24	SW	Snow sto

SOLAR RADIATION.

Day and Hour.		2.	3.	4.	Weather.	REMARKS.
July 19, A. M.	10,30	19.50	68	114	Clear.	These observations were made during the warmest and brightest days of July, on the Montreal mountain; place of observation 307 feet above St. Lawrence. The *first* column gives the day and hour; the *second*, the indication of Sir John Herschel's Actinometer, (by Robinson, London,) mean of three observations; the *third*, the temp. of air in the shade, ther. 5ft. above the earth; the *fourth* the indication of the ther. placed in the sun on garden mould, not blackened,) after an exposure of 10 minutes. N. B. This Actinometer was, in Sept. 1837, compared on the same spot with one in the possession of Dr. Daubeny, of Oxford, Eng. and gave similar indications.
	11,00	17.62	69	122	A few light clouds.	
	11,30	19.50	69.5	118	Clear.	
	Noon.	20.00	71	120	Fleecy clouds.	
	12,30	20.00	73	116	Perfectly clear.	
	1,30	20.00	73	.....	Clear.	
26....	Noon.	14.67	71	94	Clear, blowing fresh.	
27....	4 P. M.	17.07	77	.....	Clear.	
28....	Noon.	19.05	77	98	do	
	3 P. M.	19.50	78	101	do	
29....	Noon.	19.80	83	105	do fresh breeze.	
Aug. 2....	Noon.	17.30	73	100	do	

TERRESTIAL RADIATION.

Day.	2.	3.	4.	Wind.	Weather.	REMARKS.
July, 18 to 19	69	60	50	NW	Clear.	The *first* column indicates the 24 hours during which the observation was made, reckoning from 9 A. M. of one day to 9 A. M. of the next; the *second* gives the *max.* of the thermometer in the shade for the same period; the *third*, the *min.*; the *fourth* the indications of a register spirit thermometer, placed on a grass plot and exposed freely to the Heavens during the night. All these instruments are made by first artists (British) and carefully compared with standards.
19 to 20	73	54	50	"	do	
22 to 23	71	55	50	N	do	
26 to 27	73	61	49	SE	do	
27 to 28	78	69	62	SW	do	
28 to 29	80	70	65	"	Showery.	
Aug. 6 to 7	76	69	63	"	Clear.	

Storms, &c. during the year.

Jan. 8. Wind shifted suddenly from NW to S at 2 P. M.; at 4 blew a gale, lasted most of the night, dust flying, no snow.

Jan. 27 to 28. Heavy snow storm from N, with heavy fall of snow; lasted 48 hours.

April 8. Storm with rain; wind moving at N; at 2 P. M. shifted suddenly to S through E; blew a gale, with heavy rain.

July 29, 3.30 P. M. Thunder storm from the NW, with heavy rain. The storm passed up the St. Lawrence, along the Montreal or N shore of the river, returned in about 30 minutes down the south shore, along Laprairie, as far as Boucherville, and again returned up the river with increased violence; thunder, lightning, and the heaviest rain falling in one continued tropical shower from 3.30 to 9 P. M. At 10 P. M. bright moon, starlight, and perfectly calm. The electric fluid fell and consumed a barn on the bank of the St. Lawrence, about two miles above the city. Thermometer in shade, previous to storm, indicated 85°—fell to 77° during storm. Thermometer in the sun, on garden mould, indicated 112°; after exposure to storm, same place, gave 77°.

Sept. 22. Equinoxial gale commenced about 11 P. M. of 22d; continued blowing, with heavy showers, and without intermission, till sunset of the 24th; wind varying from W to SW and W.

Nov. 5. Began to blow from the N at 7 P. M.; blew hard all night, with rain, till 9 A. M. of the 6th, when wind shifted suddenly to SW, and blew a gale, with snow and sleet, till 9 A. M. of 7th, when wind again suddenly changed to the N, and continued blowing hard all day.

Dec. 23. Barometer rapidly falling all day till 6 P. M. when lowest, (29.282); then a heavy storm commenced from the NW, and lasted 16 hours, with great violence; wind did not abate till noon of the 24th. During the storm the barometer rose .702, and the thermometer fell 39°.

4. *Thermometrical and Barometrical Observations at Rochester, by Rev. Chester Dewey.*

THERMOMETER.

Result of observations of the thermometer, made at 7 A. M. 2 P. M. and 9 P. M. Two means are given; the first is one third of the daily observations, and the other formed as directed by the Regents.

1838.	1st half of month.	2d half of month.	1st mean.	1st half of month.	2d half of month.	2d mean.
January, ...	36.47	25.94	31.13	37.08	25.75	31.24
February,.....	18.29	12.12	15.20	18.23	12.14	15.17
March,.....	31.65	38.98	35.43	31.94	38.75	35.47
April,.....	37.40	37.73	37.56	37.04	37.95	37.48
May, ...	48.40	54.13	51.36	48.50	54.03	51.08
June, ...	66.54	70.71	68.62	66.71	70.59	68.65
July, ...	74.49	71.04	72.74	74.61	71.10	72.80
August, ...	69.31	67.46	68.64	69.12	67.45	68.53
September,....	60.40	58.71	59.55	60.26	58.59	59.42
October,.....	50.73	39.12	44.74	50.54	38.97	44.57
November,....	38.29	27.04	32.66	38.51	27.04	32.77
December, ...	26.53	18.83	22.56	26.26	18.76	22.39
			540.19			539.57
		Mean,..	45.82			44.96

BAROMETER.

There have been remarkable fluctuations in the barometer for the last three months.

	Mean height of Barometer.
January, ...	29.67
February,.....	29.58
March,.....	29.63
April, ...	29.55
May,.....	29.49
June,.....	29.54
July, ...	29.58
August,.....	29.64
September, ...	29.69
October, ...	29.51
November, ...	29.60
December,.....	29.58
Mean, ...	29.58

5. TEMPERATURE OF LAKE ONTARIO.

Taken from the mouth of the Genesee across the lake to Cobourg, in Upper Canada.

Observations.

	1838.	*May* 14.	*May* 21.
1	Air,	55	72
	Water,	52	60
2	Air,	53	72
	Water,	48	55
3	Air,	42	59
	Water,	40	50
4	Air,	40	52
	Water,	38	40
5	Air,	39	46
	Water,	37	38
6	Air,	39	44
	Water,	36	37
7	Air,	39	43
	Water,	36	37
8	Air,	40	42
	Water,	37	38
9	Air,	40	42
	Water,	38	38
10	Air,	42	47
	Water,	40	42
11	Air,	45	46
	Water,	44	44
12	Air,	49	52
	Water,	48	48

The result of these two series of observations is exactly the same as those taken last year and transmitted to the Regents. Hence it was not thought necessary to continue them longer.

These 12 observations were made from the mouth of the Genesee to Cobourg, at about five miles distance. The temperature decreases to the middle of the lake.

REV. CHESTER DEWEY, *Rochester.*

6. RISE OF WATER IN THE LAKES.

Lake Ontario was nearly two feet higher in the summer of 1838 than in that of 1837. This higher rise of the waters seems to be indisputable. It continued through the summer, gradually lessening with the increased and continued heat of summer. Reason of the fact. More water is poured into the lake, or less discharged, or both. As it is not probable that the channel for discharge is less than before, it must be true that more water is poured into the lake. Less may have been evaporated. But the great probability is, that more has actually been poured into the lakes, even if less has been evaporated. The considerable fall in the summer was not owing so much to evaporation as it was to the long period of time in which only a small quantity of rain fell. The drought of the last summer and autumn is fully known.

REV. CHESTER DEWEY, *Rochester.*

7. TEMPERATURE OF WELLS.

July 5. Temperature of water in my well at 1 P. M. 48°; temperature of the atmosphere at the same time 88° in the shade. Depth of the well, twelve feet from the surface to the top of the water. Water two feet deep.—*Cortland.*

Jan.	19,	Temp. of well,	45°,	Air,	34°
Feb.	17,	do	43.	do	11.
March	19,	do	44.5	do	24.
April	16,	do	44.	do	28.
May	18,	do	46.5	do	53.
June	15,	do	47.	do	64.
July	18,	do	48.	do	74.
Aug.	20,	do	49.5	do	80.
Sept.	22,	do	51.	do	68.
Oct.	19,	do	50.5	do	51.
Nov.	20,	do	48.	do	28.
Dec.	19,	do	46.	do	34.

Average,..... 46.91+

Mean annual temp.	1835,	.....	46.84°	of well,	..... 47.90°
do	1836,	do	45.16	do	..... 48.00
do	1837,	do	45.24	do	..... 46.56
do	1838,	do	46.06	do	..... 46.91

The effect of the atmospheric temp. upon the temp. of the water in the well is strikingly manifested in the above record of observations. Compare observations for January and February; for April and May; for October and November, &c. For further explanations, see remarks, observations, &c. for 1836 and '37.—*Onondaga.*

Mean Temperature of well water, ascertained at the depth of 16 *feet.*

May,.....	37°
June,.....	41.5
July,.....	46.5
August,.....	50.
September,.....	50.4
October,.....	49.
November,.....	46.
December,.....	43.

Ogdensburgh.

8. TABLE *showing the comparative results obtained by the Common and Conical Rain Gages.*

Academies.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Albany, ...	Common,	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.45	7.60	1.72	4.91	4.46	3.32		
	Conical, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.65	6.22	1.51	4.42	4.16	2.96		
Clinton, ...	Common,	.....	.....	.....	1.50	1.56	1.65	0.97	0.74	9.18	4.94		
	Conical, .	.....	.....	.....	1.31	1.42	1.53	0.73	0.43	8.45	3.39		
Fairfield,.....	Common,	0.38	0.04	0.40	0.50	3.65	3.55	2.33	7.61	2.30	3.15	3.42	0.33
	Conical, .	0.41	0.04	0.40	0.50	3.60	3.30	2.26	6.73	2.33	3.20	3.42	0.33
Fredonia, ...	Common,	1.63	0.84	0.76	2.47	4.36	2.53	1.41	3.39	0.88	8.91	3.38	1.29
	Conical, .	1.49	0.82	0.78	2.46	4.31	2.44	1.34	3.36	0.81	8.64	3.36	1.29
Johnstown,.....	Common,	.....	.....	.....	1.99	4.53	5.45	2.25	7.48	1.61	3.20	5.68	
	Conical, .	.....	.....	.....	2.02	4.53	5.35	2.25	7.48	1.61	3.20	5.68	
North-Salem, ...	Common,	2.45	0 96	1.52	2.04	3.48	3.48	1.79	1.73	5.14	3.42	3.91	0.95
	Conical, .	2.42	0 96	1.55	1.97	3.42	3.56	1.75	1.63	5.35	3.29	3.97	1.02

Onondaga, ...	Common,	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.81	3.75	2.64	4.47	2.17	4.43		
	Conical, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.87	3.92	2.56	4.46	2.20	4.38		
Oneida Conference,	Common,	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.42	7.65	3.48	5 91	2.31	4.44		
	Conical, .	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.20	7.22	3.38	5.86	2.21	4.38		
St. Lawrence,. ...	Common,	2.66	0.30	1.04	1.31	3.73	4.40	3.11	2.06	2.39	3.08	1.97	0.73
	Conical, .	2.87	0.28	.99	1.20	3.60	4.25	3.09	1.95	2.42	3.01	2.03	0.67
Union-Hall, ...	Common,	.....	.....	.....	2.46	3.05	2.02	3.29	1.36	.....	4.03		
	Conical, .	.....	.....	.....	2.47	3.01	2.02	3.29	1.35	.....	3.99		

9. VARIATION OF THE NEEDLE.

A portion of the astronomical meridian about forty rods in length, has been determined with great care and accuracy, about a mile south-east of the academy, and permanent monuments erected. I have not been able, for want of time, to make observations in the manner, nor at the time of day, recommended by the Regents. The only one which I have made was in November, in the afternoon. The compass which I used, read by its vernier, angles of five minutes. On applying it to the line the variation was shown to be 6° 10′ W. Ogdensburgh.

The magnetic needle was found to vary 4° 30′ W, from observations made on the sun's setting and rising amplitude on the 6th and 7th of July, as follows:

July 6th the sun's setting amplitude was	W. 36° N.
July 7th the sun's rising amplitude was	E. 27° N.
Difference, ...	9°
Half Difference,.....	4° 30′

The true variation of the compass, wich also agrees with the result obtained by comparing the observed amplitude with the true amplitude, as deduced from rules laid down by N. Bowditch, as follows:

July 6th, observed amplitude,.....	W. 36° N.
True amplitude,.....	31° 30′
Variation of compass, (westerly as before,)	4° 30′
July 7th, observed amplitude,.....	E. 27° N.
True amplitude,.....	31° 30′
Variation of compass,.....	4° 30′

These observations were made for me by Col. Elijah B. McCall, an experienced surveyor and civil engineer, from an elevation in the town of Guilford, adjacent to Oxford, and the horizontal line was defined by a well adjusted levelling instrument attached to the surveying apparatus.

It was my intention to notice the variation of the needle on the first of October, from observations on the north star, in order to compare the result with that of Col. McCall, but I was unable to do so in consequence of ill health.

I have no doubt of the correctness of the observations made as above. Oxford.

M. G. McKOON.

Variation in the needle in the autumn of 1837, 5° 4′ W. Rochester.

10. Latitude, Longtitude, and Elevations of the respective places.

Academies.	N. Latitude.	W. Longtitude.	Elevation of places of observation above tide.	*Topographical Remarks.*
Albany, ...	42°39	73°44	130	On the west side of the valley of the Hudson, and on the edge of a plain extending back to the Mohawk.
Auburn, ...	42 55	76 28	650	In the valley of the outlet of the Owasco lake, about 100 feet below the lake, and 250 above the canal at Port-Byron.
Bridgewater, ...	42 55	75 17	1286	In the valley of the west branch of the Unadilla.
Cambridge Washington,.....	43 01	73 23	....	On the Hoosac river, an eastern branch of the Hudson.
Canajoharie, ...	42 53	74 35	284	On the west side of the valley of the Mohawk.
Canandaigua, ...	42 50	77 15	....	Elevation above Canandaigua lake 145 feet.
Cayuga, ...	42 43	76 37		
Cherry-Valley,.....	42 48	74 47	1335	In an elevated valley on the height of land which divides the tributary waters of the Susquehanna from those of the Mohawk.
Clinton, Long-Island,.....	41 00	70 19	16	On the eastern part of Long-Island.
Cortland, Homer,.....	42 38	76 11	1096	In the valley of the Homer river, 98 feet below the Tully lakes.
Delaware, ...	42 16	74 58	1384	In the valley of the west branch of the Delaware river.
Dutchess County,.....	41 41	74 45	....	On the eastern bank of the Hudson.
Erasmus Hall, ...	40 37	73 58	40	On an inclined plane, gradually descending to the ocean, near the western extremity of Long-Island.
Fairfield,.....	43 05	74 55	1185	About 300 feet above the valley of West Canada creek, and 800 feet above the Canal at Herkimer.

CONTINUED.

Academies.	N. Latitude.	W. Longitude.	Elevation of places of observation above tide.	*Topographical remarks.*
Farmer's Hall, ...	41 20	74 11	....	Elevation above tide water 425 feet, as ascertained by the recent rail-road survey.
Fredonia, ...	42 26	79 24	645	On the east side of Canadaway creek, on a flat about 80 feet above Lake Erie, distant 2½ miles from the lake. On the southeast the highlands of Chautauque are distant 7 miles.
Gaines, ...	43 17	78 15		
Gouverneur High School,....	44 25	75 35	490	On the Oswegatchie river, probably about 400 feet above tide.
Hamilton,.....	42 49	75 34	1127	In the valley of a branch of the Chenango, 702 feet above the canal at Utica.
Hartwick,.....	42 38	75 01	1100	On a tributary of the Susquehanna, at least 1,100 feet above tide water.
Hudson,.....	42 15	73 45	150	On the east side of the valley of the Hudson, about 150 feet above the river.
Johnstown,.....	43 00	74 23	....	On the north side of the valley of the Mohawk.
Ithaca, ...	42 27	76 30	417	In a valley at the head of Cayuga lake, about 30 feet above the surface of the water.
Kinderhook, ...	42 18	73 40	125	On a plain elevated 125 feet above the Hudson, on the east side of the river.
Kingston,.....	41 55	74 02	188	On an extensive plain 188 feet above the Hudson river, on the west side.
Lansingburgh, ...	42 47	73 43	30	In the valley of the Hudson, on the east side of the river.

Lewiston,	43 09	79 10	280	On the eastern bank of the Niagara river, near lake Ontario.
Lowville,	43 47	75 33	800	In the valley of a branch of the Black river, about 100 feet above the level of the river.
Middlebury,	42 49	78 10	800	In the valley of Allen's creek, a tributary of the Genesee river; estimated to be from 200 to 300 feet above the canal at Rochester.
Monroe,	43 06	77 39	600	Seven miles south of Rochester.
Montgomery,	41 32	74 00	....	On the Walkill, a western branch of the Hudson.
Mount-Pleasant,	41 09	73 47	....	On the east side of the valley of the Hudson, 125 feet above its level.
North-Salem,	41 20	73 37	170	On the north bank of the river Titlicus, about 20 miles from Peekskill, and about 170 feet above the level of the sea.
Newburgh,	41 30	74 05	150	On the west side of the valley of the Hudson, probably 150 ft. above the surface of the river.
Ogdensburgh,	44 43			
Oneida Conference,	42 57	75 46	1250	Near Cazenovia lake, probably from 600 to 700 feet above the canal at Utica.
Oneida Institute,	43 07	75 14	....	Valley of the Mohawk, on the same level as the canal.
Onondaga,	42 59	76 06	....	On the west side of Onondaga creek, in Onondaga valley, about 50 rods from the same, and 20 feet above the level of its banks.
Oxford,	42 28	75 32	961	In the valley of the Chenango river.
Oysterbay,	40 50	73 49		
Palmyra,	43 05	77 16	450	
Plattsburgh,	44 42	73 25		
Pompey,	42 56	76 05	1300	On one of the highest points of land in the county, not less than 900 feet above the canal at Salina.
Rensselaer Oswego,	43 27	76 14	....	Elevation above Lake Ontario 99.7 feet. South from the lake about 4 miles.
Redhook,	42 02	73 56	....	On the east side of the valley of the Hudson.
Rochester High School,	43 08	77 51	506	On the Genesee river.

CONTINUED,

Academies.	N. Latitude.	W. Longitude.	Elevation of places of observation above tide.	*Topographical Remarks.*
Salem Washington, ...	43 45	73 30		
Schenectady, ...	42 48	73 55		
Springville,.....	43 30	.....	....	Elevation supposed to be about 500 feet above the canal at Buffalo.
St. Lawrence, Potsdam,.....	44 40	75 01	394	On the Racket river, 169 feet above the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburgh.
Union, Ellisburg, Jeff. Co.,.	43 45	76 10	....	Near the eastern shore of Ontario.
Union-Hall, ...	40 41	73 56		
Utica,.....	43 06	75 13	173	In the valley of the Mohawk, on the south side of the river. Place of observation 48 feet above the canal.

MEM.—No alteration has been made in this table since last year.

11. A CATALOGUE

Of indigenous plants found growing in the vicinity of Kinderhook Academy, and analyzed by the botanic class in this institution, during the summer of 1838.

Herbaceous plants.

Anemone virginiana,
dichotoma,
nemorosa,
thalictroides,
Achillea millefolium,
Actea americana,
Antirrhinum linaria,
Agrostemma githago,
Apocynum androsemifolium,
Aquilegia canadensis,
Arctium lappa,
Aralia racemosa,
nudicaulis,
Arum tryphillum,
Arenaria glabra,
Baptisia tinctoria,
Bignonia trumpicans,
Campanula americana,
Chimaphila umbellata,
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum,
Cicuta maculata,
bulbifera,
Coptis trifolia,
Convolvulus repens,
Convallaria bifolia,
stellata,
trifolia,
racemosa,
biflora,
multiflora,
latifolia,
Cuscuta americana,
Cypripedium pubescens,
arictinum,
Cnicus lanceolatus,
arvensis,
Clematis virginica,
Chelidonium magus,
Cerastium semidecandrum,
Calla palustris,
Circaea lutetiana,
Equisetum hyemale,
Erythronium americanum,
Eupatorium perfoliatum,
Fragaria virginiana,
Geum rivale,
virginianum,
Galium trifidum,
tinctorium,
lanceolatum,
Geranium maculatum,
Goodyera pubescens,
Gualtheria procumbens,
Gyromia virginiana,
Hepatica americana,
Hypoxis erecta,
Ictodes foetida,
Impatiens palida,
fulva,
Inula helenium,
Indigofera tinctoria,
Iris versicolor,
Lamium amplexicaule,
Leontodon taraxacum,
Lilium philadelphicum,
canadense,
superbum,
Lobelia cardinalis,
inflata,
kalmii,
Lupinus perennis,
Lysimachia quadrifolia,
Macrotys racemosa,
Mitella diphylla,
Mitchella repens,
Menyanthes trifoliata,
Monotropa uniflora,
Nepeta cataria,
Nymphea odorata,
Nyssa multiflora,
Oeonthera biennis,
parviflora,

Orchis flava,
Pteris aquilina,
Penstemon pubescens,
Prunella vulgaris,
Pyrola rotundifolia,
Ranunculus abortivus,
acris,
repens,
Rumex acetosellus,
Sagittaria sagittifolia,
Sanguinaria canadensis,
Sisyrinchium anceps,
Solidago latifolia,
Trillium Purpureum,
Trientalis americana,
Typhilla latifolia,
Uvularia perfoliata,
sessifolia,
grandiflora,
Veronica officinalis,
anagallis,
Verbascum thapsus,
Viola cuculatta,
pubescens,

Woody plants.

Acer rubrum,
dasycarpum,
saccharinum,
Aesculus hippocastaneum,
Alnus serulata,
Aronia botriapium,
Betula populifolia,
lenta,
Castanea vesca,
Carya alba,
Diervilla humilis,
Fagus ferruginea,
Fraxinus sambucifolia,
acuminata,
Hamamelis virginica,
Juniperus virginiana,
Juglans cinerea,
Laurus sassafras,
Ostrya virginica,
Populus angulata,
dilatata,
*Platanus occidentalis,
Prunus virginiana,
serotina,
Pinus resinosa,
rigida,
strobus,
pendula,
Quercus alba,
tinctoria,
Robinia pseudoacacia,
Rosa parviflora,
Rubus villosus,
strigosus,
occidentalis,
trivialis,
Spirea salicifolia,
tomentosa,
Sambucus canadensis,
pubescens,
Tilia glabra,
Ulmus americana,
fulva,
Vaccinium corymbosum,
frondosum,
dumosum,
resinosum,
Zanthoxylum fraxineum.

Remarks.

This being the first season in which I have examined the botanical specimens found growing in the vicinity of Kinderhook Academy, many plants escaped my notice until the most favorable season for examining them had past. We hope, during the succeeding academic year, not only to extend our researches in this department of natural history, but prepare a catalogue of the zoological and mineralogical specimens found in this vicinity.

W. V. S. WOODWORTH,
Principal of the Ladies Department in Kinderhook Academy.

* Platanus occidentalis. A tree of this species, now growing in this village, measures twenty-two feet in circumference.

12. COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON TO THE ALBANY INSTITUTE.

Observations made at London for 25 successive hours, commencing at 6 A. M. of the 21st June, and ending at 6 A. M. on the 22d. London Clock Time. Latitude 51° 30′ 48″ N. *Longitude* 0° 5′ 46″ W.

Day.	Hour.	Barometer. In. Dec.	Thermometers. Dif. wet & dry bulb.	Ex.	Solar Radiator.	Dew Point.	Winds. Direct.	Stren.	Clouds. Character.	From	To	Rain in inches.	Evap. in inches.
21	6 A. M.	29.690	1° 2	59°	.....	58°	WSW	5	Nim.	WSW	ENE	.....	.....
	7	29.674	1 8	59 9	.....	60	WSW	7	"	SW	NE	.....	.....
	8	29.688	1 4	59 7	.....	60	W	5	"	WSW	E	.....	.....
	9	29.722	3	60	.....	61	W	5	Stratus.	Upp. NE. Low. W.	SW E	0.015	0.10
	10	29.762	4	61 4	1° 5	61	W	7	Bro. Nim.	W	E	.....	.....
	11	29.790	5	63 5	4	62	NNW	6	Cum. Stra.	NNW	E	.....	.....
	12	29.800	5 5	63 9	7	63	W	5	"	W	E	.....	.....
	1 P. M.	29.800	8 1	67 6	13 5	67	NNW	5	"	NNW	ESE	.....	0.05
	2	29.802	7 2	67 5	glea.	65	WSW	4	Cumuli.	WSW	ENE	.....	.....
	3	29.824	4 7	63 2	"	63	W	4	Nim.	W	E	.....	0.05
	4	29.838	5	64 3	"	64	W	5	.....	.....	.....	0.005	.....
	5	29.838	6 5	65 4	"	64	WNW	6	Glare.	WNW	ESE	.....	.....
	6	29.850	5 9	63 4	"	62	WSW	4	Cumuli.	SW	NE	.....	.....
	7	29.862	3 7	61	obs.	58	W	3	"	W	E	.....	0.03
	8	29.878	3 8	59 5	"	59	W	4	Stratus.	W	E	.....	.....
	9	29.890	3	58	set.	56	W	4	.....	SW	NE	.....	.....
	10	29.900	2 5	56 8	.....	55	W	5	Vapour.	W	E	.....	.....
	11	29.900	2 5	56	.....	54	W	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

OBSERVATIONS—CONTINUED.

Day.	Hour.	Barometer. In.	Barometer. Dec.	Thermometers. Dif. wet & dry bulb.	Thermometers. Ex.	Thermometers. Solar Radiation.	Dew Point.	Winds. Direct.	Winds. Stren.	Clouds. Character.	Clouds. From	Clouds. To	Rain in inches.	Evap. in inches.
21	12	29.910		2	55	... ..	55	W	6	.....	WSW	ENE	.....	.....
22	1 A. M.	29.928		1 9	54 4	.....	54	W	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2	29.938		1 5	53 5	.....	52	W	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3	29.948		1 3	53 2	.....	51	W	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	29.948		1 5	53 3	.....	52	W	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.02
	5	29.950		1 3	54	glea.	52	SW	4	Nim.	SW	.....	.....	.....
	6	29.950		1 7	57 6	5	55	SW	4	Cumuli.	SW	.....	.....	.....
Mean		29.843		3 44	59.64	6 . 2	58.52		4.64				0 020	0.25

REMARKS.

21st, 6 A. M. Very light rain, sky clear in the E, horizon, wind gusty. From midnight it has been windy, with a falling barometer and gentle rain.

7. Sky threatening, vapour clouds much agitated, varying SW; NE and W; E; 40′ completely overcast.

8. Light rain, clouds dispersed in SW, dense mist in N; 30′ clouds dispersed in zenith; 45′ upper strata of clouds from E.

9. Sky clearing; cum. rising in E, wind varying; 38′ sun shone through clouds, 40′ 30″ obscuration; 45′ clouds lowering; patches of blue sky in the N.

10. Broken vapor clouds passing over and discharge a few drops; lines of vap. N and S; 19′ sun entered Cancer: cloudy; 47′ cum. in NE, sun gleamy; upper clouds move from E, middle from S, and lower from W.

11. Neigh of sun threat blue sky N studded with fleece clouds; 17′ blue sky in zenith; overcast in N; 46′ overcast in zenith; sun obscured.

12. Cloudy; blue sky in zenith; 30′ clear; solar radiator 14°; external thermometer 66°.

1 P. M. Blue sky in zenith; cumuli in N; 21′ high water, London; wind gusty; 50′ sun obscured by cumulus clouds.

2. Cumuli cover half the sky; they lower; affect the temperature; 26′ sun obscured by a large cloud, heavily charged with electric rain; 40′ light rain.

3. Overcast; light rain; 30′ blue sky in zenith.

4. Clear blue sky, little glare, N; 6′ sky covered with glare, excepting in the SE.

5. Fair; much glare N and S.

6. Blue sky, broken by light cumuli; 35′ clouds lowering.

7. " " and light cumuli; sun obscured; 40′ clouds inc. cover the sky; sun approaches horizon, exhibiting prismatic display; wind gusty.

8. Overcast; dense vapor clouds near W horizon; 18′ sun set; 22′ vapor clouds in zenith; light deposition.

9. Clear blue sky; two bands of glare extending from SW to NE; 50′ ursa major visible; 53′ ursa minor visible.

10. Clear in the zenith; stars of 2 mag. visible; 18′ Jupiter obscured; 25′ stars totally obscured; 30′ stars 3 mag. visible by telescope; N cloudy.

11. Clear and cloudless; stars 4th mag. visible; 17′ cloudy N and 30′ light clouds from W to E, through which the stars are visible.

12. Clouds in zen.; Jupiter obscured by ditto; dense clouds N; 35m. cloudless over the whole heavens; stars brilliant; 51 m. high water; light clouds move from NW to SE.

22d 1 A. M. Clear blue sky; stars 5th mag. visible.

2. Blue sky unbroken; 34m. new moon, clear, Mercury and Venus shone brilliantly.

3. Blue sky unbroken; wind gusty; 45m. sun rising.

4. Blue sky; a light cloud passing from W to E; 18m. cumuli passing rapidly to the E.
5. Clear blue sky; 30m. cloudy; 40m. nimbus passing rapidly to NE, and obscure sun.
6. Fair; sun dispelling clouds; 54m. sky covered with glare.

BAROMETER.

Maximum on the 31st, at 12 P. M. 92.910.
Maximum on the 22d, at 5 and 6 A. M. 29.950.
Minimum on the 21st, at 6 A. M. 29.690.
Minimum on the 22d, at 1 " 29.926.

THERMOMETERS.

Max. hourly readings on the 21st, at 1 P. M. 67°6.
Max. hourly readings on the 22d, at 6 A. M. 57.6.
Min. hourly readings on the 21st, at 12 P. M. 55°0.
Min. hourly readings on the 22d, at 3 A. M. 53 2.

SELF-REGISTERING.

Maximum of the 21st.

On the earth,	68°0
4 feet above earth,	69 0
30 feet above do	72 0

Minimum of the 21st.

On the earth,	A. M.	56°1,	P. M.	50°0
4 feet above earth,	"	57 5,	"	53 0
30 feet above do	"	57 5,	"	48 0

Maximum of the 22d.

On the earth,	57°0
4 feet above earth,	58 0
30 feet above earth,	60 0

Minimum of the 22d.

On the earth,	52°0
4 feet above earth,	52 0
30 feet above earth,	51 0

The instruments used in these observations, were the standard instruments made for the society by Mr. Woods, of Hatton Garden, London. See Transactions, vol. I. The barometer needs no corrections for capacity, capillarity, or temperature. External thermometer, northern aspect, 4 feet from the earth, and 1 foot from the wall. Strength of wind, 0, calm; 1, light air; 2, light breeze; 3, gentle breeze; 4, moderate breeze; 5, fresh breeze; 6, strong breeze; 7, moderate gale; 8, fresh gale; 9, strong gale; 10, whole gale; 11, storm; 12, hurricane. Thermometers are Fahr. scale div. to tenths of a degree.

We have great pleasure in transmitting to the members of the Meteorological Society, and the cultivators of the important science of Meteorology, the preceding observations, conducted in accordance with the views of our distinguished fellow-member, Sir John F. W. Herschel.

The observations were made by a committee, selected by the council from their body; and both as regards the instruments employed, and the attention exercised in observing their indications, may claim perfect reliance.

By order of the council.

W. H. WHITE, CHARLES DIXON, } *Secretaries.*
JOHN REYNOLDS, *Foreign Secretary.*

Directing Register, ROBERT CARR WOODS, Esq.

London, June 22, 1838.

Observations made at London for 25 successive hours, commencing at 6 A. M. on the 21st of Sept. and ending at 6 A. M. on the 22d. Lat. 51° 30′ 48″ N. London clock time. Long. 0° 5′ 46″ W.

Day.	Hour.	Barometer. In. Dec.	Thermometer. Dif. wet& dry. bulb.	Thermometer. Ex.	Thermometer. Solar Radiator.	Dew Point.	Winds. Direct.	Winds. Stren.	Clouds. Character.	Clouds. From.	Clouds. To.	Rain in inches.	Evap. in inches.
21	6 A. M.	29.935	1° 5	45° 8	.....	45°	WSW	0	Cirrus st.	W	E	.....	.....
	7	.945	0 5	45 5	.....	45	NNW	0	Cloudless.	"	"	.....	.....
	8	.945	0 3	46 7	.....	46	calm.	0	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
	9	.944	0 7	47 6	.....	46	ENE	0	Cum.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10	.944	1 3	51 5	9° 0	49	NNW	0	"	W	E	.....	.....
	11	.950	5	57	15	48	"	0	Stratus.	"	"	.....	.....
	12	.950	5 4	59 3	13 2	50	W	0	Cum.	"	"	.....	0.028
	1 P. M.	.940	5 5	59	21	49	NE by N	2	"	NNE	SE	.....	.....
	2	.942	8 2	61 7	13	47	NNE	1	"	N	S	.....	.....
	3	.942	7 8	60 7	gle.	48	NNW	2	"	WNW	ESE	.....	.....
	4	.938	5 8	58 3	"	51	WNW	1	"	"	ENE	.....	.....
	5	.955	4 8	57 3	.....	48	"	1	"	N	S	.....	.....
	6	.965	5 2	56 5	.....	46	NE	1	Cloudless.	.....	.....	.....	0.010
	7	.996	3 3	53 6	.....	45	NNE	2	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8	30.010	3 1	53 6	.....	47	NNW	1	"	W	E	.....	.....
	9	.015	2	52	.....	48	calm.	0	Lt. vap.	NW	SE	.....	.....
	10	.015	2 5	51 3	.....	49	"	0	Clear sky.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	11	.026	1 7	50	.....	48	"	0	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
	12	.026	0 7	49	.....	48	"	0	"	.....	.....	.....	0.020
22	1 A. M.	.030	1 2	48 6	.....	47	"	0	"	.....	.....	.....	.....

2	.035	1	0	48	3	.....	46	"	0	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.043	1	0	47	3	.....	45	"	0	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.046	0	7	46	2	.....	46	"	0	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.050	1	7	45		.....	44	N	0	Cum.	N	S	.....	.....
6	.060	0	8	43	8	... ..	43	SSW	0	Cir. strat.	N	S	.....	0.010
Mean,...	29.986	2.86		51.83		14.24	46.06		14					0.068

Robert Carr Woods, Esq. has also communicated a copy of the observations for September.

REMARKS.

21st, 6 A. M. Cirri forming in the S; dew falling; misty.
7. A few light cum. clouds; fog rapidly forming.
8. Fog increasing, obscuring objects at 100 feet distance.
9. Fog rapidly vanishing; a faint halo visible for a few minutes.
10. Clear in the zenith; large cum. clouds in the N.
11. Cloudy in the N and W.
12. Clouds in the E and SE; dense cum. in the N; fresh breeze rising.
1 P. M. Clear in the zenith; cloudy N and NE; wind var. from NE by N to N, NW.
2. do cum. increasing between the N and E.
3. do cum. clouds in the S and SW.
4. do do NE; cirrustratus NW.
5. do few light patches of cum. highly tinged with the rays of the setting sun.
6. Clear; stars of the first magnitude visible.
7. do do
8. Overcast, with vapor; stars of the second and third magnitude visible.
9. Calm, clear, and serene; a meteor S took a NEly direction.
10. do a small meteor from Ursa Major, NE direction.
11. do light breeze.
12. do
22d, 1. do at 1h. 45m. mist rising.
2. do
3. do heavy dew falling.
4. do light cum. passing from N to S.
5. do light breeze from SSW.
6. Sun rising; clouds forming in the E; fog coming on.

BAROMETER.

Max. on the 21st at 11 and 12 P. M. 30.026
Min. do 6 A. M..... 29.935 } Mean, 29.9805
Range do 0.091 inch.
Max. on the 22d at 6 A. M..... 30.060
Min. do 1 A. M..... 30.030 } Mean, 30.045.
Range of the barometer on the 22d, 0.030 inch.
Whole range, 0.121 inch.

THERMOMETER.

Max. hourly readings on the 21st at 2 P. M. 61.7°
Min. do do 7 A. M. 45.5 } Mean, 53°.6 Fa.
Range of thermometer on the 21st, 16°2.
Max. hourly readines on the 22d at 1 A. M. 48.6°
Min. do do do 6 do 43.8 } Mean, 46°.2 Fa.
Range of thermometer on the 22d, 4°6. Whole range, 20°8.

Self-Registering do.

Max. on the 21st on the earth, 60°0
do 4 ft. above, 60.9 } Mean, 61°.63 Fa.
do 30 do 64.0
Min. on the 21st on the earth, 39.8°
do 4 ft. above, 45.5 } Mean, 41°.76 Fa.
do 30 do 40.0
Range of max. and min. on the earth, 21°.8
do 4 ft. above, 15.4 } Far.
do 30 do 24.0
Max. dew point, Daniell's hygrometer, 51° } Mean, 48°.
Min. dew point,..... 45
Max. on the 22d,
On the earth, 58°0
4 ft. above, 60.0 } Mean, 60°43.
30 do 63.3
Min. on the 22d,
On the earth, 40°
4 ft. above, 42 } Mean, 40° Fa.
30 do 38

Range of min. and max. on the earth, 18°0. 4 ft. above the earth, 18°0. 30 ft. above the earth, 25°3.

Max. dew point, Daniell's hygrometer, 47° } Mean, 45°.
Min. dew point,..... 43

The Barometer (the society's standard,) is placed 48 feet above the high water mark of the river Thames, and the readings corrected for capillarity, &c. The external ther. has a northern aspect, four feet from the earth and one foot from the wall.

W. H. WHITE, *Secretary.*

Notice of the meteoric shower of Nov. 13th, 1838, at Richmond, England, by Robert Carr Woods, Esq. *member of numerous learned societies.*

(Communicated to the Albany Institute.)

The night of Monday the 12th of November, 1838, being the time for the periodical return of an unusual number of meteors, I determined to leave London on account of the obstruction the buildings offer in this crowded city, to locate myself in the delightful village of Richmond, Surrey, which is situated about nine miles west of the metropolis, for the purpose of observing the annual return of the remarkable phenomenon.

In the afternoon of the 12th, the sun sank below the horizon as to predicate a clear night. When below the horizon, but on account of the refraction of the atmosphere apparently above it, there was a grand display of a rich profusion of red, orange and rosy-coloured hues.

The wind blew fresh from NNE during the day, and as the shades of evening drew on, the breeze increased; the night was consequently very cold. It was one of those clear nights which astronomers in this part of Europe, and in the month of November, but seldom witness.

At 10 hours 15 minutes P. M. (clock time) my attention was arrested by these "heavenly precipitates;" a meteor without train fell from the star α Lyra; it was of a beautiful yellow tinge, resembling or molu, and took its direction across the Milky way. At 11 hours another meteor fell from a star north of the Pleiades. At 11 hours 48 minutes a large meteor with train fell from γ Cassiopeia, and crossed the Galaxy at an angle of near ninety degrees. The appearance of this meteor was very remarkable. Its size was that of a star of the first magnitude, and in colour and appearance equal to the planet Venus when at her maximum brilliancy. Its train was peculiarly marked; at first it was perpendicular to, and afterwards parallel with the horizon.

From twelve o'clock (midnight, 12th,) till 3 hours 20 minutes on the 13th, nine meteors fell, all crossing the Galaxy, at angles of from seventy to eighty degrees; six were without trains and three with trains.

Up to this period but little encouragement was held out for expecting a recurrence of the shower, as the number of meteors which had fallen was not greater than on ordinary nights. I therefore began to despair of witnessing the grand display seen in former years. It recurred however to my recollection, that on some occasions the "shower" did not commence till near four o'clock. I therefore continued to direct my attention to the NNE, whence the greater number of meteors had fallen.

There was nothing now to engage my attention than to survey the curtain which is so richly emblazoned with innumerable gems by the Great Architect of the Universe, and which surrounds and covers the earth like a vast tunicle, extending to all parts of the horizon with a beauty and symmetry worthy the finger of Omnipotence.

At 3 hours 35 minutes the beauty and grandeur of the heavens could scarcely be exceeded, neither the pencil of the Artist, nor the language of the orator adequately depict the warlike appearance of the heavens. From ENE to N meteors fell like a shower of bomb-shells in a bombardment, and in such rapid succession as to defy every attempt to watch their particular direction and course among the stars, or to ascertain their precise number. The whole visible heavens were illuminated by the light such a number of meteors diffused in their descent towards the earth; and I felt amply paid for the pain I experienced by being the spectator of one of the most beautiful and magnificent sights as could possibly be conceived.

The shower of meteors appeared to take their direction from NNE and N, as if the direction of their trains was occasioned by the wind, which as I before remarked was blowing fresh from the former point.

The total number of meteors could not have fallen short of from four hundred to five hundred; the maximum number fell at 3 hours 45 minutes.

The colour of the meteors was generally of a lightly tinged yellow; their trains had an azure tint which appeared to become deeper as they approached the earth.

We may conclude the meteoric shower of November 13th, 1838, was equal in interest and splendor to any of a former year.

At Paris it rained till 11 o'clock on Monday night; and there was a

faint aurora which was also seen at the isle of Guernsey, but at Richmond it was remarkably fair and clear; and on Tuesday morning the 13th, 5 o'clock, my thermometer marked 26 degrees of Fahrenheit.

We have for some time past observed a return of the shower of the 12–13th of November; and besides the shower of August 11th, there are some others of less importance, whose periodicity will ultimately be proved. It becomes then a matter of inquiry how this phenomenon is produced, and whether it occurs only in evening and early in the morning? If I am not egregiously mistaken, they may be observed in the day were we advantageously located to notice them. I mentioned to the secretary of the Meteorological Society, that on Tuesday the 13th of November last, I saw meteors fall from the zenith at two P. M.! Since then I have received an authenticated account of a large meteor which fell into the Swan river last year at noon!

Whether the "meteoric shower" is an electric or magnetic phenomenon has not been decided; nor indeed have our observations been directed to this subject. We have simply established the periodicity of the phenomenon. From several experiments during the night when showers have occurred, neither a diminution nor an accession of the electric fluid has been indicated by the collecting apparatus. The atmosphere has been generally positively electrified. The dipping needle has been sensibly affected.

Another circumstance connected with this phenomenon is the existence of a meteoric zone; if there be a meteoric zone, it is not the same in both hemispheres; thus, while in America, the radiating point is usually Camelopardalus, in Europe it is Leo.

On ordinary nights, I have generally observed meteors to fall in an opposite direction to the wind, and when there has been much humidity in the atmosphere, meteors have not had trains, contrariwise a dry atmosphere, the light has been of a brighter yellow colour, and their descent generally perpendicular to the horizon.

Severe gales have usually followed a "meteoric shower," whose periodicity may be identified with the shower, and their strength or force to approximate in some degree to the number of meteors which have fallen.

ROBERT CARR WOODS.

London, December 24th, 1838.

Suggested improvements in the mode of observing meteorological phenomena, in a letter from Robert Carr Woods, Esq. of London, registrar and member of the council of the Meteorological Society of London, to M. H. Webster, corresponing secretary of the Albany Institute.

(Communicated to the Albany Institute.)

I forward you herewith a copy of the observations at the autumnal equinox.

I do not intend to continue taking the observations at the equinox and solstice. It has been recommended to take them monthly in the

place of quarterly. Query. Is a calendar or a lunar month intended? If the former, may we not inquire what have atmospheric changes to do with a calendar month? Surely it is absurd to suppose that our calendar months are according to the law of nature. If the latter month (lunar) was intended, we know that the lunar action upon the weather has been denied in toto.

It appears to me that the recommendation of hourly observations was precipitate, and for this reason, we are ignorant of the *time* when changes occur in the atmosphere. How, then, is it possible we can observe the connection of these changes in different parts of the globe, until we have been informed of the time when they really take place. Hourly observations will not give us the time of atmospheric changes, even were they taken monthly or weekly. If the effects of atmospheric disturbances were mechanical instead of chemical, we possibly might trace the effects to their sources by regular observations. But since the range of atmospheric phenomona is as eccentric as are the orbits of comets, it is impossible, in the present state of our knowledge, to calculate the amount of the irregularities. Would it not then be better to form a committee of observers, who would agree to take it by turns to watch when changes occur in the atmosphere, not at stated hours, but by the co-operation of three observers, one of whom might watch the barometer and magnetic needle; a second the wet and dry bulb thermometers, and an electrical apparatus; and a third the state of the atmosphere and sky, as to clouds, wind, &c. simultaneous every ten minutes or quarter of an hour.* As it would not be expected that gentlemen could undertake so laborious a task, and as the advantage would be a national one, let every individual who desires the advancement of meteorological science subscribe towards remunerating persons eligible to perform the duty, and who *feel an interest in the investigation*. The committee might apportion to each his respective duty during the day and at night. The results of these observations would be of more real utility to meteorology than the isolated observations of centuries, whether taken quarterly or monthly. If after two or three years' observations of *every change that has taken place* in the atmosphere, any connection should be found in the nature or character of these changes for certain *months*, *days* or *hours*, we might, without hesitation, recommend these seasons as those the most likely to afford us the data to determine the time of atmospherical disturbances, and the comparison of the observations would not only enable us to trace these disturbances to their origination, but also to decide their influence to be of a local or general nature.

It appears to me that if the above mode of conducting our observations was adopted, we should learn the *minutiæ*, and at least know more of the difficulties in this part of physics, and consequently be the better prepared to combat with them.

The places I would particularly recommend for observations of the above kind, are London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Paris, Brusselles, St. Petersburgh, Lisbon, Milan, Vienna, Teflis, Cape of Good Hope, Bombay, Madras, the Mauritius and Australia, in the eastern hemisphere, and New-York, Albany, Newfoundland, Mexico, west of North-America,

* The instrustments must, obviously, be of a similar construction, and a uniform method of recording the observations be adhered to.

West-India Islands, Panama, Guyana, Quito, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, near Cape Horn, Valparaiso, Lima, Cusco, Port de Beira and Santa Cruz, in the western hemisphere. At most of these places there are persons who would assist in a work of such importance and magnitude. Such as have not the means of obtaining instruments, might be supplied with them from the general fund, or a recommendation to their respective governments.

That something of the kind will ultimately be tried I have no doubt, but the sooner it is commenced the better; and if my humble assistance will be of any service, it shall not be found wanting.